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Notes on Virginia

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Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, Director

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DHR gratefully acknowledges JMU's support for this issue of *Notes on Virginia*:

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The cover photograph shows Harrisonburg, Virginia, circa 1905. For more information about the photo and the other cover images, see "Teaching with Historic Places" page 40.

Notes from the Director

With this 52nd issue of *Notes on Virginia*, I again have the opportunity to report that interest in historic preservation in the Commonwealth remains robust, gratifying news considering how deep Virginia's cultural resources run, stretching back roughly 16,000 years and into the 20th century.

Evidence of this vitality can be found in the following pages, which highlight the results of some of this department's core programs: the Virginia Landmark Register (VLR), preservation easements, historical highway markers, survey, planning, and historic rehabilitation projects. Of course, it's our partners — citizens, property owners, communities, business and civic leaders, and developers and investors — working in collaboration with this department who make the difference. Without their actions, Virginia would have little to boast about. Indeed, as a non-regulatory agency offering the core tools for preservation, it is only through these voluntary partnerships that the department's tools are picked up and put to work to ensure that Virginia's historic assets are retained as living and tangible aspects of our communities today and for the future.

Take one example: In December 2008, the National Park Service informed the department that Virginia led the nation during federal fiscal year 2008 in the number of historic districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places (the twin federal program to the state register using a joint application but listing as well other states and territories in the nation). Virginia has consistently ranked first among the 50 states for several years now. We were #1 in 2005, '06, '07, and again in 2008. This is a striking achievement. After all, it takes the collective action of many property owners and community leaders working together to successfully list a historic downtown or neighborhood on the state and national registers. Virginia's ranking reflects citizens' pride in and commitment to preserving the historic character and legacy of their communities, and serves as an important reminder of how the department's programs depend on our partners. In this issue of Notes, we are pleased to profile 19 new historic districts listed on the VLR during state fiscal year 2008.

The outstanding pace of listing districts also testifies to the power of preservation to foster prosperity and revive communities through rehabilitation projects. "Prosperity through preservation," indeed, was the message we delivered in partnership with APVA-Preservation Virginia in January 2008 when this department released the findings of an economic study conducted by Virginia Commonwealth University's Center for Public Policy which analyzed the benefits of the Virginia state tax credit program during its first 10 years. We announced those findings during a special event at the National Theater, a downtown Richmond landmark rehabilitated using federal and state tax credits. Governor Timothy M. Kaine was the featured speaker joining Speaker of the House Bill Howell and House Minority Leader Ward Armstrong on the podium at an event attended by more than 40 state legislators and approximately 400 developers, businessmen and women, local government officials, and preservationists and advocates from all around Virginia. While we reported the findings here last year (see p. 77 for a brief summary), readers may be unaware that the study has since garnered attention from other states looking to Virginia's program as a model. Despite 2008's weakened economy, the good news is that rehabilitation projects remain steady at this writing in the number of projects proposed and the private dollars invested in our historic landmarks.

Turning to other partnerships, as we approach the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War in 2011, the department is working with several organizations to save some of this nation's most sacred but threatened battlefields in Virginia. In November of 2008, we awarded 21 matching grants to preserve 1,571 acres of land associated with 15 significant battles. The grants, totaling nearly $5.2 million, derive from the Civil War Historic Site Preservation Fund established in 2006 through the leadership of Governor Timothy M. Kaine and Speaker Howell. Requiring a 2-to-1 dollar match in private or federal funds, the grants will go to the Civil War Preservation Trust, the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, Trevilian Station Battlefield Foundation, and the Richmond Battlefield Association. Battlefield preservation at places such as Cold Harbor, Chancellorsville, Cedar Creek, Brandy Station, Fishers Hill, and Appomattox, among others, is crucial to providing today's visitors and future generations with a sense of the historical landscape at these hallowed sites.

Elsewhere, the department is heavily involved with many partners in the multiple levels of the

Noteworthy Preservation Highlights in 2008

- The Jefferson-designed Virginia State Capitol was among 14 U.S. sites selected by the Department of Interior for inclusion on a new U.S. World Heritage Tentative List, the necessary first step toward a site being considered for formal inscription on the United Nations' World Heritage List. With the blessings of Virginia's leadership, DHR proposed the Capitol and wrote the nomination, which was combined by Interior along with Poplar Forest, Jefferson's rural retreat in Bedford County, into a single Jefferson-themed nomination.

- The Secretary of Interior also designated the 105-mile Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park a National Historic Landmark, the highest honor that is bestowed in the country on a site. The park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

- DHR published an illustrated 64-page *Handbook and Resource Guide for Owners of Virginia's Historic Houses* (available for $10 from DHR). Authored by Camille Agricola Bowman, an architectural historian and DHR technical easement advisor, the guide provides essential information about proper stewardship and maintenance of historic properties and lists resources where owners can turn for expert information about specific problems involving historic houses.

- DHR State Archaeologist Mike Barber coordinated two archaeological field schools: one in Stafford County (see p. 48) at the one-time site of an extensive Civil War Union encampment, the other at Chippokes Plantation State Park in Surry County as part of Virginia Archaeology Month activities. The week-long field school at Chippokes reflects DHR's commitment to work with sister agencies and continued research begun there in 2007 that focused on sites affiliated with Woodland-period Native American encampments, early

planning for the Army's closure in 2011 of Fort Monroe, in Hampton, and the transfer of this National Historic Landmark district to the Commonwealth of Virginia. I have been pleased to work closely with the Fort Monroe – Federal Area Development Authority throughout the arduous process of developing a conceptual reuse plan for Fort Monroe. This department has also taken the lead in creating a framework for and in the drafting of a programmatic agreement (PA) among the department, the U.S. Army, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the FM-FADA and the National Park Service. The PA is a foundational document, assigning and defining the preservation responsibilities and expectations that will guide the closure of Fort Monroe and govern its long-term treatment as an outstanding historic resource. As this issue of *Notes* goes to press, we are very close to executing the PA for the future of Monroe.

Working with our partners the department also continues to demonstrate its commitment to using our core programs as starting points and tools to address the broader scope of preservation and the wide range of stakeholders in Virginia. One of these initiatives is our ongoing commitment to recognizing Virginia's diverse heritage.

Since historic preservation should both reflect the rich diversity of Virginia's historic legacy and be accessible to all citizens, the department continues to focus attention on this diversity through the landmarks registers, highway markers, and educational programs. This issue of *Notes* profiles 17 diversity-related sites listed on the VLR. These include the African American Peoples Cemetery in Petersburg, dating back to the 1840s; the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District, one of the largest and oldest black neighborhoods in Alexandria, dating back to the early 19th century; and the Arlington Archaeological Site in Northampton County, significant for its potential prehistoric and contact-era Native American scholarship.

Eighteen new highway markers discuss topics related to the history of women, African Americans, and Virginia Indians. New markers include "Indians Poisoned at Peace Meeting," "The Hampton Indian Program," and "Longs Chapel/Zenda," which recounts the establishment of a community by former slaves after the Civil War in the central Shenandoah Valley. In 2008, the department was honored to partner on a major exhibit at the Virginia Historical Society created by the society's Dr. Lauranette Lee, vice-chairman of this department's State Review Board. The exhibit used reproductions of highway markers, related artifacts, and photographs to narrate the history of African Americans in Virginia. A traveling version of the exhibit is now slated for display during 2009 at several museum and educational venues.

Property owners continue to partner with us in making our preservation easement program the best in the nation. The program is also contributing to Governor Kaine's goal of preserving 400,000 new acres of open space lands in Virginia by the end of his term. Indeed, I am delighted to report that the 23 easement donations highlighted herein received by the Department of Historic

Resources in SFY '08 total more than 2,544 acres covering 22 historic properties. These include properties of outstanding national significance such as Carter's Grove and Battersea, several battlefields, as well as resources ranging from the early 20th-century Bush Meeting Tabernacle in Loudoun County to the 19th-century Tyro Mill in Nelson County to the 18th-century DeJarnette's Tavern in Halifax County. The latter two easements arise from APVA-Preservation Virginia's "Revolving Fund" efforts to secure the future of threatened landmarks.

In this and other ways, APVA, the oldest statewide preservation organization in the U.S., remains a steadfast leader and partner. In 2008, we co-sponsored with APVA the Annual Preservation conference in Richmond. We will do so again this year when the conference convenes at Sweet Briar College in October, where the participants will explore historic preservation and sustainability, an area of growing importance and interest to the field of preservation. Sweet Briar College also has emerged as a significant partner of this department in recent years, as we work with the school to develop the Tusculum Institute as a regional resource center for outreach, education and programming in preservation, sustainability, and public history.

Public history — the endeavor to make history accessible and useful to the public — is at the core of our mission. This year's Notes features several articles that point to the department's direct and indirect role in supporting public history achievements. Archaeologist Robert Taft Kiser writes about an archaeological field school in Stafford County that we co-sponsored at the one-time site of an immense Civil War Union encampment. The department partnered with Stafford County schools, which will eventually construct a high school at the site, in conducting the field school, which attracted students and other volunteers from around the nation to join in archaeological research and recovery. Dr. Kevin Borg, an associate professor of history at James Madison University, discusses how he uses historical Sanborn maps in an undergraduate public history course to spark students' curiosity about the commercial and industrial past of Harrisonburg's Downtown Historic District. This year's Curator's Corner relays how shoes in DHR Collections provide shoemakers in Colonial Williamsburg with insight into the footwear of colonial Virginians.

We hope readers will, once again, come away from *Notes on Virginia* with a deep appreciation for the richness of Virginia's historic legacy, a sense of gratitude for the work that our partners do to pass that legacy on to the future, and a renewed interest in participating in preservation. We all do well to remember that while historic preservation surveys the past, its goals look to the future. Stewardship is an ongoing process, engaging public and private organizations, business and community leaders, and government officials in determining what we esteem from the past and desire to pass forward.

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director, Department of Historic Resources
January 2009

17th-century colonial occupation, and a 19th-century slave quarters — underscoring the theme of "Chesopean Creolization," as the sites represent the cultures that shaped Virginia.

- In Richmond, DHR continued to fund and oversee a second phase of archaeological research at the infamous Lumpkin's Slave Jail, working in collaboration with the city, the Slave Trail Commission and the Alliance to Conserve Old Richmond Neighborhoods. The findings of the investigation drew national media coverage in December when archaeologists announced that they had uncovered a complex site including, the courtyard and the stone foundation of the slave jail. The Lumpkin's site is ground zero of the slave trade in Richmond and beyond from the late 18th century through to the Civil War.

- DHR co-sponsored and organized workshops for the Environment Virginia Conference at Virginia Military Institute in April. We will be doing so again in 2009. This year's theme will be "Sustainability: the Nexus of Economic Prosperity and Environmental Stewardship." These conferences have proven an excellent opportunity for DHR to make the case for historic preservation and its "recycling" of historic buildings as an integral part of green development and sustainability.

- DHR's tax credit staff continued its outreach by holding monthly tax-credit project-review workshops for the public, and also led day-long workshops about rehabilitation projects for officials and preservationists in Winchester. DHR's capital regional staff also developed and co-sponsored with the County of Henrico Historic Preservation & Museum Services and the Association for the Preservation of Henrico County Antiquities a series of Saturday public workshops about registering historic properties, tax credits, sustainability and green strategies in historic buildings, and related preservation issues.

Virginia Landmarks Register: 89 New Listings

The Virginia Landmarks Register is the state's official list of sites important to understanding Virginia's culture and history. Established in 1966, the VLR recognizes more than 2,500 places today. The register covers the full range of Virginia's history — from prehistoric times to, most recently, the 1950s. It comprises a broad array of buildings, houses, bridges, structures, and archaeological sites, as well as more than 450 rural and urban historic districts. This wonderful range of landmarks is evidenced in the recent VLR listings profiled here.

During state fiscal year 2008, DHR — technically, its two boards: the Board of Historic Resources and the State Review Board — approved the addition of 89 new properties to the VLR. Nearly all of these listings have since been forwarded by DHR's director to the National Park Service for successful nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. (The VLR and National Register nomination forms and criteria are identical.) This represents an impressive pace of activity for the state and national registers, especially when measured against similar activities in other states. During federal fiscal year 2008 Virginia ranked #1 in the nation for the number of historic districts listed on the National Register; it ranked #2 for the total number of resources (combined districts and individual sites) listed.

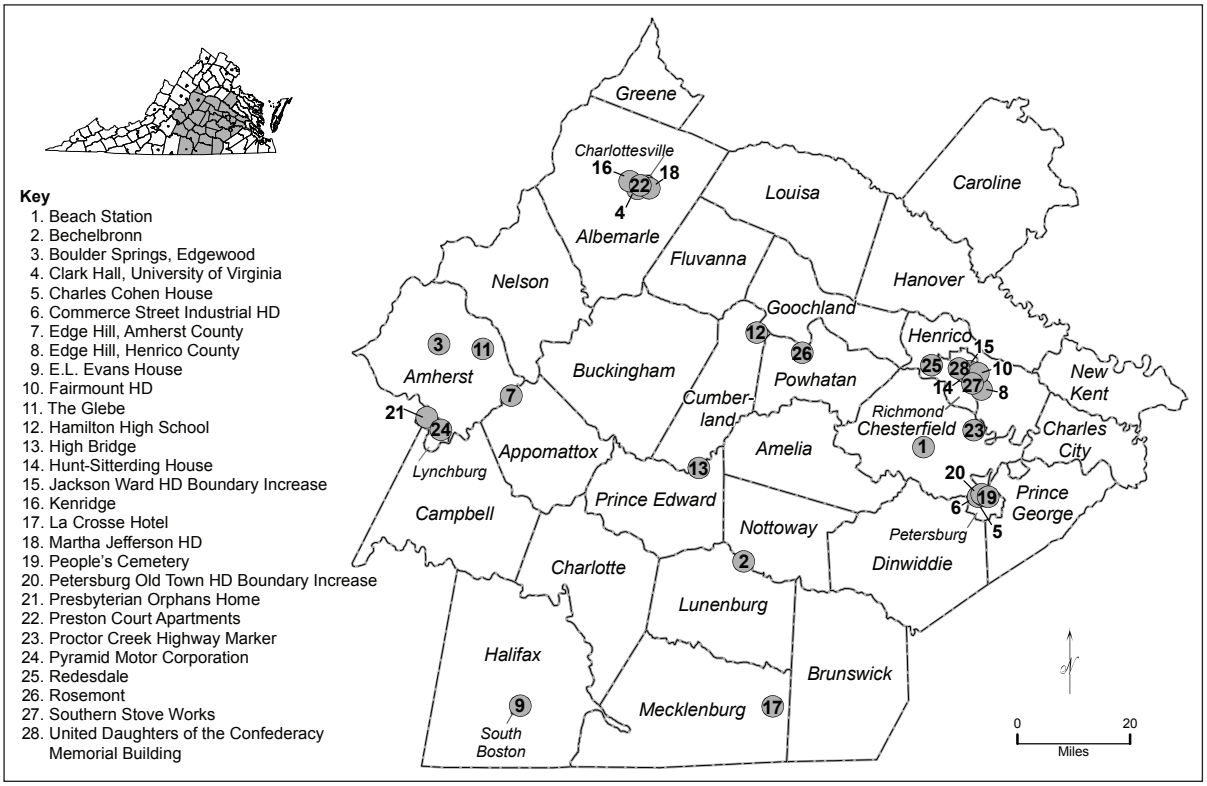
Notable among the recent VLR listings are —

- two rural historic districts in Fauquier County: Cromwell Run (p. 20) and John Marshall Leeds Manor (p. 22); the former consists of more than 14,000 acres, the latter 23,000;
- a number of Civil War-related resources including Fort Huger (p. 35), and three archaeological sites associated with military encampments: Camp French (p. 19), Rising Hill, and Second Tennessee (p. 25);
- three historic mills: Scott County's Bush Mill (p. 29), Causey's Mill in Newport News (p. 34), and Lantz Mill in Shenandoah County (p. 23);
- two structures related to Virginia's railroad history: Norge Train Depot in James City County (p. 37) and the impressive High Bridge (p. 11) spanning the Appomattox River between Prince Edward and Cumberland counties;
- several properties dating to Virginia's colonial era: Endview Plantation in Newport News (p. 35), Hills Farm in Accomack County (p. 36), and Mount Pleasant in Surry County (p. 37);
- diversity-related resources for African American history: Peoples Cemetery in Petersburg (p. 14), the Rosenwald-funded Scrabble School in Rappahannock County (p. 25), and the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District in Alexandria (p. 26), among others; and for Virginia Indian history: Arlington Archaeological Site in Northampton County (p. 34), which could potentially expand knowledge of Late Woodland- and Contact-era culture.

Despite a common misperception that listing a site or building on the registers "protects" it, the designation is strictly honorary; it places no restrictions on what a property owner may do with his or her property. Listing, however, serves preservation by boosting awareness among a community's residents and leaders about their shared historic resources and legacy. Register listings inform a community of its irreplaceable historic sites or landmarks and allows the community to consider those resources as it makes planning and land-use decisions. The register program also encourages historic preservation by way of rehabilitation tax credit incentives, which may be available to owners of properties listed on the state and national registers individually or as "contributing" to a historic district.

The following VLR entries are ordered alphabetically by each site's name within the region served by the department's corresponding regional preservation office in either Richmond (Capital Region), Stephen's City (Northern Region), Roanoke (Roanoke Region), or Newport News (Tidewater Region). These profiles, drafted by Dr. Kelly Spradley-Kurowski, a historian in the department's register program, are based on information taken directly or in paraphrase from the nomination forms, which are prepared by DHR staff, property owners, local officials, or paid consultants. Each nomination form is available as a PDF on the department's website (*www.dhr.virginia.gov*). Filled with in-depth information and history about each particular resource, the nomination forms, it should be noted, are wonderful resources in themselves for learning more about Virginia's extraordinary history.

Capital Region



Through its collection of late 19th-century railroad buildings, **Beach Station** in Chesterfield County constitutes a rare surviving example of a village type once common throughout the U.S. Constructed in 1890, the buildings were on the Brighthope Mining Company line, the first railway developed to transport coal between the Clover Hill mines and Chester Station. Over time, the Brighthope company expanded its business to include the transport of lumber, farm produce, and passengers. The Farmville and Powhatan Railway, and its successor, the Tidewater and Western Railway, also operated from Beach Station, until the station closed in 1917. Today, the complex consists of a former post office, railway depot and railway shanties, a general store, and two houses built by the Purdue family, who owned the property. The post office is the only known surviving 19th-century post office in Chesterfield County. Beach Station represents an important vestige of the county's transportation-related past and its coal mining heritage, which traces back to mid-18th century.

Bechelbronn commands a dramatic hilltop setting in rural Lunenburg County. The result of a complicated architectural evolution over 160 years, the house now appears as a rambling, two-story brick house displaying elements of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. It began as a simple four-room building in 1840, but additions in 1851 and 1900, as well as interior remodeling in 1920, gave it the dramatic appearance it now has. Its original owner was William H. Perry, whose brick house was a comparative rarity in the region, as most antebellum houses were of frame construction. Though there is uncertainty surrounding its origin, the name Bechelbronn is traditionally held to be German for "brown nut," an allusion to the chestnut trees that once grew on the property. Perry was a physician and planter, and the house remained in the Perry family until the 1930s; a Perry family cemetery is located west of the house, on part of the property's 364 acres.

Located on the 1,000-acre farm of **Boulder Springs, Edgewood**, in Amherst County, is an 1868 brick house built in the Greek Revival style by Joseph Hardin Massie. It was one of the first

Bechelbronn

● *Diversity-related/see VLR form online* ■ *State-owned VLR*

Boulder Springs, Edgewood

houses completed in the county after the Civil War, with alterations occurring between 1900 and 1927. Its interior retains much of its architectural detailing, such as the mantels and wood trim. Its impressive collection of outbuildings include 19th- and 20th-century agricultural buildings, a family cemetery, ruins of a late 19th-century tenant house, and a late 18th- or early 19th-century log house which may have been the home of the original land owner, Rev. John Young. Collectively, these resources and their preserved rural surroundings illustrate the continued habitation and changes in land use occurring on the property over two centuries. It is currently owned and occupied by the sixth generation of Massies to live in the house since its construction.

Prominently sited on a small hill southwest of the central grounds, **Clark Hall** (Albemarle Co.) served as the academic home of the University of Virginia's School of Law from its completion in 1932 until 1974. The building was designed by the architectural commission, a collaborative group of architects formed under the leadership of President Edwin Alderman in 1921 to ensure consistency and quality in the university's architectural development. Clark Hall is the commission's most sophisticated work, reflecting the influences and combined talents of its distinguished design team and Alderman's call for them to create a monumental work. The building is also notable for its two-story, sky-lit interior Memorial Hall, decorated with murals painted by Allyn Cox in 1930-34 depicting the history of law. The room is one of the commonwealth's most significant 20th-century architectural interiors. The building symbolizes the elevation of the law school as one of the premier institutions of higher legal education in the region and the nation. ■

Memorial Hall, University of Virginia

Despite being built in 1851 for Joseph Williams, the **Charles Cohen House** in Petersburg was named for its fourth owner, who was responsible for its current Second Empire-style appearance. Cohen's 1898 renovation used the style's characteristic mansard roof as a fashionable and economic way to add living space in a third story. Cohen was a prominent local merchant, though his business interests extended into North Carolina as well, with the formation of the Great Falls Water Power, Manufacturing and Improvement Company. He moved to Richmond in 1900, where he established a dry goods company, and then to New York City in 1911, where he and his son Jacob formed a textile company. He died in New York in 1915 but is buried in the Jewish cemetery in Petersburg, the city of his birth. The Cohen house was sold out of the family in 1939, after which it declined, but it is now undergoing an extensive rehabilitation.

Cohen House

● *Diversity-related/see VLR form online* ■ *State-owned VLR*

A contributing building in the Commerce Street HD

Located on the west side of Petersburg, the **Commerce Street Industrial Historic District** is an early 20th century industrial corridor in the heart of a 19th and early 20th-century residential neighborhood. The district has always possessed a mixture of industrial, commercial, and residential land uses, a pattern established in the early19th century with the construction of the Upper Appomattox Canal, around 1807, and continued into the 20th century with the construction of the Seaboard Air Line Rail Road in 1902. The industrial buildings located in the district are associated with two of the primary 20th-century industries in the city: the manufacture of trunks and optical lenses. The manufacture of trunks filled the industrial void created by the decline of the tobacco and cotton industries, while the Titmus Optical Company grew into a major international manufacturer of prescription lenses and optical equipment. The modest one and two-story dwellings on the north side of Commerce Street are all that remain of the residential development that coexisted with the industrial buildings.

Built by Isaac W. Walker in 1833 near the villages of Walker's Ford and Riverville, in Amherst County, **Edge Hill** is a large Federal style brick house that displays indications of Walker's relative wealth. It is notable for the use of oiled brick on the entire exterior, a technique usually reserved for the main façade of houses. Its interior decorative mantels were influenced by popular architectural pattern books of the mid-19th century. Part of the north side of the house was originally a small separate residence built in 1801, which likely served as an overseer's cottage as well as the Walker family residence while their larger brick house was being built. The property is also important for its impressive collection of outbuildings, including a 19th-century sawmill constructed by Isaac Walker's son, Samuel Branch Walker; 19th-century flowerbeds created by the Walker family; and several agricultural outbuildings. From 1984 to 2004, the property was owned by Virginia Fibre, known today as Grief Brothers, and used as a guesthouse.

Edge Hill, located in Henrico County, is the only surviving example in the county of a "raised cottage." Constructed around 1852 by an unknown builder or architect, it sits high on a raised brick basement overlooking mature magnolia trees and open farmland. The house is also believed to be the first dwelling in the county to have water piped into it, by using force of gravity from a springhouse, remains of which still exist. During the Civil War, the Styll family, who may have constructed the house, had a portion of their land requisitioned for Richmond's defensive line, though both they and the Kennedy family, who occupied it until the early 20th century, used the land for farming. While

Edge Hill (Amherst Co.)

Edge Hill (Henrico Co.)

nearby developing neighborhoods are encroaching upon Edge Hill, the property's immediate rural surroundings provide evidence of its once undeveloped setting.

The most elaborate example of the Queen Anne architectural style in South Boston and probably all of Halifax County, the 1892 **E. L. Evans House** was both the grand personal residence of and, effectively, a professional advertisement for businessman Edward Livingston Evans. The variety of the house's architectural embellishment is striking both inside and out, with its irregular roofline, decorative chimneys, three-story tower, elaborate mantels, intricate wood carving, and geometrically patterned wainscoting. Thus, while Evans and his family lived in the house, by its nature it inevitably served as a showcase of the techniques and materials Evans could offer through his lumber, building material, and decorative architectural elements business. The house, which caused a sensation locally when it was built, was also the first in South Boston to have central heating. Adopted into the prominent Philadelphia Evans family from an orphanage, E.L. Evans also served as the town's mayor for two terms.

Evans House

The **Fairmount Historic District** in Richmond is a residential neighborhood containing buildings primarily built between 1900 and 1925, though some were constructed as late as 1946. Houses were built individually and in groups, while arranged to approximate long, uniform street walls. Architecturally as a whole, it is a good example of the urban design typical of quickly developed late 19th-century suburban towns. The district began as a real estate development in 1890, one of several attempts to create new suburban areas outside Richmond's city limits. It was incorporated as a town from 1902 to 1906, when it was annexed by the city of Richmond. One of the city's streetcar lines was built through Fairmount, though it had closed by 1930. Unlike the other suburban developments of the time that were built on the city's north side such as Ginter Park, Highland Park, and Chestnut Hill, the Fairmount neighborhood was constructed at the crest of the hill on the city's far east end. It eventually came to be viewed as an extension of the better known Church Hill neighborhood.

Fairmount HD

The Glebe, in Amherst County, is one of only ten surviving dwellings in Virginia associated with land purchased under the colony's government mandate to support clergy in the Anglican parishes. This system was unique among the colonies, and in fact only 27 glebe houses are documented within Virginia, though originally all 95 parishes would likely have constructed their own house. While the main part of the Amherst glebe house was probably built around 1825, what is now the rear portion may have been constructed by 1762, which would make it a rare survivor of the once seminally important and legally mandated parish system. Amherst Parish owned the building between 1762 and 1780, and the Reverend Ichabod Camp, the parish's only Anglican minister, occupied it. Once the house passed into private hands, Gabriel Penn, a politically and socially prominent citizen of Amherst for more than 30 years, became

Rear view of The Glebe

its occupant between 1780 and 1798. The building was last renovated in 1937, and it remains as one of the few documented 18th-century dwellings surviving in Amherst County.

Constructed in 1910, **Hamilton High School**, renamed Hamilton School in 1944 when it became an elementary school, is significant in the story of education in Cumberland County. Built in response to the need for a proper education for students in the rural county, it represents the shift to consolidated regional schools taking place statewide at the time. By 1914, it housed a Normal department, joining only a few other schools in the prestigious program of certified teacher training for women. Students who completed the teacher training were required to teach a minimum of two years in Virginia's rural schools, thus helping to increase access to public education. This earned the school recognition for its contribution to civil rights causes, and it is a designated stop on the Civil Rights in Virginia Education Heritage Trail. Between 1925 and 1940, the school expanded to include an auditorium and agricultural classroom buildings, and served as a community center for residents from miles around. In 1944 it was converted to an elementary school and in 1964 it closed permanently. It remains the largest school of its kind in the county.

Stretching a straight and level 2,418 feet, more than 100 feet above the Appomattox River and its flood plain between Cumberland and Prince Edward counties, **High Bridge** is an impressive steel structure erected in 1914. The register listing for the bridge also includes the extant masonry piers and abutments from the 1854 High Bridge. Both the steel structure and the vestiges of the earlier bridge recall the development of the railroad in Virginia and the final phase of the Civil War. The 1854 bridge was built by the South Side Railroad to span the Appomattox, a major obstacle to its new line between Lynchburg and Petersburg. The bridge rose 126 feet, making it one of the largest bridges in the world at the time. In 1865, while fleeing Union General Francis Barlow's forces after the fall of Petersburg, Robert E. Lee's army burned the High Bridge — though not completely. Thus Union forces were able to keep close on the

Hamilton High School

Original High Bridge, photographed soon after September 1865 repairs

Current High Bridge

heels of the Confederates and ultimately catch them at Appomattox Court House. After the war another bridge was quickly erected — though it soon needed replacing, which happened in 1914 when the steel bridge was constructed along the ruins of the 1854 bridge piers. The High Bridge rail line continued to be used for passenger service until 1979 and freight transport until 2005. The Department of Conservation and Recreation has converted the abandoned rail line to a multi-use trail as a component of the High Bridge Trail State Park. ■

Hunt-Sitterding House

A noteworthy representative of Richmond's late19th-century townhouse architecture, the **Hunt-Sitterding House** gains interest from being the home of one of Richmond's prominent builder-architects. Completed in 1891, the house was designed and built by Gilbert J. Hunt Jr. to serve as his residence and office. Hunt is best remembered as a leading developer of Richmond's Fan District, a signature historic neighborhood of the city today, where he designed and constructed at least 55 houses. With its Romanesque porch and its pointed roof tower, Hunt's home is a demonstration of the freely interpreted historicism that characterized many American urban dwellings of the 1890s. The house combines elements of the Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles. Richmond realtor Frederick Sitterding Jr. purchased the property from the Hunt estate in 1922. Virginia Commonwealth University acquired the house in 1975 and now uses it for offices. ■

Richmond's **Jackson Ward Historic District boundary increase** captures buildings adjoining the southeastern boundary of the original district, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, as well as buildings adjoining the eastern edge of the boundary increase of 2005. It includes 19th-century commercial and residential buildings that complement the architecture and history of the district's nationally significant associations with African-American business and commerce, the Civil Rights movement, and a diverse immigrant settlement history. ●

● *Diversity-related/see VLR form online* ■ *State-owned VLR*

Built in 1922 and designed by prominent Washington, D.C. architect William J. Marsh, **Kenridge** is an excellent example of Neoclassical architecture in Albemarle County. Its colossal portico with columns (mimicking the Tower of the Winds in Athens, Greece), marble baseboards, and grand central hall and stair lend it the gravity and formality characterized by this popular early 20th-century style. It was originally owned by Hollis Rinehart Sr., a successful railroad businessman who was involved in the construction of Camp Lee near Petersburg during World War I. Rinehart also formed the Charlottesville National Bank and Trust Company in 1914 and commissioned Marsh to design a bank building as well. After Rinehart's death in 1943, Kenridge remained in the Rinehart family until 1960. In 1965 it became the national headquarters for the Kappa Sigma Fraternity until 2005, when it once again became a private residence.

Built in 1917 by John H. Coulter, the **La Crosse Hotel**, in Mecklenburg County's Town of La Crosse, is an outstanding example of an early 20th century small town railroad hotel. The two-story brick hotel occupies a prominent position across the tracks from the former location of the Seaboard Air Line railroad depot and the main commercial strip in La Crosse. For nearly half a century the hotel drew travelers and locals alike to its communal dining table and rooms. The hotel was operated by Coulter's wife until 1926, then by Belle Willis for 25 years, and finally by Ruth Rockwell until 2001, who oversaw its conversion to a boarding

La Crosse Hotel

house in 1979. Under the guidance and management of these respected businesswomen, the hotel flourished at the center of town. Today it serves as a representative example of many of the defining characteristics of the American hotel industry. Future plans are for the building to be used as a visitor center along the Tobacco Heritage Trail. ●

The **Martha Jefferson Historic District in Charlottesville** was part of the Locust Grove plantation in the mid-19th century but developed as a residential subdivision in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by the locally prominent Locust Grove Investment Company because of its proximity to downtown. In 1903, the city's first hospital, Martha Jefferson Hospital, was established in the south end of the district for this same reason, and it has maintained a strong institutional presence in the area to this day. While close to downtown, the neighborhood has maintained a

Kenridge

suburban feel through its landscaping and primarily residential architecture. It became the home of many of Charlottesville's prestigious businessmen and their families, and contains one of only two public burying grounds in the city, Maplewood Cemetery, which was first established in 1827. Though most homes were built by the 1920s, the neighborhood continued modest development through the 1950s. It remains as an intact representation of Charlottesville's early suburban growth.

Peoples Cemetery

On land deeded by Edith and Henry Williams in 1840, 1865, and 1880, **People's Cemetery** in Petersburg became the largest black cemetery in the city during an era when segregationist policies required separate burial grounds for blacks. Those same policies, however, provided opportunities for African American undertakers, coffin-makers, and tombstone carvers to establish their own businesses. Peoples Cemetery — as is true of many of Petersburg's historically black cemeteries — today preserves evidence of black-owned and operated undertaking and artisan businesses. Of particular interest on many gravestones is the presence of a small "lodge stone" that denotes the interred person's membership in one of the benevolent societies that were organized in Petersburg within the black community to provide aid to members and their families. Benevolent societies, which fostered community cohesion, served an important social function for African Americans in the absence of governmental support (that was often available to whites) in a segregated society. Peoples Cemetery contains stones of concrete, marble, and granite, as well as Victorian and other early 20th-century designs. The cemetery was bought and maintained by members of the benevolent societies until 1931. ●

Presbyterian Orphans Home

The **boundary expansion** to the **Petersburg Old Town Historic District**, which parallels the Appomattox River at its fall line and within the city's oldest area, enlarges the district to include four former manufacturing buildings built between 1897 and 1930. Located at the southeast corner of the district, the buildings are typical in style and detailing of commercial and industrial buildings constructed in Petersburg during the time period. Formerly housing a candy factory, peanut factory, auto repair shop, and apartments, the four buildings illustrate the industrial evolution of Petersburg during the early 20th century.

The **Presbyterian Orphans Home**, established in 1903 by a charter from the General Assembly, relocated to its present site in Lynchburg's Peakland neighborhood in 1911. It was designed and built in a "cottage style" that organized children into small family-sized units within buildings, each with a cottage mother, in order to foster a family atmosphere. This arrangement was in stark contrast to the era's prevalent institutional orphanages, which housed children in — often overcrowded — dormitories. The cottage style, intended to help children socialize and develop individual identities, helped change society's view of orphanages by representing them as places that could shape productive future citizens. The six residential cottages, all designed in the Georgian Revival style, are arranged in a horseshoe pattern to emphasize a communal environment, and the campus includes ponds, pastures, and other buildings for recreation and administration. Notable architects Warren H. Manning and Charles Gillette designed the campus.

Preston Court Apartments

The Classical Revival-style **Preston Court Apartments** are located in Charlottesville's Rugby Road-University Corner neighborhood. The circa-1928 building is a well-preserved example of the garden-style apartments that became popular in the U.S. during the first three decades of the 20th century through designs that emphasized upscale, healthy living accommodations in urban environments. Typical of the garden-style design, Preston Court offered comfortable living quarters featuring numerous windows, individual entry-ways, landscaped settings, and other elements that evoked single-family dwellings. While students generally leased basement apartments, doctors, lawyers, architects, businessmen, university professors and other professionals occupied the upper floors. Preston Court was part of a nationwide trend of apartment construction that responded to the growing demand for housing in populous areas during the flush 1920s.

Proctor Creek Marker

The **Proctor Creek Highway Marker** in Chesterfield County is one of 16 markers erected along the Jefferson Davis Highway between 1927 and 1947 as a memorial to Jefferson Davis, only president of the Confederate States of America. The markers were funded and erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in an effort that was replicated in other former Confederate states to designate a cross-country route from Arlington to San Diego, mapped as the Jefferson Davis Highway. The route in Virginia generally follows U.S. Route 1, extending 235 miles from the Potomac River Bridge in Arlington south to the North Carolina line. The Proctor Creek marker is located near the site of the 1864 Battle of Proctor's Creek. The name for the highway in Virginia was approved by the General Assembly in 1922. ●

Although the Great Depression caused a dramatic decrease in the number of individuals able to purchase automobiles in comparison to the early 1920s, there were enough sales to allow the establishment in 1936 in Lynchburg of **Pyramid Motor Corporation**. New York-born Robert John Keller Jr. built the company's distinctive Art Deco/Art Moderne–style dealership a year later. Its sleek styling, evoking the contours of the newly-introduced Lincoln Zephyr automobile which the company sold, quickly distinguished the building as a Lynchburg landmark. Located on a stretch of Federal Street among other auto dealerships--the city's 1930s motor mile—the Pyramid building's polychrome brick walls and semi-circular yellow brick entry tower stood out. In addition to the

Pyramid Motor Corporation

Zephyr, Pyramid Motors sold Fords. In 1948, the building and dealership were sold out of the Keller family, and eventually it was renamed and became a Buick dealership until 1975.

One of the great Georgian Revival country houses of early 20th-century Virginia, **Redesdale** was built in Henrico County in 1925-26, to a design by architect William Lawrence Bottomley, for tobacco executive Leslie H. Reed and his wife Helen. The house's five-part brick design, with a main block connected to flanking wings by hyphens, is reminiscent of Virginia landmarks such as the circa-1730 Westover home of William Byrd II, in Charles City County, and the 1750-55 Carter's Grove, in James City County. Redesdale's interior is characterized by fine colonial-inspired woodwork and a grand curving entrance stair. The park-like grounds include a garden terrace and walled garden designed by Charles Gillette when the current house was built, as well as two brick slave quarters — one since converted to a garage — from the antebellum plantation that preceded the Bottomley house. Redesdale stands as an unrivaled example of collaboration between two of the most influential Virginia architectural and landscape practitioners of the Colonial Revival movement.

Rosemont was built in 1898 by C.L. Dodd, the architect who in 1895 designed the St. Francis de Sales Institute, a residential Catholic school for African American girls in Powhatan County. It was erected across the road from the school and the two buildings display similar details such as stained-glass windows and ornately carved double front doors and interior wainscoting. While the school was under construction, Dodd and his wife, Rosezilla, made their home at Rosemont, which they named Hardscrabble. The house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style in Powhatan County, though some of its features are unusual for Virginia and may reflect Dodd's possible northern background, though little is known about him. The Meacham family bought the property in 1901 and renamed it Rosemont; they also established a small cemetery, which includes six family members.

The **Southern Stove Works** factory, located in the Manchester area of Richmond, was constructed in 1920 using pre-fabricated steel frames for buildings that featured large banks of windows to capture natural light and solar heat. The Austin Company, based in Cleveland, Ohio, led the way in employing this structural design and the Southern Stove Works factory — billed as a "modern daylight plant" in contemporary advertisements — is

Redesdale

Entrance stair, Redesdale

● *Diversity-related/see VLR form online* ■ *State-owned VLR*

Rosemont

the only documented Austin Co.-designed example in Richmond. Prior to locating in Manchester, Southern Stove Works, established in 1880, was housed in a circa-1902 building (listed on the state and national registers in 2005) situated on the north side of Richmond. The company's success in the early 20th century, spurred by the perceived superiority of its coal- and wood-burning cooking and heating stoves, caused it to outgrow the earlier location and relocate to Manchester, where nearby rail lines kept freight rates low. Southern Stove Works acquired Richmond Stove Works later in the 1920s, which helped it to dominate stove production in Richmond until 1950.

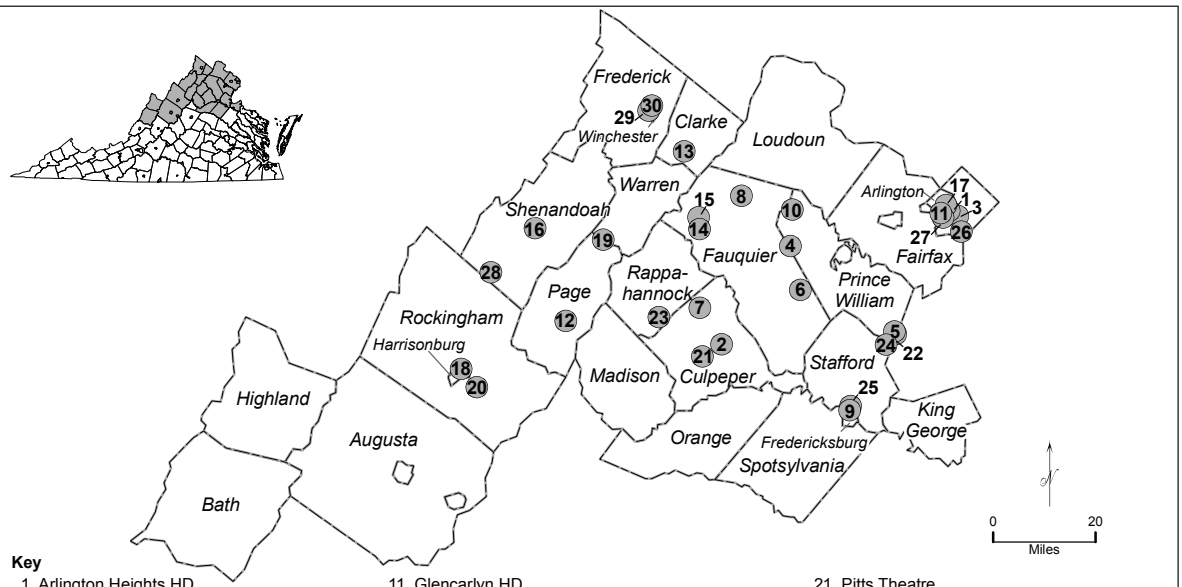
The **United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building**, the organization's national headquarters, was constructed 1955-57 on the Boulevard in Richmond, and sited next to the

Southern Stove Works

Virginia Historical Society building, formerly the Confederate Memorial Institute. Erected as a memorial to southern women who managed homes, farms, and businesses and endured economic and other hardships while caring for their families during the Civil War, the headquarters building sits on land formerly part of the Lee Camp Confederate Veterans Home. Its "Stripped Classical" style, also used at buildings such as the Pentagon, expresses a modern interpretation of a three-part Palladian design. Though the UDC was formally organized from several smaller, informal women's groups in the 1890s, it did not have a national home for many decades, until the Richmond site was selected from a list of other locations proposed throughout former Confederate states. The building also houses an archives and library, where it preserves documents relating to the years between 1861-65. The UDC evolved from an organization focused largely on preserving the history of the Confederacy to one assisting Confederate veterans and their families and finally to a benevolent and patriotic organization offering scholarships, providing support for American service men and women and their families, and conducting genealogical research. ●

UDC Memorial Building

Northern Region



Key

1. Arlington Heights HD
2. Auburn
3. Aurora Highlands HD
4. Buckland HD Boundary Increase
5. Camp French
6. Catlett HD
7. Clifton
8. Cromwell's Run Rural HD
9. Elmhurst
10. Evergreen
11. Glencarlyn HD
12. Graves Chapel
13. Greenway Rural HD Boundary Increase
14. Hume HD
15. John Marshall's Leeds Manor Rural HD
16. Lantz Mill
17. Monroe Courts HD
18. Harrisonburg Old Town HD
19. Page County Bridge No. 1990
20. Jonathan Peale House
21. Pitts Theatre
22. Rising Hill Camp
23. Scrabble School
24. Second Tennessee Volunteers Camp
25. Union Church and Cemetery
26. Uptown/Parker-Gray HD
27. Virginia Heights HD
28. Benjamin Wierman House
29. Winchester Coca-Cola Bottling Works
30. Winchester HD Boundary Increase

Developed between 1909 and 1978, the **Arlington Heights Historic District** was the product of 25 subdivisions and more than 30 builders. The growth of this residential suburb of Washington, D.C. was tied to the arrival of commuter buses, railways, and automobiles in the early 20th century that made living outside of the capital while working there a viable option. For its first 20 years, the neighborhood developed organically, but from the mid-1930s through the 1950s, it transitioned to a planned community, and the similarity in architectural styles of houses built after 1935 is evidence of this transition. Located in former farmland, it quickly became a desired residential location for federal government employees. Principles of neighborhood planning drafted by the Federal Housing Administration had a noticeable effect on the district's later uniformity of development, such as requirements for accessibility to transportation, shopping, and schools. Arlington Heights appears to be the oldest named community in Arlington County, appearing on early 19th-century maps as part of the Custis family estate.

Arlington Heights HD

● *Diversity-related/see VLR form online* ■ *State-owned VLR*

Auburn

Auburn, in Culpeper County, was constructed in the Greek Revival style for James A. Beckham about 1855–56. Virginia politician John Minor Botts resided there from January 8, 1863, until his death exactly six years later. Arrested under Confederate martial law in 1862 in Richmond for Unionist activities, Botts was ordered exiled to the interior of Virginia and decided to settle in Culpeper County. According to a lawsuit filed against him after the war, he cheated Beckham, who was ill and feeble, out of the Auburn property. At Auburn, Botts entertained such Union officers as Ulysses S. Grant and George G. Meade, and also co-signed the bail bond for former Confederate president Jefferson Davis in 1867. Beckham's heirs recovered Auburn through a court decision in 1879. The property also contains numerous domestic and agricultural outbuildings, illustrating the long history of farming practiced on the 425-acre farm. ●

Arlington County's **Aurora Highlands Historic District**, a commuter suburb of Washington D.C., grew with the arrival of commuter railways, buses, and automobiles during the early 20th century. It was developed between 1896 and 1930 from three subdivisions under the direction of more than 20 builders and developers, who expanded on the initial subdivision plan of the Addison Heights Company. The Aurora Highlands displays the principles of neighborhood planning advocated by the Federal Housing Administration, as evidenced in its accessibility to public transportation, retail centers, schools, parks, and churches within a unified community. The majority of the existing houses, built between the early 1920s and the late 1950s, provided housing for an influx of government employees, especially those persons employed at The Pentagon after its construction was completed in 1943. Many houses were built on speculation, with confidence that the area's rapidly growing population would provide willing buyers appreciative of the neighborhood's amenities and proximity to Washington.

This **Buckland Historic District boundary increase** incorporates the land and large estates immediately surrounding the original historic district, which was listed on the state and national registers in 1987. The increased boundary captures the core areas of the 1862 Battle of Buckland Bridge and 1863 Battle of Buckland Races, both significant Civil War engagements. The village of Buckland, in western Prince William County, was settled by Europeans in the mid-18th century, and developed into an industrial and commercial center through its mill, as well as its strategic location at an important crossroads. A trace of the historic Old Carolina Road also runs through the district, preserving the area's important transportation-related past. The boundary increase takes in numerous archaeological sites relating to the mill and its affiliated dam, the battlefields, and the plantations Cerro Gordo and Buckland Hall, which served as both geographical and historical anchors. ●

Camp French in Prince William County is one of many sites in the region associated with the military campaigns of Union and Confederate forces seeking to control the Potomac River in 1861 and 1862. Although further research is needed to verify the troop affiliations of the Confederate soldiers occupying Camp French, it is clear that more than four units settled there for the winter by November 1861. Mapping of archaeological hut features has revealed a diverse layout among the four camp areas, with varying degrees of adherence to formal military layout. The rapid withdrawal of the soldiers from the camp forced them to depart carrying light baggage; thus, they left an exceptionally rich record of their material existence. Archaeological research to date has recovered data supporting the identification of functional areas within the site, such as the target range and parade ground. Future archaeological research could add to knowledge about health, nutrition, economy, and other topics of camp life not always imparted through contemporary sources such as diaries or ledgers.

The village comprising the **Catlett Historic District** is located nine miles southeast of Warrenton in Fauquier County. It grew up around the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which was laid through the area in 1852. Catlett was a busy mail, telegraph, and transportation center, which also witnessed significant Civil War action due in part to its strategic position along the railroad. As a rail

Downtown Catlett HD

stop located at a prominent crossroads, in this case the Cedar Run bridge—also a focus of Civil War activity—Catlett consistently attracted businesses that helped to sustain it. Examples include a 1920 creamery building (that now houses a garage), evidence of the once-thriving dairy farming in this area of the county. Though the train station that represented so much of Catlett's history is no longer standing, the village retains a significant concentration of late 19th- through mid-20th century buildings, illustrating its evolution.

Clifton, main house and summer kitchen

A rambling two-story dwelling, **Clifton**, in Culpeper County, was constructed in three building campaigns during 1845, 1850, and 1910. The 241-acre property is bordered on two sides by the Thornton River and includes a large and impressive collection of historic farm-related outbuildings, including a kitchen, barns, an icehouse, the ruins of slave cabins, and a family cemetery. The house is an unusually well-preserved example of an architecturally evolving residence, with characteristics of various styles derived from architectural pattern books. It was built in its earliest form by George Roberts Crigler, whose family resided at Clifton for over 150 years. Crigler served as one of the county's school board members, which obligated him to ensure that his district had a schoolhouse, teacher, and free text books. This role led him to establish a school for local boys at Clifton, with assistance from his son, William Gideon Crigler. Many other members of the family were also active in improving and extending education for white children around Culpeper in a period when public education was limited and segregated. ●

Located in the north-central part of Fauquier County, the **Cromwell's Run Rural Historic District** consists of more than 14,000 acres of rolling farmland centered along Atoka Road. The district has traditionally been agricultural since its 18th-century role as part of Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Proprietary. During the Civil War it saw significant activity due to its close association with Confederate Colonel John S. Mosby and his infamous Rangers. Though beef and dairy cattle are still raised there, horses have become an important basis of the economy, and the predominance of foxhunting within the district since the early 20th century has earned the area its sobriquet as Virginia's "Hunt Country." The district has a high concentration of intact architectural treasures ranging from simple cabins to high-style, formal homes such as Wexford, a residence of President John F. Kennedy and his wife, Jacqueline. With churches, schools, mills, and commercial and industrial buildings nestled about it, the district's rural landscape is characterized by open fields, hills, and woodlands, featuring stone walls, handsome fences, and historic roadbeds dating back as early as the mid-18th century. ●

● *Diversity-related/see VLR form online* ■ *State-owned VLR*

A farm in the Cromwell Run Rural HD

Once part of a successful dairy farm that served Fredericksburg and the surrounding area, **Elmhurst** was built in 1871, with additions in 1900 and the 1910s. Though none of the other dairy buildings survive, the house still represents a transitional period in Spotsylvania County after the Civil War, when the agricultural economy diversified in the wake of its loss of labor. Elmhurst was the home of Washington Elms and his family, farmers who came to Virginia from New York. The Elms family continued the dairy operation after his death in 1895 until 1907, when they sold the property to C.W. Jones, a popular Fredericksburg businessman. Jones made some alterations to the Italianate-style house including its impressive front porch but continued the dairy operation until 1933. At that point, the property was subdivided into residential lots, reflective of Fredericksburg's rapid growth. Elmhurst was subjected to significant alterations in the 1980s, but has recently been sensitively rehabilitated and once more stands as an example of this relatively uncommon architectural style in Fredericksburg.

Elmhurst

Once part of a large plantation, **Evergreen**, now the centerpiece of a country club in Prince William County, was built as a Greek Revival-style house in 1827; alterations in 1940 included the addition of two flanking wings on either side of the original stone building. From 1845 to 1915,

Evergreen, main house and flanking wing

it was the home of Edmund Berkeley, a successful farmer and landowner. Berkeley organized Company C of the 8th Virginia Infantry in the Confederate army, which became known as the "Berkeley Regiment," honoring him and his two brothers, who also served in the company. An early proponent of preserving the First Battle of Manassas battlefield, Berkeley was also prominent in veterans' affairs after the war and often called on to speak at ceremonies as a representative of the "Lost Cause." Evergreen's 1940 alterations were undertaken by its then owner, Thomas Delashmutt, a civil engineer whose company constructed The Pentagon's roadways and did site work at Reagan National Airport.

The **Glencarlyn Historic District**, platted in 1887 as Carlin Springs, was the first planned residential subdivision in Arlington County. Built on land previously owned and cultivated by farmer John Ball, Glencarlyn was established by General Samuel S. Burdett, a Congressman from Missouri, and William W. Curtis, who was president of the board of trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia. The Carlin Springs Cooperative Association oversaw development of the community. That association's descendant, the Glencarlyn Community Association is one of the oldest continually operating community associations in the country. As Glencarlyn developed slowly, and its greatest period of development occurred between 1946 and 1958, the neighborhood has a significant concentration of post-World War II architecture. This includes a one-room log structure, high-style Queen Anne buildings, bungalows, and Cape Cods of the early 20th century, examples of the Modern Movement such as ranch houses and split-foyers, and late 20th-century interpretations of historic styles. The district's architectural diversity encapsulates the development of Arlington County from circa 1742 to the present.

Graves Chapel, in Page County, is representative of the simple houses of worship erected in the area during the middle decades of the 19th century. It was built in 1856 to serve a Methodist congregation formed by community leader Paschal Graves, a large land and slave owner in Page County and a significant force behind the construction of the Blue Ridge Turnpike. The original Graves Chapel building was extended circa 1870 by a front addition with Gothic Revival characteristics such as the pointed arch windows. Nearby the chapel is a cemetery established in 1860 that features many decoratively carved tombstones, and a circa-1893 parsonage of simple Victorian character. The chapel, which is still used today for special occasions, and cemetery are located in the historic community of Marksville, now part of the Town of Stanley.

Graves Chapel

The **Greenway Rural Historic District boundary increase**, in Clarke County, extends the original district, listed in 1993, to include the Ebenezer Baptist Church, built in 1918 to replace an earlier one that burned. The prior church and a cemetery were established by African Americans in the late 1880s on land deeded through the estate of John Alexander, a large land and slave owner in Clarke County. The cemetery has approximately 200 marked graves dating back to 1892, even as several small uninscribed fieldstones may be earlier. Several prominent local African-American families — including the Crittendens, Jacksons, Morrises, and Paynes — are interred there. Ebenezer Baptist Church still serves an active African-American congregation. ●

Ebenezer Baptist Church, Greenway RHD

Nestled just east of Chester Gap, which cuts through the Blue Ridge Mountains, the **Hume Historic District** is a well-preserved and intact crossroads village located northwest of Warrenton in Fauquier County. Dating to the late 18th century, Hume was first known as "Barbee's Crossroads," then simply "Barbees" for Joseph Barbee who, in the 18th century, leased the land on which Hume is located. Barbees changed to Hume in the late 19th century, so named for the Hume family who lived in the area. Buildings still standing within the district include the circa-1787 Barbee's Tavern, the former Leeds Church Rectory, Captain Marshall's Store, and several dwellings dating to as early as 1820. Hume's surviving commercial buildings reflect the town's traditional role in serving residents of the agricultural area, while the residential buildings retain a remarkable amount of intactness. Other buildings include a public school for whites that dates to 1875 and two school-buildings for African Americans, the oldest of which was constructed circa 1906.

The **John Marshall's Leeds Manor Rural Historic District**, centered on the historic Leeds Manor Road, covers over 23,000 acres in the northwest

Hume HD

section of Fauquier County. The district's name comes from two sources: its association with the 18th-century Manor of Leeds, which was part of Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Proprietary; and the Marshall family, who bought the land from Lord Fairfax's heir in 1781. Chief Justice John Marshall, with his family and associates, farmed much of the land well into the 19th century. Many of those large parcels remain intact and are still farmed, continuing to evoke the district's significant agricultural past. The district also contains several African-American communities established in the late 19th century and associated with descendants of the founding families. The district is home to an impressive collection of historic architecture ranging from simple 18th-century farmsteads such as Marshall's birthplace at The Hollow, to grand 19th- and 20th-century estates such as Carrington. Most significantly, however, the district retains the sweeping vistas and large open landscapes typical of its past, with minor areas of concentrated modern development. ●

The **Lantz Mill**, in Shenandoah County, is a water-powered gristmill dating from immediately after the Civil War. This type of mill, once common throughout the Shenandoah Valley, is fast disappearing due to destruction or dramatic alterations to the historic character of those that remain. Lantz Mill's significance is enhanced by the retention of most of its late 19th-century flour-grinding equipment and mechanicals, as well as part of its

Lantz Mill

original mill race. A prior mill was erected on the site before 1813, probably by settler Peter Holler, before the property was sold to George Lantz in 1824, in whose family the mill remained for 72 years. In 1864 during his scorching Shenandoah Valley campaign, Union General Philip Sheridan burned the earlier mill, though sections of its foundation are still visible under the current building, which was reconstructed in 1867. As one of the first area mills to be rebuilt after the Civil War, Lantz Mill contributed to the valley's economic recovery. Until it was closed in the late 1970s, it retained its central place in the life of the village that today bears its name.

Located in the Ballston-Virginia Square neighborhood of Arlington County, the **Monroe Courts Historic District** is part of a significant Washington, D.C. commuter suburb. During the 1930s the D.C. area grew significantly as people arrived to fill civil service jobs opened by the federal government's New Deal programs. Constructed in 1938 by Clarence Gosnell, Inc. in concert with architect John D. Cobb, the Colonial Revival-style Monroe Courts offered affordable row houses of high quality to house an influx of new suburban residents. Due in part to zoning that soon prohibited row houses after the construction of Monroe Courts, the Monroe Courts district stands out as one of the few early to mid-20th-century row house developments in Arlington County.

John Marshall's Leeds Manor RHD

Monroe Courts HD

Harrisonburg's **Old Town Historic District** is a well-preserved neighborhood of late 19th- through mid-20th-century houses. Many of Harrisonburg's prominent families have resided in the district, representing collectively much of the story of the city's growth and wealth. The oldest building in the district was constructed in 1850. While many of the architectural styles of the district's houses — e.g. Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman — were popular elsewhere in Virginia, in Harrisonburg they were frequently built using regional materials, especially limestone. The importance of limestone — often called "bluestone" — is also reflected in a large embanked stone wall and steps near the eastern terminus of the district that was constructed under the Works Progress Administration. In recent years, the expansion of James Madison University and Rockingham Memorial Hospital, both of which abut the district, has resulted in the conversion of the district from purely residential to mixed-use, with some single family residences now being used for apartments or offices.

WPA-built bluestone wall in Old Town HD

Page County Bridge No. 1990, known as Overall Bridge, is a single-span Pratt deck arch metal truss bridge, built in 1938 by the Virginia Department of Highways. It carries U.S. 340 across Overall Run, a tributary of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River. The bridge is one of two remaining bridges of its style in the state (the other will be demolished). Overall Bridge was built during a major realignment of the main highway, then State Highway 12, between Front Royal and Luray to accommodate increased car and truck traffic. The Overall Bridge adapts a common engineering technology — though one of the later, less-favored and more specialized forms of truss design — well suited to the site. The location and height of the bridge route, across a deep ravine in steeply rolling terrain, was made possible by the use of this specialized truss form. The bridge demonstrates the evolution of transportation routes in Page County and the specialization of bridge engineering. ■

The sophisticated Greek Revival-style **Jonathan Peale House**, built in 1845 in Rockingham County, features a dominant front portico and fine brickwork. The property also includes an unusually refined brick slave quarters. While the high quality of the house and its dependencies indicate the relative wealth and standing enjoyed by the Peale family, the property's history is also significant. In April 1862, during diversionary tactics designed to prevent Union forces of General Irvin McDowell from reinforcing those of General George McClellan's during the siege of Richmond, Confederate General Stonewall Jackson made his headquarters at the Peale House, while his troops bivouacked in the family's tannery field across from the house. This area of Rockingham County, near Harrisonburg, saw two major battles, Port Republic and Cross Keys, during the Civil War. With its front and rear porches offering good views in both directions, The Peale House, located near the southern end of Massanutten Mountain, proved ideal for use by Jackson. It survived the war with little damage and remains a well-preserved 19th-century building.

Designed by architect Nicholas Roney, the **Pitts Theatre** in the Town of Culpeper was built in 1937-38 as part of the chain of 38 theaters founded by Benjamin T. Pitts of Fredericksburg, a state senator from 1944 through 1958. The theater is the only Art Deco structure surviving in Culpeper, a common style for theaters of the period. It expanded the commercial corridor along South Main Street and increased residents' available entertainment venues in the late 1930s. Its contruction also reveals the era of segregation, indicated by its separate facilities, and entrance and exit hallways for whites and blacks as well as a balcony for blacks. Part of the Pitts chain until 1970, the theater was then sold, renamed the State Theatre, operating until 1992. The theater is undergoing a tax credit rehabilitation to restore and reopen it.

Overall Bridge

● *Diversity-related/see VLR form online* ■ *State-owned VLR*

Peale House and brick slave quarters

Rising Hill Camp, in Prince William County, is a well-preserved area of archaeological remains from a Confederate Civil War camp dating sometime between October 1861 and March 1862. Surface features belie that the site was a winter camp where 'dug-out' huts were excavated by troops settling in to endure a harsh season. Unlike similar nearby camps (see Camp French above), Rising Hill Camp was associated with the location of a fortification. A battery and other probable infantry fortifications at Rising Hill were most likely manned by troops camped here. These fortifications played a crucial role in the opposing strategic campaigns of the Union and Confederate armies and navies to control the tidal Potomac in 1861 and 1862. Unlike other camps occupied by out-of-state troops, the Rising Hill site is thought to have been occupied by the 47th Virginia Infantry, a local unit mustered from Stafford County.

Pitts Theatre before its restoration

Constructed between 1921-22, the **Scrabble School** was the first school in Rappahannock County to be built under the auspices of the Rosenwald Fund; as such it holds a special place in the history of local education for African-Americans. The fund, established by Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., provided financial assistance to rural communities in the South to aid in the construction of schools for African-American children so that they could receive an education. The Rosenwald Fund required a locality to cover some construction costs but also provided building plans for the school, thus making sure it conformed to Rosenwald standards. Scrabble School features a bank of windows to capture natural lighting and a layout design typical of other Rosenwalds. The school was established through the efforts of Isaiah Wallace, a local African-American resident who dedicated himself to ensuring that black children received an education. Though Wallace had attended school only minimally and under poor conditions, he was guided early by a love of learning and a desire to secure education for others. Scrabble School was segregated until 1967, its final year of operation. The building is now undergoing rehabilitation as a community center. ●

Scrabble School in 2007

The **Second Tennessee Volunteers Camp**, in Stafford County, was the location of a winter Confederate States Army camp from September 1861 through February 1862. The archaeological remains of dugout huts improvised by the troops for their camp are highly intact, totaling at least 141. The formal military camp layout of that era is manifest in the pattern of the dugout hut features still visible on the surface there. Although some disturbance and depletion of the artifact assemblage of the site is likely to have occurred as the result of relic hunting, the remaining resource is sufficient to be an outstanding asset. The identity of these archaeological remains as unquestionably belonging to the 2nd Tennessee Volunteers Camp,

consistent with historical records, and implied by reports of informants, has not yet been verified through archaeological field research. From their location, the encampments were clearly involved in the support of the Confederate strategy of establishing and defending batteries that were effective in blockading the Potomac River, at one point even from passage of the Union Navy.

The approximate three-acre property containing **Union Church and Cemetery** in Falmouth, in Stafford County, includes the surviving narthex of the brick circa-1819 Union Church, the remaining vestige of the brick building after it was severely damaged by a storm in 1950; two sites of earlier frame (ca. 1733) and brick (ca. 1750) Anglican churches; and a large cemetery containing some ornately carved early gravestones and many marked and unmarked African-American graves. For many years the site of Falmouth's sole church, which was used as a hospital during the Civil War, the property reveals the evolution of religious patterns in Stafford County through the dominance of the Anglican Church in early Virginia, the disestablishment of the church after the American Revolution, and the popularity of union churches during the 19th century. Despite being a ruin, the imposing narthex serves as a good example of Federal-style church architecture. The cemetery contains graves and markers from the colonial period to the present, including soldiers from the Revolutionary War to Vietnam. ●

The **Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District** in Alexandria covers a 45-block area northwest of the Alexandria Historic District. It covers two neighborhoods, of which Uptown is the largest of several others associated with Alexandria's early 19th-century freedman community. The district contains a mixture of building types and architectural styles, including social centers such as neighborhood churches and lodges. It also clearly reveals the legacy of enforced racial segregation that prevailed until the mid-20th century. The obvious economic stratification between historically white and black areas in the district is visible through the differences in size, materials, details, and design of buildings of approximately the same age. In addition to single-family homes, the district also contains over 200 public housing units — initiated at the end of World War II for defense workers — that resulted in the displacement of several blocks of private African-American residences. The district's architectural character as a whole distinguishes it from the more elaborate homes in the adjacent Alexandria Historic District, reflecting the limited means of its residents. ●

Union Church and Cemetery, ca. 1981

Constructed during the decade following World War II, Arlington County's **Virginia Heights Historic District** displays a variety of innovative house designs during the post-World War II years. Although actually consisting of four separate subdivisions, each planned by different developers, the interconnecting curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs create a cohesive plan evocative of garden city planning ideals promoted by the Federal Housing Administration. The district was developed as a planned neighborhood of affordable, comfortable houses in a suburban environment, and it includes Colonial Revival designs, ranch houses, and five prefabricated house types: three Lustron houses, a Harmon, and a Gunnison house, all of which demonstrate post-war trends and experimentation to deal with material shortages, while taking advantage of new technologies.

Homes in the Virginia Heights HD

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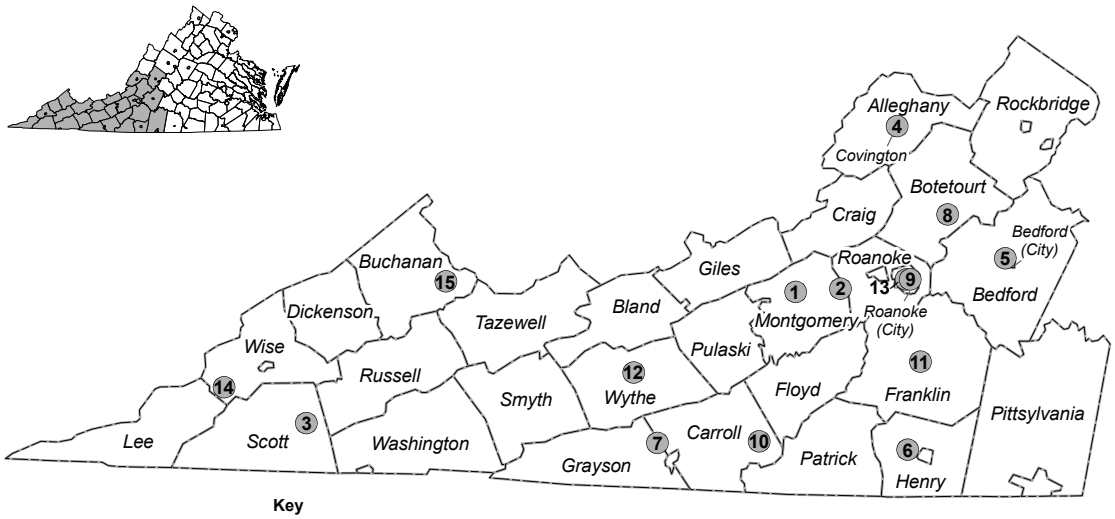
Wierman House

Located in the village of Moore's Store in southern Shenandoah County, the **Benjamin Wierman House** is an excellent example of a vernacular dwelling with late Greek Revival-style characteristics, constructed just prior to the Civil War, circa 1859. The house was built by Benjamin Wierman, who moved to the area from Union Forge before 1850. While working at the local store for which the village was named, Wierman met and soon married Catherine Moore, a descendant of the first English family to settle along a nearby stretch of Holman's Creek in the 1750s. After serving in the Confederate army, Wierman took over ownership of Moore's Store, also serving as postmaster. Since its construction, the house has seen very few alterations, resulting in the retention of the original floor plan and much of the original plaster and woodwork. Some furniture, including a cupboard, chair, and bench, are original to the house as well, and even the names of Wierman's children can still be read where they were scribbled on the inside of the attic door.

A landmark on U.S. 11, the **Winchester Coca-Cola Bottling Works** was constructed in 1940 and opened in 1941. Functioning as both a bottling and distribution center until 1977, it then turned solely to distribution until its closure in 2006. Featuring the instantly recognizable Coca-Cola trademark on its façade, the building recalls Coca-Cola's legendary role in the development of mass marketing and distribution, resulting in one of the most popular consumer products worldwide during the 20th century. Economically important to the region, the Winchester plant evolved as the company consolidated its production facilities nationwide over time. The plant's first manager, Ellis Harbaugh, who held the post until his death in 1952, was succeeded by Henry Lowry, who remained for over 30 years, overseeing its transition to a distribution facility. The testimony of former employees recalls the camaraderie and loyalty workers felt for each other and the company's operation in Winchester. Winchester was recognized in the last quarter of the 19th century as the commercial and industrial heart of the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley, and the buildings covered by the **boundary expansion** of the **Winchester Historic District** illustrate the city's well-earned renown. Buildings in the expansion accommodated flour milling, lumberyards and wood product manufacturers, a foundry, as well as retail operations for groceries, dry goods, liquor, furniture, farm implements, fertilizers, and seeds. Several warehouses and storage buildings also were constructed for industrial production. This commercial development, which extended from the late 19th well into the 20th century, was dictated by proximity to the rail lines and affiliated buildings, as was the case in most cities of the era. Today, only one railroad building survives — a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad freight depot, but it effectively highlights the critical role played by rail transportation in Winchester's economic history. Generally the buildings in the expansion area are Italianate, a popular style during the period for commercial and railroad buildings.

Winchester Coca-Cola Bottling Works

Roanoke Region



Key

1. Blacksburg Motor Company
2. Bowstring Truss Bridge
3. Bush Mill
4. Covington High School
5. Elks National Home
6. Fieldale HD
7. Fries Boarding Houses
8. Lauderdale
9. H.L. Lawson & Son Warehouse
10. Point Pleasant School
11. Rocky Mount HD Boundary Increase
12. St. John's Episcopal Church
13. Salem Avenue--Roanoke Automotive Commercial HD Boundary Increase
14. Terrace Park Girl Scout Cabin
15. Whitewood High School

0 20 Miles

Notable for its combination Art Moderne – Art Deco architecture, the **Blacksburg Motor Company** building was constructed in 1924. The building has been used as a service station, a car dealership, a repair garage, and a tire franchise, reflecting the rising importance of the automobile in the Blacksburg area during the early 20th century. Set on a one-acre lot, the building was strategically positioned near the train station, with property abutting the tracks to facilitate unloading

Blacksburg Motor Co. building

automobiles delivered for retail by train. While the front of the building features the sleek and striking Art Moderne — Art Deco style, the back of the building lacks such architectural flairs, reflecting its industrial function.

The **Bowstring Truss Bridge**, fabricated by the King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was originally erected over Stony Fork in Bedford County in 1878 after flooding

Bowstring Truss Bridge

destroyed an earlier structure in 1877. The county contracted with the manufacturer to replace six bridges destroyed by that flood with the "latest improved patent of Wrought Iron arch bridges." Of those six bridges, all of the same tubular arch truss design, only this one survives. By the 1930s, the bridge was relocated approximately 10 miles away from its original location. It was moved again in the 1970s by the Virginia Department of Transportation to its current location at the Ironto rest stop on Interstate 81, in Montgomery County. ■

Located near Nickelsville, Scott County's iconic **Bush Mill**, a 19th-century grist mill, was built in 1896 by Valentine Bush, and operated under both the Bush and Bond families until 1952. Much of the mill's machinery was shipped by train from

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Bush Mill

Knoxville, Tennessee, to Gate City, then hauled by wagon to the mill site. After ceasing operation, some of that machinery was restored and since 1975 has been used occasionally to grind corn. Before Bush Mill, a prior mill on the site burned down. Tradition holds the fire occurred on April 1 and farmers in the vicinity initially ignored calls to help put out the blaze thinking it was an April Fool's prank. Bush Mill contributed both economically and socially to the community. Customers waiting in line to mill their wheat or corn shared stories and caught up on community events and news. During harvest time when the mill operated around the clock, nearby neighbors offered lodging to those who traveled long distances. Under the Bond family's ownership the mill also served as a meeting place for local Freemasons, until they could build a Masonic Lodge in Nickelsville. In 2008, ownership of the mill was transferred by the county to the Southwest Virginia Community Foundation.

Designed by the Roanoke architectural firm of Smithey and Boynton and constructed in 1939-40 with federal Public Works Administration funds, **Covington High School** operated from the close

Covington High School

of the Great Depression through World War II, and into the Cold War era. Architecturally, the school combines an unusual blend of styles, borrowing elements from Classical, Renaissance, Collegiate Gothic, and Art Deco, which distinguishes it from other more stylistically conservative school buildings of the period in western Virginia. The school's founding principal brought strict discipline to the student body, while the school offered a modern educational curriculum for academic scholarship, vocational training, athletics, and community service. The high school also served as a community center for concerts, public health vaccinations, military recruitment, and Westvaco union meetings.

Since its inception in 1903, the **Elks National Home**, in Bedford, has figured as one of the main institutions of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, today the largest fraternal organization in the nation. Initially the Elks Home occupied the Hotel Bedford, an 1890 building located on a picturesque site in town. In 1914-16, the hotel

Elks National Home

Lobby, Elks National Home

was replaced by an impressive complex of Classical- and Mediterranean-style buildings to provide an up-to-date retirement facility for elderly and indigent Elks. The Administration Building and flanking cottages, which are linked by a continuous arcade over 800 feet in length, were designed by the Chicago firm of Ottenheimer, Stern, and Reichert. More cottages, a theater, and a power house were erected in the 1920s and 1930s, and a farm with a large dairy barn was developed to raise food for the residents. Throughout the interior of the Administration Building are murals painted by former resident and circus artist Tom Sidonia. The Elks National Home continues to function as a retirement community for Elks, including, since 1999, female Elks members.

The **Fieldale Historic District**, located on the Smith River in Henry County, incorporates a company mill town established in 1916 by Marshall Field & Company to produce towels for the Marshall Field's Department Store. Situated on a 1,800-acre tract of land, the town had a stable infrastructure by 1930, with industrial mills that operated from 1919 to 2003, residential housing, and social and commercial institutions — all originally company owned — to serve employees. The district's workers' houses are modest, one-story structures. Initially, unmarried female workers were housed in the multiple dwelling known as Virginia Home; unmarried males stayed in the Fieldale Hotel.

Fieldale HD

The district is remarkably intact and representative of similar company towns established during the early 20th century, when work and social life were inextricably entwined.

Two large, Colonial Revival-style houses built about 1905 for mill workers in the town of Fries, in Grayson County, are an important reminder of the town's industrial past. The Washington Mills Company built the **Fries Boarding Houses** on a prominent position overlooking the New River as part of their plan for a self-sufficient town to support their woolen mills business, which closed in 1988. In addition to the boarding houses, the early 20th-century town plan included a train depot, commercial area, one-story housing for 300 workers, and larger management houses, as well as provisions for water and sewer service. In 1910, a social center was added. The location of a textile mill in the county is unusual, as most such mills were located in the Piedmont region, but it was part of a larger thriving industrial economy.

One of the Fries Boarding Houses

The Fries mill was the county's only large industrial mill in 1911, and its operation attracted other professionals to the town such as attorneys and physicians. The succession of operators and boarders at the houses reflects the changing and mobile population during the mill town's period of growth.

Lauderdale, in Botetourt County, was named for its 18th-century owner James Lauderdale Sr., who bought over 350 acres in 1749. The current house and its outbuildings, including an antebellum brick privy, however, were begun in 1819. The house began as a Federal-style building, though it underwent remodeling in the 1840s with Greek Revival details such as the elaborated entrance and some of its interior moldings. The dominant front portico was added in 1926. The interior of the house boasts two significant features that shed

Lauderdale

light on its history. The east parlor retains evidence of a *trompe l'oeil* wall painting, probably associated with the 1840 remodeling, and the east attic room contains extensive graffiti, most written in pencil, beginning in the summer and fall of 1862. The graffiti includes biblical verses and quotations from Sir Walter Scott's and other literary works, indicating the attic's use as a schoolroom. In addition, the names of sisters born in the mid-1860s, Nora and Julia Johnson, appear as well as other names from the late 19th century and from 1918.

Designed by the prominent Roanoke architectural firm of Eubank and Caldwell, the **H.L. Lawson & Son Warehouse** was built circa-1925, when businessmen in Roanoke, a major railroad hub, began exploring new opportunities arising from the advent of truck and automobile transport, especially in conjunction with rail service. Early on, Harry Leland Lawson, a local insurance executive, businessman, and vice president of the chamber of commerce, established a rail and truck enterprise. To accommodate both forms of transport architecturally, Lawson built a three-story warehouse into the side of a hill. The upper story opened at the building's rear onto a Norfolk and Western track spur, where workers could unload and load rail cars. Meanwhile, trucks could directly access the lower first-level, which fronts Campbell Avenue. Freight elevators allowed for easy movement of goods between upper and lower levels. Lawson sold the building in 1927 but bought it back in 1931. It remains in the Lawson family today.

The **Point Pleasant School** was built in 1911 for the local Carroll County community's students in grades one through seven. Although its doors closed in 1948-49 when the county consolidated its schools for the first time, the building still stands as an important vestige of the county's early educational history. The structure is exceptionally well-preserved, embodying distinctive period characteristics, making it a rare surviving one-room schoolhouse, a building type that has largely disappeared from the American landscape. The schoolhouse today is unaltered from its appearance

Lawson & Son Warehouse

Point Pleasant School

in a 1927 photograph. Schoolhouses such as Point Pleasant were important in the educational and civic life of Virginia's rural communities for generations of students.

The **Rocky Mount Historic District boundary increase** extends the district along Orchard Avenue for two blocks to the south of East Court Street. The expansion is an integral area to this small courthouse town that arose to serve agriculture, industry, and transportation. An 1892 railroad connection secured Rocky Mount's transportation-based industrial economy, and the town began to grow steadily during the last years of the 19th century, when the development of Orchard Avenue began. By the 1930s, the lots in the northernmost two blocks of Orchard Avenue were largely occupied by houses of popular early 20th-century styles such as bungalows and small cottages. As the growth of the town and its nearby central business district occurred, some of the most active community members resided on Orchard Avenue. The area continues to be highly attractive to potential homeowners, in part because the houses have successfully retained their historic character.

Part of the Wytheville Historic District, **St. John's Episcopal Church** is important for its role in the Virginia Episcopal Church's mission to provide educational and religious instruction for African Americans after the Civil War. It was built in 1857 and operated as a typical church of the period, with a few slaves attending with their white masters before and during the war. However, a significant change to its mission occurred in 1874 when the church began offering segregated Sunday school classes for blacks and whites. The decisive event of its new mission occurred when its minister, Rev. James Winchester, invited the Rev. J.H.M. Pollard, a young black minister with great promise living in Petersburg, to preach at St. John's Sunday service. Rev. Pollard did so on August 21, 1881, which is believed to have been the first occurrence of a black minister preaching to a white Episcopal congregation in Virginia history. Pollard went on to become an archdeacon in North Carolina. The church has remained an important part of Wytheville's religious history and its members have included Edith Bolling, the future wife of President Woodrow Wilson. ●

St. John's Episcopal Church

The **Salem Avenue – Roanoke Automotive Commercial Historic District boundary increase** expands the district to include several more automobile-related enterprises that arose in the early 20th century. This downtown section, located in the southwestern part of Roanoke, began as a residential neighborhood in the 1880s but by 1919 had developed into an area characterized by small retail businesses, light industrial firms, and warehouses. By the 1920s, the automobile emerged as an important component of the city's commerce and numerous automobile service businesses and dealers came into being. Several established themselves on Salem, Rorer, Campbell and Patterson avenues. In fact, at least five of the eleven buildings in the boundary increase were originally occupied by automobile-related businesses. Together these structures typify the commercial and light industrial buildings of their day and illustrate the impressive growth in the city during the early 20th century.

The **Terrace Park Girl Scout Cabin**, in Wise County, was built in the 1930s by the National Youth Administration, a companion agency to the Civilian Conservation Corps under the New Deal. The cabin provides an outstanding example of New Deal-era construction, bearing all the hallmarks of the log structures often built at that time for public recreational use. The Works Progress Administration, CCC, and NYA became active in Big Stone Gap and other areas of Wise County during the Great Depression, undertaking building projects, landscaping, forest management, and constructing roads. At the same time, the national

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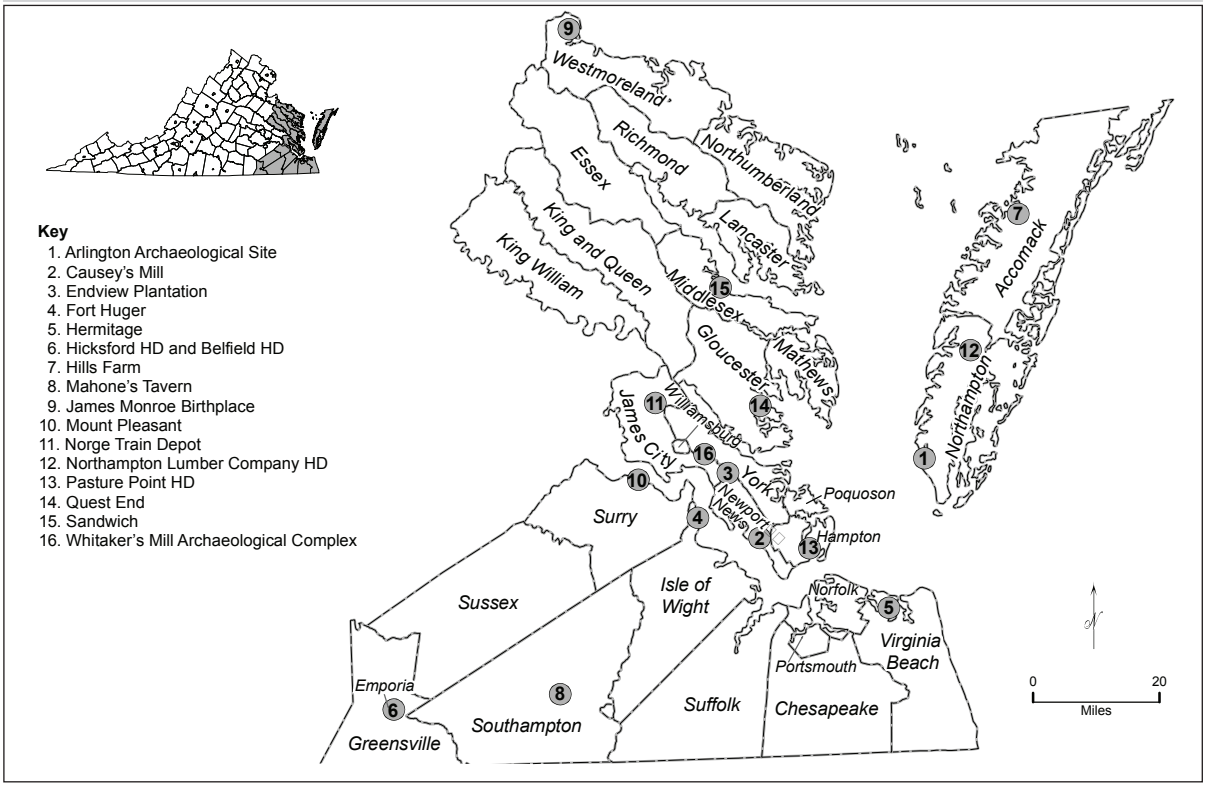
Terrace Park Girl Scout Cabin

Girl Scout organization sought to expand leadership training in western Virginia to meet its rapidly increasing membership in Wise and Lee counties. These factors led to the construction of the Girl Scout cabin by the NYA, an organization which, unlike the CCC, included women, who were responsible for much of the project's financing. In addition to leadership training, both Girl Scouts and female members of the NYA received instruction in domestic skills, though the NYA ceased its activities there a few years after the cabin was built. ●

Whitewood High School, main entrance

Whitewood High School, in Buchanan County, was designed by the firm of Smithey and Boynton in 1939-40 and opened its doors in 1941. It was an up-to-date high school with many modern amenities. In 1975 the school was divided into a K-7th grade elementary school, and an 8-12th grade high school. Although now vacant, it is a well-preserved and important vestige of the educational and social history of the Whitewood community and the educational architectural history of the region. It was among the first high schools built in the county, where grades 1-7 had previously represented the total public educational opportunities available for young people. It also fulfilled an important role in the civic life of the community for generations of students, and for their families whose social lives centered there. As the only public building dedicated to community use in the Whitewood area, the school grounds have been used for a wide range of social functions, community activities, and athletic events.

Tidewater Region



Arlington Archaeological Site, in Northampton County contains intact deposits from several periods in Virginia history, and information essential to expanding knowledge about all of them. Late Woodland (A.D. 900-1607) and Contact period Native American components can provide information about Accomac Indian subsistence and settlement patterns. The John Smith map of 1612 refers to the Arlington location as a "King's howse" or residence of a werowance, or chief. If this is proven, it could be compared to similar locations such as Werowocomoco, the contact-era home of Powhatan, in Gloucester County. Activities of the Virginia Company are represented by deposits from a 1614 settlement of men established to provide food stores and improve relations with the Accomac. Additional deposits provide information about the Burdett and Custis families, including John Custis II, who built Arlington mansion, thought to have been an elaborate and visually impressive house for one of the colony's wealthiest and most successful merchants. Custis played a significant role in Bacon's Rebellion of 1676, allying himself with royal governor William Berkeley. Berkeley took refuge at Arlington and ran the government from there, making the estate the effective colonial capital for four months. Finally, the site also contains information pertinent to the early 19th century and slave-landowner relations. ●

Causey's Mill, constructed in 1866, serves as a visual reminder of Newport News' nearly vanished agrarian past. This small, two-story wood building is one of the two last surviving grist mills on the peninsula, and the only one which still retains its original machinery. Constructed by William Causey shortly after the Civil War, the mill is the last in a series of mills located on the site since the 17th century, and was built on part of the original foundation of the prior Langhorne's Mill. Included in the new machinery installed by Causey was a Leffel turbine wheel, manufactured by James Leffel & Company, that produced superior water-ground corn meal. The creation of Lake Maury in 1930 to supply Newport News with drinking water erased all signs of the original dam and mill pond, but the presence of the original machinery within the mill serves as a valuable source of information about the inner workings of the mill industry.

Causey's Mill

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Endview Plantation

Constructed for William Harwod circa 1769, **Endview Plantation** is one of the last remaining colonial buildings in Newport News. Harwood's family owned a 1,500 acre plantation and served in the House of Burgesses until the early 19th century. Only four miles from Yorktown, the Georgian-style house saw the progression of the Continental Army and Virginia State Militia on their advance to the 1781 battle that ended the Revolutionary War. In 1861, during the early phase of the Civil War, Dr. Humphrey Harwood Curtis, Jr., a great-grandson of William who acquired the property in 1858, organized a volunteer Confederate infantry company known as the "Warwick Beauregards" on Endview's grounds. During the Peninsula Campaign of 1862, Confederate generals Lafayette McLaws and Robert Toombs headquartered on the plantation. The property remained in the Harwood family until 1985 but is now owned by the City of Newport News and used as a living history museum. Humphrey Harwood, his wife Lucy, and another family member are buried in a cemetery on the property.

Named for Major General Benjamin Huger, commander of Confederate defenses in southeastern Virginia, **Fort Huger** is located on Hardy's Bluff above the James River in Isle of Wight County. During the Civil War, it was necessary for the Confederates to defend Richmond and the region along the James against Union forces based at Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort. Designed and built under the supervision of State Engineer Andrew Talcott, the fort was constructed of earth scraped outward from its interior, and remains remarkably intact and well-preserved, with most of its features discernable. These include the remains of a furnace for heating shot, as well as numerous earthworks. The fort offers an excellent opportunity to educate the public on Civil War engineering, military strategies, and the hardships faced by those who fought and was opened to the public in 2008 as a historic site.

Located in the center of Virginia Beach's modern Thoroughgood development, the **Hermitage** is a 1½-story wood-frame farmhouse. The earliest section of the house dates from 1699, when John Thoroughgood built on his portion of Adam Thoroughgood's "Grand Patent." Thereafter, a second section of the house was constructed circa 1820 by the Moseley Family, doubling the size of the building, and then a third addition in 1940, along with indoor plumbing and a kitchen. Serving as a working farm into the 1950s, it is one of the few examples of colonial architecture to be found in Virginia Beach. Interior details include an original circa-1700 door, which served as the front door to the house prior to the circa-1820 addition, as well as original heart pine flooring in some sections. Outbuildings include a spring or dairy house, a smoke house, and a garage which likely served as a stable or housing for enslaved persons.

Hermitage

Collectively, the **Hicksford Historic District** and **Belfield Historic District** tell the story of the evolution of Emporia from two small early 19th-century crossroads to a merged, active city in Virginia's south side Greensville County. Geographically separated by the Meherrin River, the neighboring towns of Hicksford and Belfield merged in 1887 to form Emporia. Belfield was established in 1798, while Hicksford was established one year later, and the county courthouse was built here in 1830. Both districts benefited from the construction of the Petersburg Railroad in 1832, but were aided substantially in their post-Civil War recovery by the completion of the Norfolk and Danville Railroad, which allowed goods to be transported easily to the newly formed city of Emporia. Both districts contain buildings reflective of the city's growth and prosperity following the construction of the railroad and into the early 20th century. They also demonstrate its economic decline following the construction of the Interstate 95 bypass in the 1950s and Hurricane Hazel,

The 1905 Colonial Revival Masonic Temple building in Hicksford HD

which destroyed much of Main Street in 1954. The districts are now undergoing active revitalization efforts.

Hills Farm is the historic name of a house built by Richard Drummond III in 1747 on a 600-acre plantation bordering Hunting Creek in Accomack County. Drummond's great-great grandfather Richard Hill had patented this land in 1663. Hills Farm is an excellent example of the sort of housing built and occupied by Virginia's planter elite during the 18th century. Its function was not only to provide a superior level of domestic comfort for its inhabitants, but also to contribute to the family's status through the obvious costliness of its materials, size, and workmanship. The genteel colonial family who built it descended from an indentured servant — a pattern of social advancement far less common than elite families whose histories begin with a founder who arrived in Virginia with substantial resources already in hand. Hills Farm also handsomely represents a second period of historic and architectural significance, as its plain Greek Revival interior, the installation of which had obliterated its 18th-century embellishment, was replaced with a 20th-century conception of its original appearance. Hills Farm's exterior, for the most part, retains its original features.

No places in Southampton County are heavier with history than those associated with the 1831 Nat Turner Insurrection, including **Mahone's Tavern** in the county seat of Courtland, formerly Jerusalem. Built in 1796 and known variously as Kello's Tavern, Vaughan's Tavern, and Howard's Hotel, the Federal-style building was for a long time the focal point of political and social life in Jerusalem. Its most well known name derives from the ownership of Fielding Mahone, father of famed Confederate General and Virginia Readjuster politician William Mahone who lived at the tavern during his teenage years. The building's most important role, however, came in the fall of 1831, when it and many other buildings in Jerusalem were used as a refuge for white citizens as Nat Turner and his followers made their way through the countryside, ultimately killing approximately 60 people. Local militias sent out in search of Turner were also housed and organized at the tavern, and its then owner, Henry Vaughan, became infamous for his alleged shoddy treatment of militia members and overcharging of the state for his services. The building ceased to function as a tavern in the early 20th century. ●

Hills Farm

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Mahone's Tavern

Now appearing only as an archaeological site, the **James Monroe Birthplace** is located in rural Westmoreland County near Colonial Beach. Built circa 1752 by James's father, Spence Monroe, the house which once stood on the property had less than 1,600-square feet of floor space during the time James lived there with his parents and four siblings. James Monroe sold the family property in 1780. By the mid-19th century the building was no longer occupied, and perhaps completely destroyed. Although originally listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places in 1979, recent archaeological discoveries have caused this resource's nomination to be reevaluated in light of the research potential available in the structural remains of the Monroe birthplace dwelling, as well as related features and activity areas. Such issues as plantation organization and master-slave relationships are among several areas of research that stand to benefit from further exploration of this site.

The geography of **Mount Pleasant**, located across and just upriver from Jamestown Island in Surry County, has ensured it an important place in Virginia history. Archaeological evidence has been found indicating that Native Americans occupied the area from the Middle Archaic to possibly the Contact Period, and the property certainly holds more potential for further archaeological investigation. By 1620, a fortified English settlement known as "Pace's Paines" was established, which played a key role in the early warning of the impending attack by the Powhatan Indians in 1622. Later 17th-century occupation included the Swann Plantation, but the current manor house was built by the Cockes around 1760 and modified several times, demonstrating the development of Virginia architectural styles and techniques. It was the early home of John Hartwell Cocke, who later established Bremo in Fluvanna County and also was at the vanguard of agrarian reform and abolition in the early 19th century. The 290-plus acres surrounding the house, once used for agricultural purposes, are now used for pasture and paddocks, though a collection of 20th-century farm buildings remains, and two 19th-century landscape terraces are still in place. Collectively, all these features make Mount Pleasant one of the gems of southeast Virginia. ●

The **Norge Train Depot**, located in James City County, is a good example of the standardized architecture used by the railroads in the early 20th century. Prior to its construction around 1908, residents of Norge had to travel two miles west to the town of Toano in order to catch a passenger train.

Mount Pleasant

Norge Train Depot

With an influx of Norwegian immigrants to the area in 1896, a local passenger depot on the Chesapeake & Ohio line became a necessity. Although mass-produced, the building was both sturdy and stylish as seen today in its roofline, the interiors of the waiting rooms and the canted bay that marked the train agent's office. The depot is also a good example of what was known as a "combination station," a building that could be customized to serve the regional needs of its location. Faced with the threat of demolition, the building was relocated away from the railroad in early 2006 to its current site near the James City County Library, where it will be restored.

Located in Nassawadox in the northeast portion of Northampton County, the **Northampton Lumber Company Historic District** has been in operation since its first building was constructed in 1898, likely making it the oldest continuous building supply store on Virginia's Eastern Shore. The complex consists of a store, saw mill, and various other supply and storage buildings, as well as rail lines for transporting supplies to the yard and finished products to buyers. Charter members of the company were John W. Chandler, John C. Walker, and Barton D. Hollard, successful businessmen and entrepreneurs. During the 20th century, the company produced lumber and barrels for on-site packing and shipping of produce, particularly potatoes. The company has played a central role in the lives of Nassawadox citizens, as over ten percent of the town has typically been employed at the lumber company. The Eastern Shore's ideal growing conditions and easy access to shipping points has contributed significantly to the success and longevity of the company, which still provides a full line of building materials and hardware.

The development of Hampton's **Pasture Point Historic District** was directly tied to the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway from Newport News to Hampton in 1882, followed by street car and trolley lines opening to Pasture Point circa 1889. The district was platted and developed by the Old Dominion Land Co., chartered circa 1880 by Collis P. Huntington, a key industrialist in the creation of the first transcontinental railroad and the C & O, as well as Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. Pasture Point, arising as a typical streetcar neighborhood during the 1890s, thrived well into the early 20th century as a growing residential community for those employed at the C & O rail terminal, shipyard, and dry dock facilities. Most of Pasture Point's housing stock was built by 1920, though some post-World War II development and street realignment has occurred. Many of the district's homes were built by Charles Taylor and William Holtzclaw, distinguished local builders who gained a reputation for work on significant landmarks like the National Soldiers' Home.

Quest End in Gloucester County possesses a rare combination of historically significant archaeological and architectural resources with exceptional integrity and tremendous local significance. Its seven acres along Wilson Creek contain the site of a large early 18th-century brick house, with artifacts suggesting European occupation as early as the late 17th century; an 18th-century dwelling for slaves; and the circa-1900 standing house known as Quest End, built by the Collier family, and its outbuildings. Few, if any, sites within this region of Virginia share the potential of Quest End to address important historical, archaeological, and architectural issues related to the evolution and structural organization of 17th-century frontier settlements, the emergence of colonial plantations and the construction of brick manor homes as status symbols, and the re-emergence of successful rural communities at the turn of the 20th century.

● *Diversity-related/see VLR form online* ■ *State-owned VLR*

Quest End's resources can also yield information about the transitions within Virginia's agriculturally-based communities, the lives of enslaved Africans and African Americans, and the move over time both toward and away from a slave-based plantation economy. ●

Sandwich may be one of the oldest buildings in the Urbanna Historic District in Middlesex County. Built in the second half of the 18th century, the brick house sits on a bluff overlooking Urbanna Creek and the Rappahannock River. It has served as a residence for a number of individuals significant in local, regional, and national history, including Francis Makemie, founder of the organized Presbyterian Church in America; John Gordon, who helped establish the port town of Urbanna; Virginia Governor and United States Congressman Andrew Jackson Montague; and Gay Montague Moore, an early pioneer in Colonial Revival architecture and a leader in the preservation of Old Town Alexandria. Moore's work is reflected locally in the 1930s restoration of Sandwich. Though it has not been confirmed, Sandwich may also have served as the customs house in Urbanna before the Revolution, as documentary descriptions of the customs house match it well, and the 1930s restoration revealed a large basement vault room and an interior window that could have served as a transaction window.

The **Whitaker's Mill Archaeological Complex** in York County can address important historical and archaeological issues related to domestic and commercial life in 18th- and 19th-century Virginia, as well as military life during the Civil War. It retains well-preserved traces of the Williamsburg-Yorktown Road, a commercially and militarily important 18th- and 19th-century road, and locally rare Civil War earthworks and encampments dating to 1862. Part of the Battle of Williamsburg and occupied by both Union and Confederate troops, it also served as the headquarters of Union Brigadier General Winfield Scott Hancock during phases of the battle. These features can expand our knowledge of camp layout and camp life during this important battle. The complex also contains a well-preserved mill complex that can contribute to our understanding of domestic and commercial life at this time. As slaves have been documented at this complex, it could also reveal information about African-American life ways prior to the Civil War.

Sandwich

Teaching With Historic Places

Sanborn Maps and Dusty Old Buildings

by Kevin L. Borg

Nothing brings history to life for college students like an old building, especially a dark, dusty run-down feed mill, or a half-burned-out railroad depot with old paperwork strewn across the office floor, or an old foundry with pulleys and line shafting suspended high on blackened walls. These are the kinds of historic places I used last year to teach an undergraduate public history workshop at James Madison University. Walking through these old sites of production on the second day of class helped my students imagine daily life a century ago, with workers, managers, customers and passengers going about their business. When we combined that experience with an examination of Sanborn fire insurance maps of the city, students could engage in what Edward Tufte, in his book *Beautiful Evidence*, describes as "the wide-eyed observing that generates empirical information." They saw the map with interested eyes. And they related the buildings outlined on the page to vivid memories of scale, depth, color, texture, lighting, and even the smells from our architectural spelunking. The old maps came to life for them and launched a dynamic course of exploration and discovery.

Masthead for the 1912 Sanborn fire insurance map of Harrisonburg. Created from the late 1860s through 1960s for hundreds of cities and towns across America, Sanborn maps offer unique windows into a community's history. The maps employed an elaborately keyed system of symbols and colors to indicate the physical features and uses of each building so that insurance underwriters wishing to do business in that community could evaluate the level of risk associated with each site. All map images for this article were scanned at the Institute for Visual Studies at James Madison University from an original map owned by Harrisonburg's Massanutten Regional Library.

This public history workshop took students out into the community of Harrisonburg to investigate the texture of business, industry and workers in the city from 1870 to 1930, when the city's population doubled from 3,500 to 7,100 and industries flourished. In many communities preservation efforts and local history have long overlooked commercial and productive sites from this time period. Harrisonburg is no exception, so a wealth of fresh research topics and materials awaited my students as they looked at the maps.

In addition to the old buildings we toured, they noticed what was not there anymore. They noticed the huge tannery that once occupied the entire city block where the municipal parking deck now stands. They noted the numerous livery stables clustered around Water Street, one of which they later realized is still there, converted to office space. And they found unexpected industries, even for me, such as the numerous small buildings identified as cigar factories. Other than a single line in John Wayland's *A History of Rockingham County* (1912), there is no other mention of a cigar industry in Harrisonburg. Yet, there they

Harrisonburg's downtown historic district photographed circa 1905. The J. P. Houck tannery complex (see map, p. 43), including its smokestack, dominates the center right half of the photo. (Courtesy Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society, Dayton, VA)

were — identified on the map. When Sam Riley, a junior history major, pieced together evidence of this unlikely topic from newspapers, private ephemera collections, charters of incorporation, historic photos, census manuscripts, and more, he discovered that these cigar makers were a close-knit brotherhood that produced and shipped *hundreds of thousands* of cigars each month from small shops in Harrisonburg.

As we interwove class readings on the history of the city and region with map sessions and time off campus, in the community, each student developed original research papers on these and other topics. They learned to tap local resources such as the city council minutes in the municipal building, the clipping files at the Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society, the deed books and charter of incorporation books in the court

A portion of the Houck tannery remained in the 1930s, serving as an Armory in Harrisonburg. (Courtesy Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society, Dayton, VA)

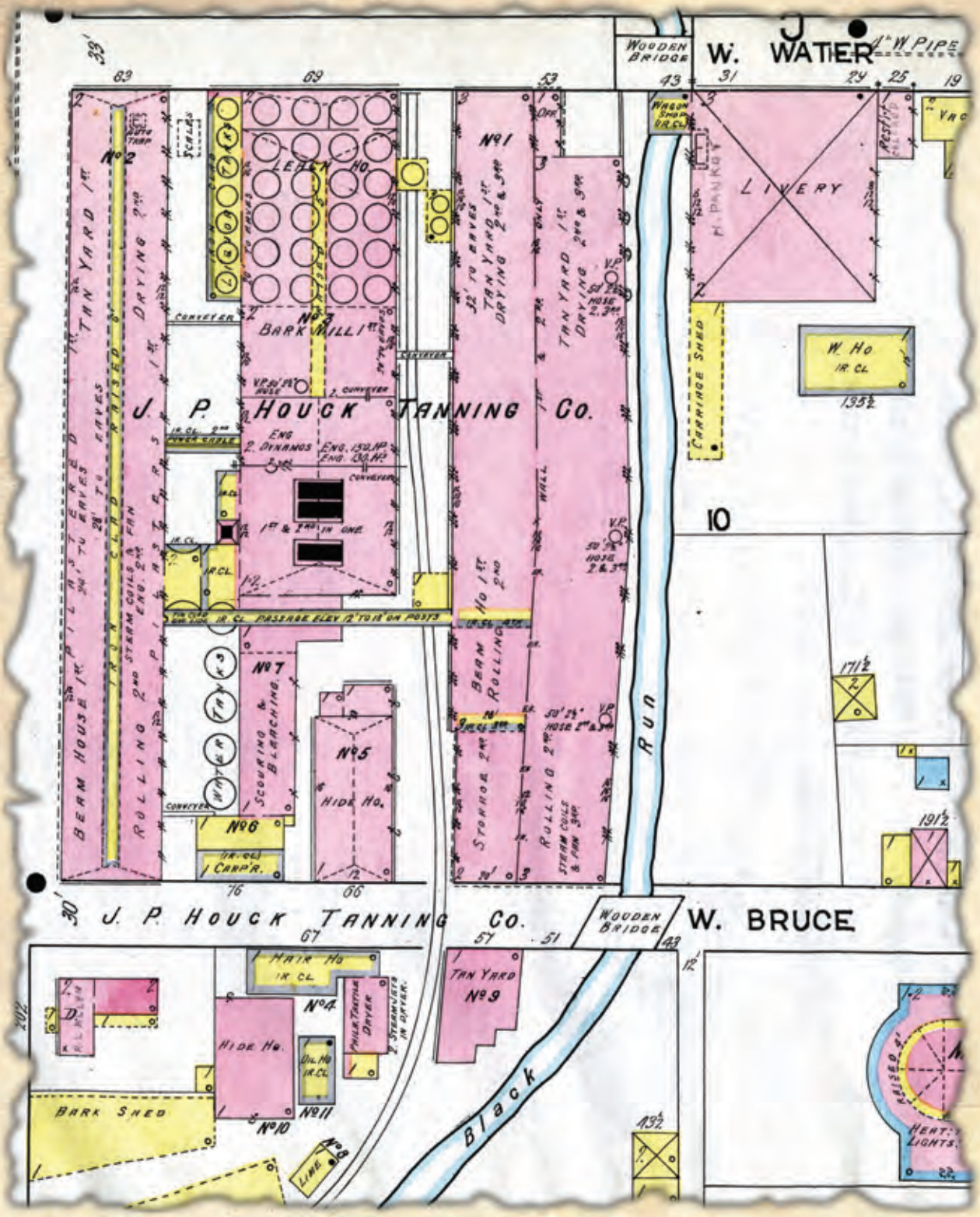
Legend

The hatch-marked octagons represent individual historic resources that have been documented in downtown Harrisonburg and then digitized by DHR from 1:24,000-scale topographic maps. The area shown is part of the larger Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District.

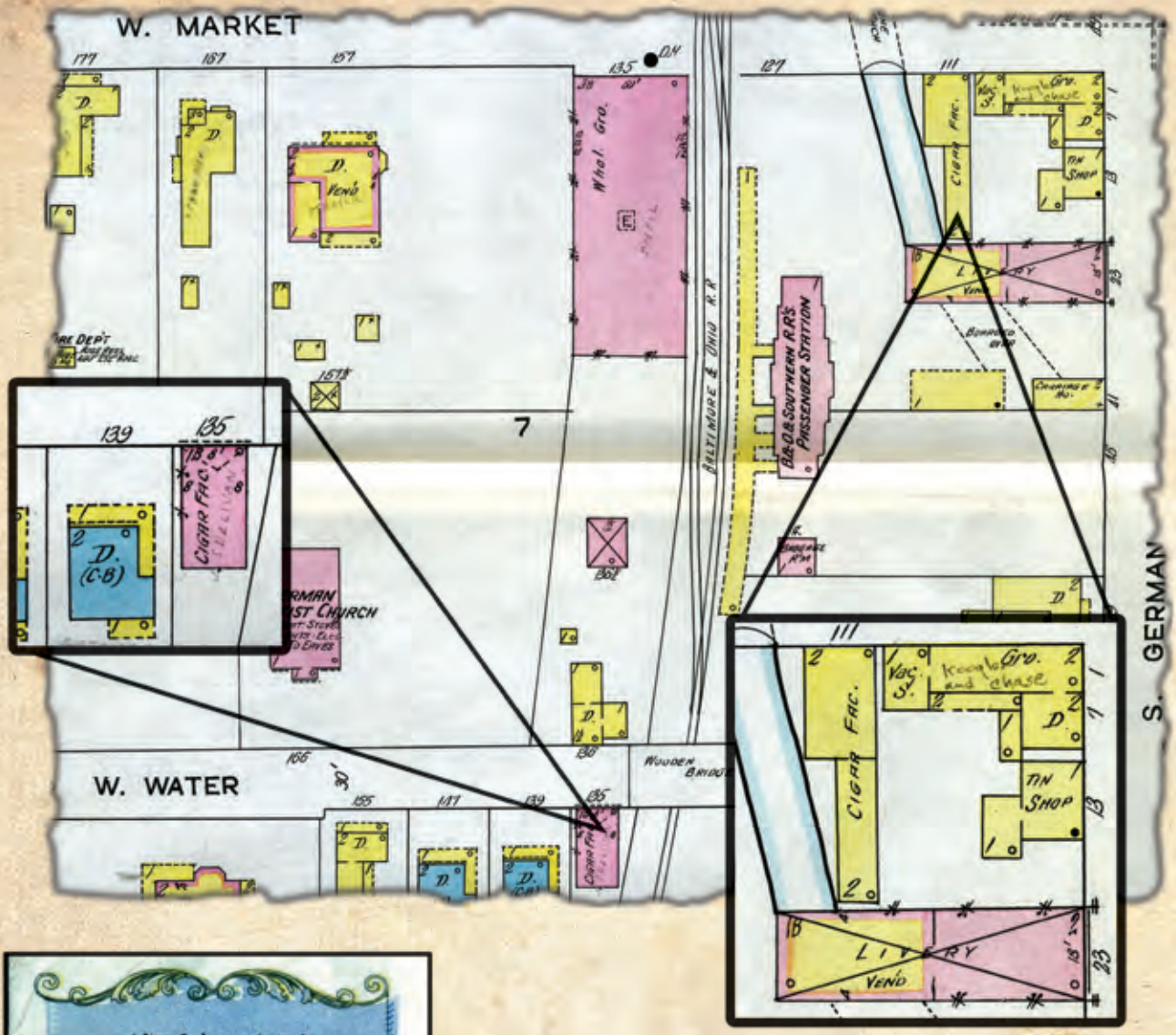
0 25 50
Feet

Sources: Virginia Basemap Program Imagery, 2002
Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources, 2008
Date: 11 December 2008

Created by DHR's Archives, this aerial image of Harrisonburg's two-story municipal parking deck corresponds to the area of the tannery depicted in the Sanborn map on the opposite page; no visible trace of the tannery exists today.



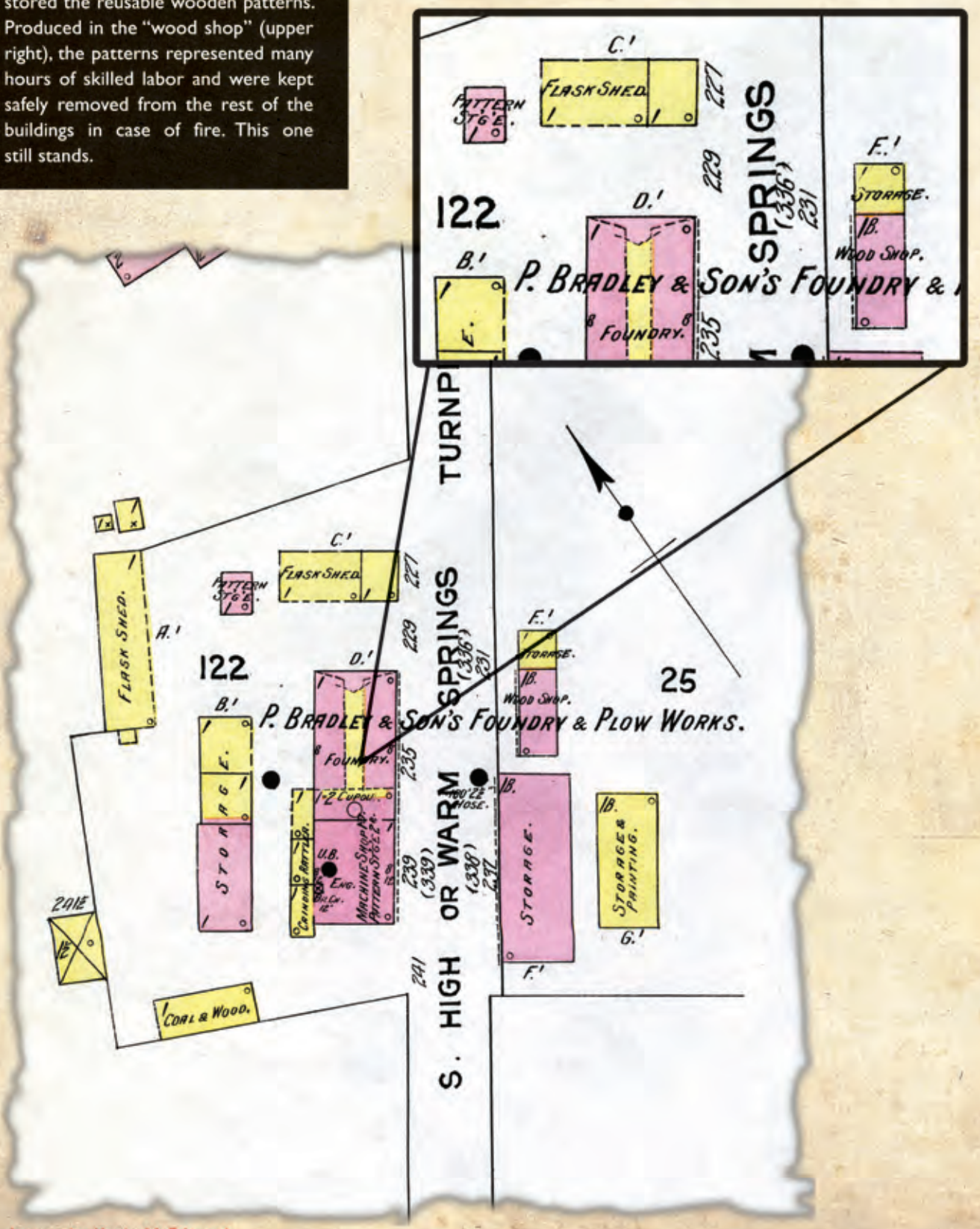
Detail of map showing the J. P. Houck Tanning Company at a corner now occupied by a public parking garage. Sanborn maps often provide great detail about commercial and industrial sites. Here one can get a sense of the internal layout and operations of the tannery. Note the curving railroad spur linking the firm to oak bark resources in the nearby forests (for tannin) and to Philadelphia markets for its finished hides. The pink coloration indicates masonry construction, yellow indicates wooden, grey around yellow indicates metal-clad wood frame. Students in the class were not surprised that the small creek running by this site was named "Black's Run" as they imagined where all those tanks of tanning liquor might have been periodically emptied.



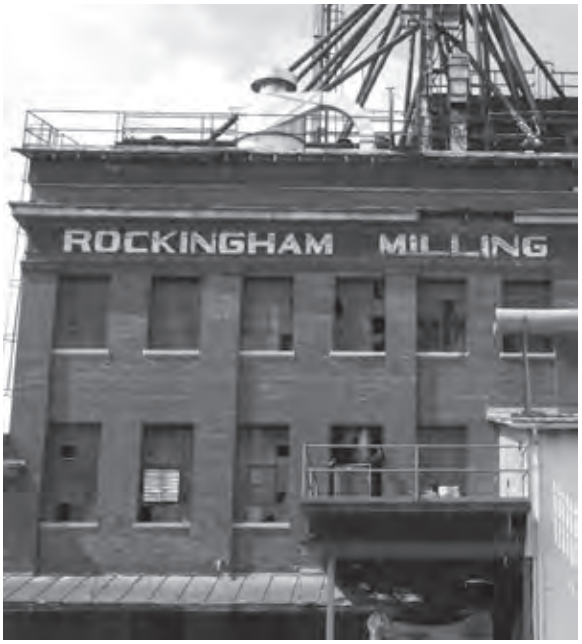
Sanborn maps can sometimes reveal long-forgotten features of a community's history. A close look at this page reveals two small "cigar factories" in a neighborhood dominated by the B&O Railroad depot. This particular map has additional pencil notations added in 1960 by a long-time resident who recalled the city in the 1910s-1920s. He marked the cigar factory on Water Street as "Sullivan," which corroborates with student research on the industry.

Details of envelope art from long-forgotten cigar dealers in Harrisonburg. A resident's ephemera collection helped students sense the material reality of the history they were uncovering. Working with local residents and professionals at the Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society proved invaluable.
(Images courtesy of Nancy Garber)

An industrial ghost waiting for the next batch of students. The P. Bradley & Son's Foundry is now used as a paper goods warehouse. Notice the small, square masonry building marked "Pattern Storage," in the upper left corner of this detail. These were crucial buildings in any foundry where they stored the reusable wooden patterns. Produced in the "wood shop" (upper right), the patterns represented many hours of skilled labor and were kept safely removed from the rest of the buildings in case of fire. This one still stands.



Layout by Kevin M. Edwards



An enticing, dusty old building in Harrisonburg. The Rockingham Milling Company was established in 1919 and first appeared on the Sanborn map of 1924. Employing steel roller milling equipment likely purchased from firms supplying the huge milling industry in the upper Midwest, RMC and mills like it in Staunton and elsewhere displaced the ubiquitous stone grist mills [e.g. see p. 23] that had been dominant in the Shenandoah Valley in the 18th and 19th centuries. (Author photo)

house, the special collections in the JMU and city libraries, and most importantly they met and talked with long-time local residents to piece together the forgotten history of industrial Harrisonburg. As a final capstone for the class, we organized a public tour of the sites each student researched. We filled a university bus and took members of the community from site to site, where they could get out and look at the building or the former location of a building and hear a student present the stories of the people who once made their living in Harrisonburg.

Tours of meticulously restored architectural masterpieces can be great and useful for many reasons, but they risk making students observers, even consumers, of others' research. Such tours can feel scripted, even pedantic at times, and leave students with the sense that most of what is interesting about the building or its users has already been documented and interpreted by professionals. So I make my pitch here for flashlight-and-jeans tours of un-restored historic places. Dilapidated commercial and industrial sites, combined with Sanborn maps of the community and the plethora of local historical resources can kindle an expansive sense of discovery and present the community with a richer understanding of its own history.

Dr. Kevin L. Borg is an associate professor of history at James Madison University. He is the author of *Auto Mechanics: Technology and Expertise in Twentieth Century America* (2007, Johns Hopkins University Press). He will be teaching with Sanborn maps and in dusty old buildings again during JMU's 2009 spring semester.

Kevin M. Edwards, with JMU's Institute for Visual Studies, did the design and layout of the Sanborn map pages. IVS also provided funding to support publication of this issue of *Notes on Virginia*.

Suggested Readings

Betsy H. Bradley, *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States* (Oxford University Press, 1999).

James C. Cobb, *Industrialization and Southern Society*, 1877-1984 (University Press of Kentucky, 1984).

Robert B. Gordon and Patrick Malone, *The Texture of Industry: An Archeological View of the Industrialization of North America* (Oxford University Press, 1994).

Ann Durkin Keating, *Invisible Networks: Exploring the History of Local Utilities and Public Works* (Krieger Publishing Company, 1994).

Kim Keister, "Carts of Change," *Historic Preservation* May/June 1993.

Walter Licht, *Industrializing America: The Nineteenth Century* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995).

Diane L. Oswald, *Fire Insurance Maps: Their History and Applications* (Lacewing Press, 1997).

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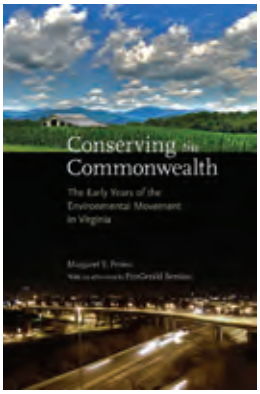

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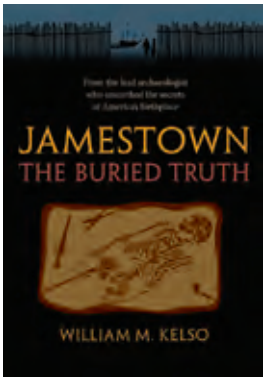

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Uncovering 'Camp Starvation'

by Robert Taft Kiser

An archaeologist recounts the excavations in 2008 at the site of a Civil War Union camp in Stafford County — future home of a new county high school

Despite the rumor of its total destruction, by February 2008 we knew that a great deal remained of the U.S. Army camp above Stoneman's Switch, in Stafford County. Over 500 features — pits actually — survived from the winter of 1862-63, dug by men who had endured the Seven Days Battles, Second Manassas, and Antietam. On December 13, 1862, they charged up from Fredericksburg and were blown flat below Marye's Heights, a day that remains among the worst in U.S. military history. The survivors pulled themselves out of the heaped dead, stumbled across the Rappahannock River, and dug in for the winter. The confusion and disaster of that time led them to call the place "Camp Starvation."

When the excavation landed on my lap in December 2007, after my employer was contracted to survey the site, the file came with an internet photo album showing relic hunters digging enormous holes in the neighboring field. It was not my first encounter with relics or their hunters. I remember, at the age of five, bailing out of my bedroom window and rolling up into the deep shade under Mama's forsythia. Down in the cool of the dog wallow, I spied a striped rock and when I pried it from the ground it transformed into my first Minié ball. We had the stuff everywhere in Prince George County, and the sight of relic hunters remains among my earliest memories. My exposure to their passionate love of history led me to archaeology.

As relic "hunting" implies, artifacts are the objective, and they are commodities. Today my first Minié ball would retail for $2; to me, however, it remains priceless. As an archaeologist, I see artifacts as signposts along the road, not the point of the journey. The internet pictures that had been posted by a South Carolina relic hunter were beyond my comprehension. My bullet in 1964 was worth five cents. Yet relic hunters had recently paid $200 each for the opportunity to dig up artifacts in the portion of the land that remains in private ownership. The area we were to dig had not been spared. Before it became public property for a new Stafford County high school, our section of the camp had been leased by a group of collectors, and also used for a "Grand National Relic Shoot-out." (In Virginia relic hunting is legal only on private land, with written permission from the owner.) Local residents told us — although I could never confirm the true amount — that the total lease was several tens of thousands of dollars. Regardless of the sum, Virginia's largest industry is tourism, bringing in $18-plus billion a year. Selling pieces of our history reminds me of the fable of eating the golden goose.

Archaeologists think in terms of centuries. Prior to our work at the site, we heard countless stories of "fire pits" filled with artifacts — objects theoretically tossed there by bored soldiers — and we expected to find dozens of the pits at Camp Sweitzer, the unofficial name we gave to Camp Starvation during the war. Instead, we found only two pits with burned clay walls, while all the others were filled with ash and trash. We believe the soldiers dug the pits for clay with which to seal the

This rail-thin 4th Michigan soldier may have been with his regiment at our site, but he probably did not gain weight that winter. Food remained scarce until the reconstruction of the railroad destroyed by the Confederates. In the neighboring 32nd Massachusetts a diarist noted a sign for "Camp Starvation" and recorded a day when the U.S. Army issued every morsel of food in camp — half a hard-tack cracker per soldier. (Photo: Library of Congress)

chimneys and walls of their huts, and then backfilled them with fireplace sweepings. It is a subtle but important illumination.

Archaeologists hunt lost worlds. Recovering those lost worlds requires knowing and documenting each artifact's position within the ground. Relic hunting destroys that all-important context. In so doing, it robs us of our shared, common history by turning artifacts into private possessions. Between the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, about 130,000 U.S. troops wintered in Stafford. Despite the vast size of that encampment — an area ten miles across — development and relic hunting have erased much of it. Before our excavation, only three small blocks of the Stafford camping ground had been recorded with a full scientific — Phase III, in the lingo of the profession — excavation. I worked on two of those blocks and found both badly cut up by relic hunting.

Archaeology is less a gathering of objects and more of an exercise in intensive mapping. We roam across time, and design our recording so that people in the future — say in the 25th-century — will be able to reconstruct our sites in three-dimensions. All of our finds are preserved and available for exhibits and study. In my research, I frequently use artifacts excavated in the 1930s. We will never know what the South Carolina relic hunter dug or where exactly he found artifacts belowground — and by now those artifacts could be up for auction in Mongolia.

Understanding the dirt around an artifact is more valuable than the artifact itself. While working in the corner of this hut, CRI's Earl Proper uncovered the coiled wire by the fireplace and noted that about half of our huts had similar objects to the right of their hearths. They were probably improvised fire tools — in this case, a soldier apparently twisted up a potholder from baling wire. (Author photo)

CRI's Emily Lindtveit and her assistants had to wash, catalog, and finally analyze the finds — more than 10,000 artifacts. The collection will go into archival storage, where it will remain available for exhibits and study. In several centuries, this assemblage may be the largest surviving record of the Stafford camps. (Author photo)

Digging In

Stafford County bought the property for a school site in 2006, and as public land, it was thereafter closed to collectors. The use of federal funding for the school mandated archaeological research to offset or "mitigate" the impact the school's construction would have on the site's historic resources. My employer, Cultural Resources Inc., bid for and won the contract to conduct that research. Allegedly one of the lessees of the relic "shoot-out" stated that archaeology was a waste of tax dollars because nothing of value remained at the site.

That rumor haunted us. Archaeological remains are a finite resource, subject to increasing damage or savaging. Our preliminary tests hinted that a great deal of historical value survived in the site. Despite its recent lease to a group of relic hunters, for the rest of its history, our portion of the camp had been actively defended from unauthorized relic hunting. The site was potentially our best and perhaps last chance to document one of the major events in Civil War history.

The site lay in clusters spread across 27 acres of open fields. Conferring with representatives of Stafford County, the National Park Service, the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, we formulated

After the soldiers marched away, farmers worked the land for most of the last 145 years, and their plows created a scrambled surface layer. Operator Jeff Blankenship spent three weeks stripping that topsoil stratum from an area larger than a football field, and exposed over 500 pits from the winter of 1862-1863. (Author photo)

We heard countless stories of fire pits, but we found holes backfilled with hearth sweepings after the clay had been excavated. In a world of cracker barrel chimneys, clay is a vital construction material. After stripping the site, heavy equipment operator Jeff Blankenship returned as a volunteer excavator, bringing along his father and friends. (Author photo)

a plan for excavating the site according to the mitigation agreement. Accordingly, CRI would open nine blocks totaling 60,000-square feet, and dig ten percent of all the cultural features.

Just before Christmas 2007, we began by laying a control grid over our blocks, and searching them with metal detectors. Every signal was mapped to the nearest foot, then each artifact was recovered and sent to the lab for processing. Most artifacts are non-metallic and archaeologists typically do not use metal detectors, but the machines are becoming accepted in some circumstances. Camp Starvation provided an opportunity to test the machines against our standard method, which entails digging grid patterns of tests and screening the dirt.

Evaluating the data, my CRI colleague Mike Klein noted that metal detectors are useless for most pre-historic American Indian sites but that the devices provide the least expensive way to search large areas for historic sites. Overall, our screened tests gave the best definition of a site, locating activity areas missed by the detectors; metal detecting only identified the location as military, rather than domestic. Combining both methods provided the most accurate results.

Camp Starvation had been a farm field, and a layer of plowed soil covers the site. Plowing mixes the soil like a blender, making it possible to find an 8,000-year-old stone blade lying atop aluminum cans, which obviously defies true chronology. Our testing had been confined to the plow zone, but by late December we began using heavy equipment to cut away the modern surface and expose the surviving Civil War pits. While I followed the tracked excavator, my colleagues fought wind and rain to draw scale maps of the remains in the soil, and then wrote scientific descriptions of each deposit – in temperatures that fell as low as 9 degrees. They learned the pits do not freeze as quickly as undisturbed clay, and they were able to continue recording even when the tracked excavator's blade bounced off the frozen ground.

Despite the haunting rumor of total destruction, we found intact features from the winter of 1862-63. They were revealed as the imprint of rows of huts and hundreds of pits. Our news drew DHR's State Archaeologist Mike Barber and the acting archaeologist of the U.S. Forest Service's Jefferson National Forest, Mike Madden. Our CRI team was tasked with completing the mitigation agreement by digging ten percent of the features, but there was more than enough hands-on history to share. Barber and Madden—"The Mikes"—promised help from across the U.S. by offering a "Passport in Time" field school, and to recruit additional excavators from the Archaeological Society of Virginia. First, CRI would carry out the treatment plan, and then we would open the site to volunteers.

A Lost World Recovered

The features uncovered were derived from three basic things: posts, pits, and huts. From these a lost world began to take shape. The posts ranged from hitching rails to chimney props, and most of the pits, as mentioned, were probably dug for clay. The huts held 4- to-10 men each, and they were

This drawing shows the details in a clay pipe that was recovered intact, except for a wooden stem. The pipe was almost certainly lost, rather than discarded. Ironically, a relic hunter left more than half a dozen cigarette butts on the hut floor within three feet of this pipe, as his metal detector failed to register the clay bowl. (Drawing by Emily Lindtveit)

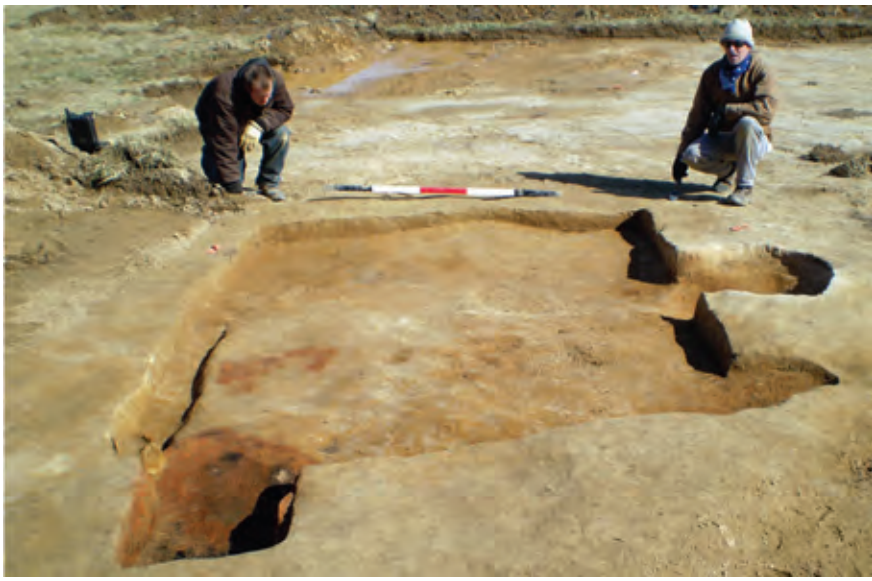
indicated by shallow rectangular pits of about 8-by-10 feet. Each hut had been enclosed in log walls, topped with rafters, and covered with canvas. The soldiers dug a fireplace into the wall, capped it with wood framing, and plastered the wood with clay. These were people who endured amputations without anesthetic, and had no concept of central heating. To them, it was the fire that mattered. The heat went right through the canvas, but the huts kept the wind and rain off the men huddled around the fire, and that was sufficient.

It was March before our records were complete enough to begin excavation. None of us complained when project manager Sara Ferland told us to stop filling out paperwork and start digging. As we excavated the features we found relatively few artifacts. Relic hunters had dug out some pits, but most remained untouched after 146 years. Countless tales of packed pits — many rumored stories of buttons and belt buckles — may abound, but this was only the fourth full excavation of a Stafford County camp. We had relatively little scientific data for comparison, and our expectations for the site were wrong.

The standard U.S. Army button of the 1860s was the "Eagle" and the officer's pattern — like this Infantry example — had an initial designating the branch. During the war the officer's style was apparently used by all ranks. Found by our excavations, this "Eagle I" may have been worn during the charge shot down on the toe of Marye's Heights, December 13, 1862. (Author photo)

The major finds were glass, lead, nails, barrel bands, beef bones, and ration cans. Bullets — as thick as a finger — seemed to be everywhere. We recovered uniform buttons, but glass and iron underwear buttons were more numerous. Our soldiers — from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, New York, and Michigan — had just fought in ten already-renowned battles, and by the time they reached Stafford, they probably carried little more than the tools of their trade.

They called the place "Misery" and wrote of starvation until the first wagon train arrived with food. Many of their friends had simply vanished on December 13, and the regiments mustered less than half of their authorized strength. Anonymous voices yelled at the officers for bread, and guards were posted around the camps to keep men from deserting.



CRI's Robbie Peterson and Kevin Goodrich pose with their work, an excavated hut. The burned clay in the left foreground marks the fireplace, and the shallow ditch down the left wall apparently disposed of water leaking through the chimney. Beside the hearth in the top of the ditch are several sheet metal artifacts, probably improvised fireplace tools. (Author photo)

We found their trash pits, with the beef bones cooked down to fragments in stews. We found the regulation camp layout of four company streets; but the camp's interior was hollow, since the huts had been clustered on the outside rows, making the camp appear full-strength. At the rear stood a tripod of thick posts, probably supporting a watchtower where the guards kept watch to keep men from disappearing. It was a grim winter for the United States.

On a 9-degree morning, I joked, "You know, there are ten thousand people who would love to be right here, right now." This prompted a reply, "Hey, let's go get in the truck and find them." But we never had to hunt for volunteers, as they turned up almost every week. One man stopped at lunch, stayed until time to pick up his daughter at school, and then brought her back to help. A local plumber worked for us between calls. When students from Stafford County and Mary Washington University came on field trips, we dipped them in history.

After four months in the field, we had dug the required sample — yet over 450 features remained unexcavated. The call for more volunteers went out nationwide, and it felt like that moment when the U.S. Cavalry comes over the ridge. The U.S. Forest Service rode in with volunteers from Michigan, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New Jersey, and New York. The Archeological Society of Virginia showed up, too. I saw a lady from New Mexico screening with one hand, and using the other to hold an umbrella over her children.

DHR Educational Programs in Archaeology for the Public

The success of the archaeological excavations at the Stafford County Civil War site was due in large part to volunteer support provided through two DHR-affiliated partnership programs for archaeological field work: (1) a rigorous certification program and (2) Passport in Time.

ASV/COVA/DHR Certification

Developed and sponsored by the cooperative efforts of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV), Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA), and the Department of Historic Resources, the certification program offers the avocational archaeologist an opportunity to learn appropriate archaeological method, technique, and theory and rise to the level of technician, as a direct aide to the professional archaeologist. The program is a stringent one, usually taking two to three years to complete. A combination of readings, lectures, and practical experience in the field (survey and excavation) and in the laboratory, the program instills a knowledge of both prehistoric and historic archaeology.

In addition to the 2008 Stafford County excavations, training certification has been offered at a number of other sites including George Washington's Mount Vernon (Fairfax Co.), Thomas Jefferson's rural retreat Poplar Forest (Bedford Co.), the 18th- and 19th-century Chippokes Plantation (Surry Co.), the 18th-century Battersea Plantation (Petersburg), the Middle Woodland (ca. AD 250–900) Maycock's Point site (Prince George Co.), and the Late Woodland (ca. 1450–1600) Keyser Farm site (Page Co.), to name a few.

Passport in Time

The Passport in Time (PIT) program began in the USDA-Forest Service and expanded into the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management. The program provides a national forum for those interested in the archaeological past of the United States. Each federal agency that has a project notifies the central PIT office, places the event summary on the PIT website, and asks for those interested to submit applications. The Commonwealth of Virginia — through DHR — is the sole state in the nation currently to partner with a federal agency and take part in PIT. DHR has joined the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests to provide for PIT projects across the state. In October 2008, DHR conducted a Certification/PIT project, in conjunction with the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, at Chippokes Plantation State Park. The excavations there averaged 29 volunteers per day for a week-long field school for a total of 1,536 participant hours.

The Certification and Passport in Time programs have done much to bridge the gap between the avocational and professional archaeological communities. In the past, a stark division characterized avocationalists as "artifact collectors" and the professionals as occupants of the ivory towers of academia. In more recent times, both groups recognized that they shared a common goal — protecting and preserving the past. As common ground was found, the two groups began to work together in earnest. The Certification Program is the fruit of these efforts.

Currently, the Certification program has more than 25 graduates and 120 enrollees. It now serves as an educational model for the surrounding Middle Atlantic states. For further information, contact the ASV (http://asv-archeology.org), COVA (http://cova-inc.org), or DHR (www.dhr.virginia.gov). More information about PIT can be found on the internet at www.passportintime.com.

Mike Barber,
DHR State Archaeologist

A detail from an 1863 drawing by Edwin Forbes shows a hut similar to those that would have been constructed at Camp Starvation. A soldier at our site wrote as "almost a literal fact" that when the troops began stirring in the morning "the sound of their coughing would drown out that of the beating drums." (Library of Congress)

On January 15, 1863, artist Edwin Forbes sketched this hut near Camp Starvation. Having leveled the top of the stone firebox, the soldiers probably finished their chimney with clay-daubed logs or barrels. (Library of Congress)

Volunteers slept on the ground at Camp Starvation and worked in the cold and the rain without stopping for 14 days. One afternoon, sleet fell like golf balls and sheets of ice coated the ground. But they kept digging. They had come to help Virginia recover and preserve her history, and they stood with us like professionals.

On any site, you begin in an empty landscape, and slowly start to sense the past. One twilight evening as I walked away from the excavation, the air seemed to come alive. I was looking out on rolling pastures, but the soldiers were there, too, just out of sight. It came to me that this was a war with battles 10 miles wide, and wagon trains 50 miles long, but I had never really understood those numbers — *50 miles long*? Gazing across the field that evening, I could feel the huts packed wall-to-wall, standing in clusters that reached to the horizon, and knew that I had just touched something bigger than any of us had imagined.

Stafford High School Senior Matt Kuhn interviews DHR State Archaeologist Mike Barber. Three different production teams made documentaries of the excavation, which was also featured on the local news for Fox TV-5 in Washington, D.C. (Author photo)

Postscript

Stafford County has delayed construction of the school at Camp Starvation. Plans are pending to conduct a field school at the site in cooperation with DHR, James Madison University, and Stafford County schools. Regardless of what happens, the finds and findings from the 2008 excavations have passed into the hands of the curators. Ten years from now, or 210 years from now, when an exhibit wants to show real objects from the terrible winter of 1862-63, actually used by men who charged Marye's Heights, the boxes will be waiting.

Robert Taft Kiser, Project Archaeologist for Cultural Resource, Inc., began his professional training under Charles T. Hodges and James F. Deetz at Flowerdew Hundred Plantation. He has written previously for *Notes on Virginia* and is a regular contributor to *Ceramics in America*. Among kin who fought in the Civil War, his father's grand-uncle was captured at Antietam but released to fight in Minnesota as a "Galvanized Yankee."

The Betsy's Shoes

by Valentine Povinelli

A conjectural reconstruction of a shoe translated from parts of several old shoes. The reconstruction was done at Colonial Williamsburg Foundation by Kenneth S. Treese in 1992. (Author photo)

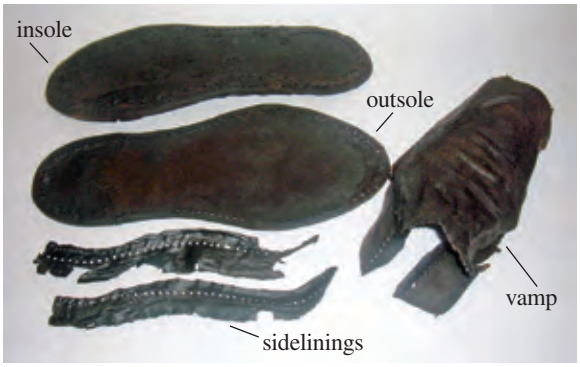
So this is what the shoes actually looked like? That is one of the most common questions posed to shoemakers working at the shoe shop at Colonial Williamsburg. We can answer "yes" with confidence because we turn to the past and use historic artifacts as our models, much in the way that an 18th-century Virginia shoemaker would look to England for examples of the latest shoe styles.

Antique shoes have been found in landfills, the bottom of wells*, and even in the walls of old houses. Through style dating alone a researcher may be able to assign a shoe's creation to a particular decade. However, in the case of a shipwreck, recovered shoes and other artifacts can be associated with a specific event in time, meaning that where some may hope to find gold doubloons or silver, the real treasure for scholars and historical tradesmen is the material culture left by a vessel's crew and passengers. The *Betsy*, a ship whose remains lay at the bottom of the York River off of Yorktown, provides just such an example when it comes to shoes.

A collier, the *Betsy* was built in Whitehaven, England in 1772 and scuttled by the British in 1781 during the Siege of Yorktown in an attempt to block the York River to the approaching French fleet that was allied with the American forces during the Revolutionary War's final campaign. Nearly 200 years later, in 1973 the *Betsy* and the dozen or so other British-scuttled ships during the siege were granted protection through the Underwater Historic Properties Act and added to the Virginia

* One of the best collections of 17th-century shoes in eastern North America, recovered from wells on Virginia's Eastern Shore in Northampton County, is also in the DHR Collections. Because the shoes were submerged, they too were preserved, like the shores from the *Betsy*. For more information, see DHR's Technical Report Series No. 4, *Archaeological Excavations of Site 44NH8 at the Church Neck Wells Site, Northampton County* (1997), by Timothy E. Morgan, Beverly A. Straube, and Nicholas M. Luccketti. – *Eds.*

A grain-out vamp (top) and insole of a man's welted shoe: The upper was sewn on the inside at eight stitches to the inch. A common characteristic for English shoe uppers of the period is that when the leather is flesh (rough side) out, the sewing is done on the outside of the upper. When the leather is grain (smooth side) out, the sewing is done on the inside of the upper. The insole shows considerable wear on the toe and still has thread in some of the holes. These remnants would have been part of a fine shoe

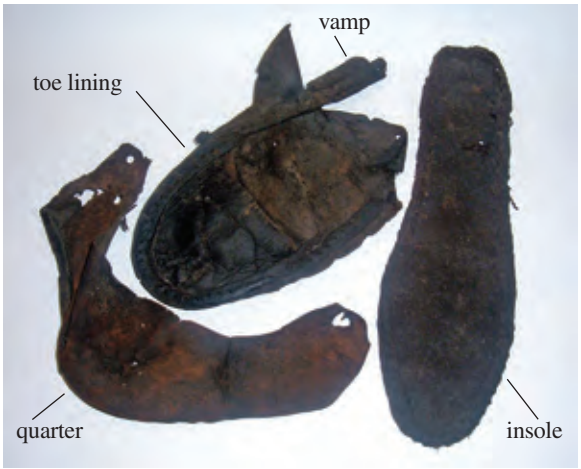


The insole, outsole, side linings and vamp of a man's channel pump: Pump is a period term meaning a light shoe, "popular in the 17th and 18th centuries among dancers, courtiers, acrobats, duelists, and others requiring freedom of movement," according to the Oxford English Dictionary. Sailors also were known for their fondness for pumps. To construct a channel pump, the outsole is sewn directly to the insole, creating a firm yet lightweight sole. A channel was cut into the sole and the stitches sewn into the groove to protect the thread from wear and to give the shoe's bottom a more finished look. The vamp had bound edges and evidence of side linings. A pump such as this would have been considered very stylish.

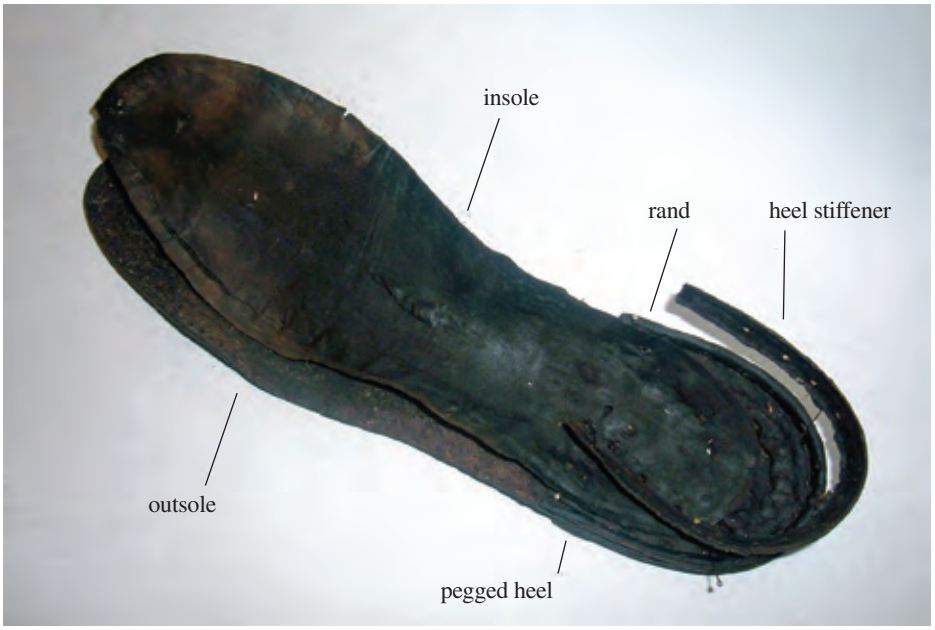
Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places by the Department of Historic Resources. From 1982 to 1988, excavation of the *Betsy*'s hull was accomplished under the supervision of state underwater archaeologist John D. Broadwater.

In addition to the approximately two-to-three dozen pairs of shoes recovered from the *Betsy*, among the other shoe-related artifacts found by Broadwater's team was a shoe *last*, a wooden form used by shoemakers to obtain the size and style of the shoe being built, and a *shoulder stick*, a smooth, notched tool used to burnish the edge of a shoe's sole during the finishing process. Both the last and the shoulder stick probably were used by a cobbler for repairs onboard the *Betsy*. Currently, these artifacts, along with the rest of the *Betsy* collection, are stored in the Collections of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond.

While the shoes recovered from the *Betsy* are useful in recreating the use of shoes aboard the ship, the collection poses as many questions as it answers. For instance, worn-out shoes were located in the bilge, possibly deposited there by the crew and passengers. *Was the bottom of the hull a convenient receptacle for trash? Or were the shoes not thrown overboard because they may have been seen as still useful?* Footwear also was found in various states of repair, as well as shoes that were being cannibalized for other repairs or projects. *Was this evidence of the cobbler's handiwork?* Of all the shoes found, only a few had the character-



The quarters, vamp, and insole of a man's translated shoe: Translated is a term meaning that it was rebuilt from old shoe parts. This example shows parts from two or three different shoes. The vamp has a toe lining and the sole was sewn at four stitches to the inch. The buckle straps were trimmed and holed for a shoe string. The insole still has thread in the majority of its holes. In the 18th century such a shoe would have been considered cheap and coarsely made



The bottom remains of a man's welted common shoe consisting of the heel stiffener, insole, rand (an intermediate layer of leather to which the heel is sewn), outsole, and pegged heel: The stitches on the sole were exposed, instead of being sewn into a channel. A good sturdy shoe, it would have been fairly typical footwear for British soldiers and civilian men of the 18th century. Soldiers in the British Army were given a pair of shoes every six months and enough leather to replace the soles and heels on each pair twice. Although made on a straight last, this shoe had shaped to the wearer's left foot.

The (left to right) quarter, strap, and vamp from a man's shoe: The strap has broken free of the quarter and shows marks from where the buckle was attached. One of the first written references for buckles was in 1660, and they are commonly seen on shoes until the French Revolution in 1789. Buckles also increased in size through time, so one possible way to date a shoe is by the width of the buckle strap. Originally there were a pair of quarters sewn at eleven stitches to the inch and the vamp and quarters were joined together at ten stitches to the inch. The surviving vamp and quarter show evidence of a side lining that was added for more support and comfort

istics of military-grade shoes, with the majority being of medium-to-fine quality. *Were these particular shoes representative of what the officers or ship's passengers might have worn?* One of the shoes had "HC II" stamped inside the tongue, a marking also found on the Betsy's cargo of barrels. *Was this the mark of a government provisioner?* as Colonial Williamsburg's master shoemaker D. A. Saguto has suggested? Lastly, among the shoe parts found was the top piece to a woman's heel. *How did a woman's heel piece end up on a collier or military transport?*

For shoe historians and historic tradesmen, the shoes recovered from the *Betsy*'s bilge and crew's quarters were an exciting find. Taking into account the ship's construction date (1772) and scuttling (1781), we know the approximate time frame represented by the shoes — even when allowing for the possibility that some of the shoes may have been crafted and worn before the *Betsy*'s launching. This discovery indicates what the typical British soldier, sailor, or civilian likely wore on his feet before and during the War of American Independence. Moreover, although England and the Thirteen Colonies were at war, the English influence on North American fashion did not abruptly end with the commencement of hostilities; therefore, these shoes likely represent the styles of footwear worn by Virginians during that same era as well.

Unlike period art, in which historians must rely on the visual accuracy of a contemporary artist's renderings, one cannot argue with an historic shoe artifact. That is why the Colonial Williamsburg Shoe Shop staff has paid several visits to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to study the shoes from the *Betsy*. During these visits, CW staff have made one-to-one measured drawings to reproduce shoe designs and styles, and taken detailed notes about the weight of the leathers, types of stitching, wear patterns, and other information applicable to understanding and interpreting period footwear. These records serve as a guide for accurate conjectures about 18th-century shoes, and provide documentation of a fragile artifact with a limited life expectancy; for despite whatever conservation is done, shoe artifacts will eventually perish. Consequently, the records that are made now will help preserve the memories of a shoe that may be gone a hundred or so years from now.

Valentine Povinelli, a journeyman shoemaker at Colonial Williamsburg, received his initial historical shoemaking training at Old Sturbridge Village under the direction of Peter Oakley. Mr. Povinelli completed an apprenticeship with the Colonial Williamsburg Shoe Shop through the guidance of Master D. A. Saguto. His training in calceaology (the study of shoes) included the registration, recording, and analysis of the Colonial Williamsburg archaeological footwear collection, some 2,000 shoes and fragments dating from ca. 1710s – 1860s. The author also acknowledges the assistance of D. A. Saguto, Master shoemaker at Colonial Williamsburg, and Dee DeRoche, Curator at DHR, for their insights and expertise in researching this article.

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Survey and Planning Cost Share Program

Since its inception in 1991, the Survey and Planning Cost Share program of the Department of Historic Resources has proved vital to fostering sustainable community-driven historic preservation activities. Cost Share also has made possible the foundational planning and resource surveys that support the continued growth of other programs of this department — programs such as the state and national landmark registers, the state and federal rehabilitation tax credits, and easement donations.

The Cost Share program, during its 17 years, has assisted nearly 120 communities state wide in undertaking planning and preservation activities. During the 2008 state fiscal year (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008) covered by this issue of *Notes on Virginia*, Cost Share grants supported 12 projects serving 16 jurisdictions across the state. The Cost Share program plays a significant role in promoting the preservation of Virginia's historic legacy, and represents another example of a unique state program that contributes in large measure to making this state a national leader in historic preservation.

Cost Share: Program Overview

Funded by the Virginia General Assembly as a core program activity of Virginia's State Historic Preservation Office (DHR), the Cost Share Program is designed to develop a database of historic resources for Virginia's local governments and regional planning commissions, while enriching DHR's statewide GIS-based database, now totaling more than 140,000 architectural and 40,000 archaeological resources. Cost Share projects typically entail such activities as undertaking county-wide architectural surveys, documenting or surveying buildings in proposed commercial historic districts or residential neighborhoods, and preparing nomination forms for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places (the same form serves both registers). Cost Share projects may also inform the preparation of local preservation plans through archaeological assessments of areas considered for development. Data obtained from Cost Share project studies may be used to apply for historic rehabilitation tax credits for qualifying properties, while fostering effective consultation under sections 110 and 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and for projects and property treatments involving state-owned properties.

The key feature of the Cost Share Program is that funding for a project is shared — as its name implies — by a local government agency (or combination of agencies) and the Department of Historic Resources. Typically, the costs are borne equally; however, in addition to funding, the department also lends administrative support, which includes hiring a consultant to carry out the work and closely monitoring a project to ensure the end result meets the needs and expectations of both the locality and the department.

How it assists preservation planning

Cost Share projects contribute vital information that a locality may use in drafting the comprehensive five-year plan that each one is required by Virginia law to develop and periodically update. Moreover, Cost Share projects can assist localities in fulfilling the mandate that they incorporate historic resources into their comprehensive plans. Surveys conducted under Cost Share help to establish or enhance a usable cultural resources database that becomes a foundational component for accurate and effective planning.

An accurate database of historic resources as well as an updated resource survey report can benefit localities in other ways too. They can be used to support heritage tourism; to designate and nominate districts that attract economic revitalization through historic rehabilitation tax credits; to upgrade and repair properties; to facilitate environmental review activities required on federally-funded projects (which helps to avoid costly delays for state and federal agencies and for developers), and support coordination with DHR for projects involving state-owned properties. Cost Share survey reports also offer written and visual information that often becomes the basis of scripted slide presentations, an excellent way to inform community residents as well as teachers and students about historic properties in their area and to engender broader interest in local history. The texts and photos compiled for reports and presentations can in turn also be used to create driving and walking tours of historic neighborhoods and heritage trails, and for educational materials such as teaching plans and exhibits.

How it works

Cost Share operates over a two-year cycle that opens with the new state fiscal year on July 1, after the General Assembly has allocated funding for the program. The cycle starts when the Department of Historic Resources issues a Request for Applications, inviting communities to apply for Cost Share funds for their projects. The RFA is typically issued in the spring. A locality's project proposal must meet local and state program objectives through such activities as those mentioned previously (e.g. surveying historic resources, preparing a state and national register nomination, or developing a historic preservation plan), among other possible initiatives, and align with preservation priorities consistent with DHR's mission and the governor's goals and objectives. Soon after the deadline for proposals, the department's staff evaluates and ranks all the project applications, determining which ones should receive funding and assigning dollar amounts based on the total funds allotted by the General Assembly. Cost Share awards are highly competitive; invariably proposal requests collectively exceed available funding. Accordingly, when evaluating proposals, the department looks at the need or urgency for survey and other preservation activities in a particular area; department staff also considers the comprehensiveness and responsiveness of the proposal, and how well its objectives align with those of the particular Cost Share Program cycle in which it is being evaluated.

Once the evaluation process is completed, the department works closely with the selected local government representatives to develop a scope of work for each project, and then advertises for consultants to carry out the projects. The typical scope of work requires at least one meeting with local officials and one public meeting to explain a project to the community and obtain public input. Throughout the process, the department engages in an ongoing dialogue with local officials, while handling a review of proposals submitted by contractors interested in securing a project contract, and negotiating and awarding the contract. Usually the general time frame for completing each project is 15 months from the time a consultant is hired.

Communities are encouraged to consider potential Cost Share Program projects well in advance of the application period, and to consult with staff of the Department of Historic Resources about a project idea and a potential scope of work. For more information, visit the department's web site (www.dhr.virginia.gov) and click on the link for "Survey and Planning."

Recent Cost Share Projects

During state fiscal year 2008, available Cost Share funding from the Department of Historic Resources totaled nearly $197,000. The department received 16 application requests for funding, representing 19 communities, totaling $244,050 for projects with a proposed total cost of $427,350.

The final Cost Share awards went to projects representing a mix of activities, as the summaries below attest. Overall the projects signal a strong commitment to informed preservation planning on the part of the localities: information resulting from these projects in nearly all cases will become part of community comprehensive plans, will be used for informing citizens about historic preservation, and will assist those communities in using historic rehabilitation tax credits for revitalization. Most of the projects deal with matters pertaining to land use and will provide data to support well-informed decision making about growth in the respective locales

Summary of (Fiscal Year) 2008 Projects Funded and in Progress:

Botetourt Co.: Architectural survey:

Project: The county is conducting a county-wide survey of 400 to 450 properties dating from 1940 or earlier. The results will be used to inform the public about the county's historic resources and to support the county's heritage tourism initiative and economic development program. The survey data also will be used in short and long range land use planning, and for recognition and protection of important properties in Botetourt, which is the fastest growing locality in the Roanoke region.

The circa-1771 Sessler House in Botetourt Co.

Chesapeake: Design guidelines update for the South Norfolk Historic District:

Project: The city undertook this project to enhance its eligibility to become a Certified Local Government community, which would open the door to CLG federal grants relating to historic preservation. The project also addresses problems associated with its out-of-date local historic district guidelines for the South Norfolk Historic District, originally drafted in 1986 and adopted in 2001 with little change (when the city established the local historic district). The city will revise the guidelines to make them more user-friendly and to improve preservation of the district, which has experienced demolition and substantial alteration between the time of state and national register listing (in 1989) and local designation (in 2001).

Culpeper Co.: Architectural survey:

Project: Building on a prior 1992-94 study of the county's architectural resources, this study will focus on 22 "areas of historic interest" identified by that prior study. The project findings will be used to shape the county's historic overlay ordinance. Accordingly, it will assist with preserving areas of historic interest as open space, and managing future development to ensure that resources are protected and enhanced.

Eastville, Northampton Co.: Architectural survey to nominate to state/national registers an Eastville Historic District:

Project: The town proposes to resurvey approximately 43 buildings and survey another estimated 222 buildings and prepare a nomination for a proposed Eastville Historic District. The survey information will also be used to increase community awareness of its historic built environment, to facilitate the use by property owners of rehabilitation tax credits, and to assist with preservation planning. It is also expected that the survey will identify and promote appreciation for, and protection of, area viewsheds around the town, and support land conservation.

Fauquier Co.: Architectural survey to nominate to state/national registers five communities (Orlean, Bristersburg, Calverton, Midland, and Summerduck):

Project: This project is part of the county's multi-year program to document approximately 21 villages and towns, previously recommended eligible by DHR for listing in the state and national registers. The program also supports the county's interest in encouraging property owners to place preservation easements on historic and open space properties. The project is focusing as well on the contextual historic and physical relationships of the communities to their surrounding lands.

Forestville, Shenandoah Co.: Architectural survey to nominate to state/national registers a Forestville Historic District:

Project: Approximately 28 properties are being documented for this project, in order to draft a state and national register nomination. Listing on the registers of the Forestville Historic District will allow property owners to pursue historic rehabilitation tax credits. Data from the project will be provided to the county's department of tourism, and can be used to inform plans to enhance long range land use planning, balanced growth, and economic revitalization.

Gloucester Co., with Charlotte, James City, and York counties and Williamsburg: Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary War Route study:

Project: These five jurisdictions are conducting a joint survey of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route (W3R) within their region. This study will build on previous research (see Notes on Virginia, 2007, No. 51) for the W3R in Virginia that has been carried out (also through Cost Share funds) by 12 other localities in the central and northern regions of the state. The participating localities expect the project to provide accurate information on the W3R for public benefit; to determine physical locations associated with the W3R campaign before they're lost to development; and to promote local tourism. Additionally, the information will be used to inform resource protection, add data for future nominations of properties to the state and national landmark registers, provide content for signage and educational materials, as well as potential driving tours. The project will also provide a collaborative model and organizational incentive and for future joint efforts.

Hillsboro

Hillsboro, Loudoun Co.: Architectural survey to update the Hillsboro Historic District:

Project: To update the existing register-listed historic district, included in the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1978 and the National Register in 1979, the project includes survey and resurvey of approximately 40 properties. The planning commission and town council will use the updated information in planning decisions, and the updated data can be used to apply for historic rehabilitation tax credits for qualifying buildings.

Marion, Smyth Co.: Architectural Survey to Expand the Marion Historic District:

Project: The town, an active Main Street Community, surveyed an estimated 200 buildings adjacent to the current Marion Historic District, with the goal of expanding the district in order to open the way for historic rehabilitation tax credits and other incentives that can support economic revitalization. Targeted redevelopment using rehabilitation tax credits includes the former Harwood Garment Factory, part of a planned $2.5 million redevelopment for a museum complex. Information from the study will also be used to promote heritage tourism, and help control sprawl while offering protection to important properties outside the current district boundaries.

Radford: Archaeological Phase 1 survey of the Arnheim Property:

Project: This project will promote preservation of the Arnheim property, listed on the state and national registers, home of Dr. John Blair Radford (the city and university's namesake) and the oldest brick building in the city. Information and data to be compiled in a report resulting from the project will be used for educational purposes including interpretation of the site by the Radford Heritage Foundation, which plans to preserve Arnheim. The project is being conducted in conjunction with the RHF and Radford University's archaeological program in consultation with DHR.

Round Hill, Loudoun Co.: Architectural Survey to Nominate and Register the Round Hill Historic District:

Project: This survey will complete the nomination process for the Round Hill Historic District (recommended eligible, 2003) and result in a scripted PowerPoint presentation about the town's historic resources. It also will help achieve the goals and objectives of the town's Comprehensive Plan, among them to preserve a sense of place and pride in the town, maintain or enhance the town and surrounding area's historic scale and character, and to protect significant heritage resources. This is a timely project as Loudoun County continues to experience rapid growth and development, and Round Hill is the only town in the county lacking a historic district.

Railroad station in Marion

Winchester, Frederick Co.: Phase I of III-phased Architectural Survey to Update Winchester Historic District:

Project: The previous survey for the Winchester Historic District was conducted in 1976; thus, this much needed project will update the city's database of historic resources by surveying an estimated 1,200-plus buildings, beginning with a survey of an estimated 420 buildings in the district's core area. New information obtained by the survey will inform decisions made by the Winchester Board of Architectural Review and also promote and facilitate the use of rehabilitation tax credits, as well as assist in avoiding delays for future construction projects that may impact historic resources.

Houses in Winchester

New Preservation Easements Protect 22 Historic Properties

Since the previous edition of *Notes on Virginia* (2007, No. 51), the Board of Historic Resources has accepted 23 preservation easements on 22 historic properties between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008. These easements cover a range of property types: among them, colonial plantations, an 18th-century rural tavern, Civil War battlefields, a 19th-century mill, an early 20th-century meeting "tabernacle," and 19th and 20th-century rural houses and city dwellings.

Two easements protect premier 18th-century plantation houses: in James City County, the circa-1750 Carter's Grove, a National Historic Landmark, and, in the words of this department's senior architectural historian Calder Loth, "a famous exemplar of colonial Virginia's plantation architecture"; in Petersburg the department now holds an easement as well on the Palladian-influenced Battersea, built in 1768.

Elsewhere, in what is fast becoming an eleventh-hour battle to preserve some of this nation's most threatened hallowed ground in Virginia, the department is pleased to report easement donations on acreage falling within core areas of four Civil War battlefields—Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Trevilian Station, and White Oak Road, all highlighted below. These easements have come as a condition of state and federal grants awarded for the purchase of the properties associated with the specific battles.

Other easements of note include those associated with APVA Preservation Virginia's Revolving Fund program, which uses dedicated funds "for the sole purpose of saving endangered historically and architecturally significant properties from demolition or neglect." After purchasing the property, APVA sells it to "a sympathetic owner who undertakes its restoration." An easement donation is a condition of the sale of Revolving Fund properties. (For more information about the program, visit www.apva.org.) Easements stemming from this program include Cool Well, in Hanover County; DeJarnette's Tavern, in Halifax County; the Prentis House in Suffolk; and Tyro Mill, in Nelson County.

The profiles below reveal that Virginia's easement program remains robust in protecting the Commonwealth's rich historic legacy.

The Easement Program

Virginia's preservation easement program relies on a cost-effective partnership between private property owners and the Department of Historic Resources, among other public agencies. In essence the arrangement permits historic properties to remain in private ownership while providing permanent legal protection against demolition and inappropriate architectural changes to historically character-defining features of a property's buildings or site, meaning easements also prohibit or limit commercial development or subdivision of a landmark's historic setting.

In order to receive easement protection, a property must be listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (see p. 6) or be a contributing property in a registered historic district. In return for an easement donation, a property owner *may* receive state tax credits. In addition, tax assessors must acknowledge easement restrictions entailed by preservation donations when calculating local property tax assessments. A preservation easement transfers and applies to all future owners of a property, another essential aspect of Virginia's program.

Preservation easements through the Department of Historic Resources are flexible and tailored to each specific property and the needs of each owner. This means, in keeping with the idea that the best stewards of historic properties are owners, preservation easements allow for the present-day use of a historic building to fulfill a different purpose from that for which it was originally constructed.

The staff of the Department of Historic Resources now administers preservation easements for the Board of Historic Resources on more than 455 properties, many jointly held with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation. Administration obligates the staff of the department to regularly inspect easement properties, provide technical assistance to property owners as needed, and educate new owners when title to an easement property transfers.

Information on the easement program or about donating an easement may be obtained from the department's Web site at www.dhr.virginia.gov, or by contacting the department's easement program coordinator, Wendy Musumeci at (804) 637-2323, ext. 136, or by e-mail at *Wendy.Musumeci@dhr.virginia.gov.*

EASEMENTS RECORDED BETWEEN JULY 1, 2007 AND JUNE 30, 2008

Battersea, Petersburg
Donor: City of Petersburg
Land included: 37.5 acres
Easement recorded: May 6, 2008

With its sectional massing Battersea displays, perhaps best, the Anglo-Palladian influence on Virginia's finer colonial plantation houses. The elegant but compact house was built in 1768 for John Banister, a Revolutionary delegate, congressman, and framer of the Articles of Confederation. Remodeled more than once, the three-part windows and much trim, both inside and out, are early 19th-century changes. The elaborate Chinese lattice stair, however, based on a published design by the English architect William Halfpenny, is original and is the finest example of its type in the state. Despite the development of much of the plantation's former acreage, the house preserves a rural setting along the Appomattox River. In addition to the historic estate, the easement will protect significant archaeological resources. Since 2006, Battersea Inc., a nonprofit established that year in partnership with the City of Petersburg, has dedicated itself to the stewardship and long term preservation of Battersea and its historic grounds.

Battersea

Braehead

Braehead, Fredericksburg
Donor: Dr. Wesley Graham Stephens
Land included: 18.846 acres
Easement recorded: December 10, 2007

Situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the Rappahannock River, and located within the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Braehead was built in 1858 for John Howison, a dairy farmer who ran a thriving business providing milk to Fredericksburg. When Howison purchased the property, it contained a mill, sandstone quarry, and several outbuildings. During the Civil War, Braehead served as a hospital for Union soldiers as well as a reference point for troop movements during the 1862, 1863, and 1864 Battles of Fredericksburg. It is the only house surviving at the southern portion of the Fredericksburg Battlefield. The Greek Revival structure has a two-story side passage main block connected by a one-story hyphen to a two-story-kitchen dependency. Use of the side-passage house form in a rural setting like this was rare, as the form was normally utilized in urban areas

Bush Meeting Tabernacle at Fireman's Field, Purcellville Historic District, Loudoun County
Donor: Purcellville Volunteer Fire Department
Land included: 12 acres
Easement recorded: May 1, 2008

Listed as a contributing resource in the Purcellville Historic District, the Bush Meeting Tabernacle is an 8,500 square foot, one-story, frame building originally constructed in 1904 as an auditorium to house the local Prohibition and Evangelical Association of Loudoun County's annual "Bush Meetings," which were held there until 1930. With its unique eight-sided footprint, the building is also distinguished by its massive, low-pitched hipped roof with two monitors along its ridge. Several picnic pavilions and stone barbecue pits located on the property also are associated with the historic tabernacle building. Well known figures

Bush Meeting Tabernacle

such as Democratic presidential nominee William Jennings Bryan and artist Patsy Cline have spoken or performed here, and the site was home to the first local 4-H fair as well as regional civic events. Fireman's Field is still an important social and recreational landmark in Purcellville. The property is currently used as a public park, community center, and baseball facility, which hosts the Babe Ruth Little League World Series.

Campbell House

Campbell House, Washington Historic District, Rappahannock County
Donor: Annette J. Young
Land included: 1.5931 acres
Easement recorded: November 29, 2007

Erected in 1920 by Curtis Campbell, the Campbell house is a distinctive Italian-style residence characterized by a low rectangular tower and Spanish- and Mission-style architectural elements. Campbell was a civil engineer stationed in Italy in World War I, where a villa he saw inspired the look of his house, which he designed. On the spacious grounds is a family cemetery containing the grave of Middleton Miller, who reputedly designed the Confederate uniform.

Carter's Grove, James City County
Donor: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
Land included: 400.928 acres (co-held with Virginia Outdoors Foundation)
Easement recorded: December 17, 2007

Carter's Grove

This famous exemplar of colonial Virginia's plantation architecture was built 1750-55 for Carter Burwell, grandson of Robert "King" Carter. David Minitree, a bricklayer, and James Wheatley, a house carpenter, were the principal builders. The interior woodwork, considered some of the most handsome of the colonial period, was executed in part by Richard Baylis, an English joiner. Carter's Grove stood essentially unaltered until 1928 when it's owners engaged architect W. Duncan Lee to restore and enlarge the house. The roof was heightened, dormers were added, and the dependencies were enlarged and connected to the main house. In the 1970s, the extensive garden was reconstructed after detailed archaeological investigations. The excavations uncovered the site of Wolstenholme Town, an early 17th-century settlement. The easement will protect the manor house and surrounding open-space land.

Carter House, Hillsville Historic District, Carroll County
Donor: Carroll County (General Assembly Grant)
Land included: 0.5570 acres
Easement recorded: May 28, 2008

Located next to the Carroll County Courthouse, the three-story building is a prominent landmark in the Hillsville Historic District. It was built in 1857 for landowner Fielden Hale and enlarged in the 1920s with the addition of the third floor for George Carter, a wealthy coal mine owner and banker. Carter and his wife Mayetta also added a large dormer to the roof, a long rear brick addition, and two-story wrap around porch. Modifications made by the Carters still characterize the building today. Carroll County recently rehabilitated the Carter House to serve as a mixed-use civic amenity.

Carter House

Cooley Farm, Cedar Creek Battlefield, Warren County
Donor: Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation
Land included: 189.179 acres
Easement recorded: May 9, 2008

Located within the core area of the Cedar Creek Battlefield and within the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, the Cooley Farm lies along the intersection of Interstates 81 and 66 near the nexus of Warren, Frederick, and Shenandoah counties. The easement protects the largest remaining parcel on which the events of the early morning portion of the Battle of Cedar Creek occurred. Fought on October 19, 1864, the battle was one of the final and most decisive engagements in Union Gen. Phillip Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864. As a result, the final Confederate invasion of the North, led by Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early, was effectively ended and the Confederacy was never again able to threaten Washington, D.C. through the Shenandoah Valley. The property incorporates historic, archaeological, open space, and scenic values associated with the Civil War battle and rural farming activity. The SVBF's acquisition of the property was funded in part by a 2006 grant from the Virginia Land Conservation foundation, an interagency organization within the Department of Conservation and Recreation.

Chilton Property, Lancaster Court House Historic District, Lancaster County
Donor: Dexter C. Rumsey III & R. Page Henley Jr. as Trustees of the Catherine B. Chilton Trust
Land included: 7.451 acres (co-held with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation)
Easement recorded: August 14, 2007

The Chilton Property is primarily significant for its rolling fields and open space land that was formerly a 19th-century farm. Located within the Lancaster Court House Historic District and near the Courthouse green along U.S. Route 3, the property contributes to the overall agrarian setting of the historic district. The linear courthouse village still retains much of its rural landscape with a period of significance stretching from 1700 to 1950. The Chilton Property also contains a 1½ story Cape Cod-style house, which is a contributing resource within the district and dates to the 1950s.

Chilton Property

Clifton, Northumberland County
Donor: Eugene S. Hudnall and Gayle L. Hudnall
Land included: 127.362 acres
Easement recorded: September 27, 2007

Clifton was constructed in 1785 by Landon Carter II on property that was originally part of his ancestor Robert ("King") Carter's vast holding on the Northern Neck. The property remained in Carter family ownership until 1842 when it was acquired by the Palmer family, ancestors of the current owners. The house departs from the normal house types of the region by its use of a central chimney and its unusual floor plan with two identical stairs rising from a lateral entry hall. Tradition holds that the plan was devised to accommodate the use of the house as a hunting lodge and to separate the sexes. Each stair ascends to a separate section of the second floor that originally had no connection. Consisting of booth woodlands and pastures, the property forms an important open-space buffer for the town of Kilmarnock.

Clifton

Cool Well, Hanover County
Donor: APVA Preservation Virginia
Land included: 0.296 acres
Easement recorded: January 24, 2008

Constructed circa 1835 for innkeeper, one-time militiaman, and farmer Benjamin Hazelgrove, Cool Well is located on Shady Grove Road near Mechanicsville. The 1½-story, 3-bay frame dwelling sits on a raised brick foundation and has original beaded weatherboards beneath synthetic siding. Other notable architectural features include two brick exterior end chimneys, an enclosed quarter-turn stair, and an essentially unaltered form and plan, though several late 20th-century

Cool Well

additions have been made along the rear of the dwelling. Research on its surviving mantels reveals a possible link with other nearby houses (Rose Cottage, Laurel Meadow, and Avondale), suggesting a common history or perhaps the same builder. This once common Tidewater architectural style and period of house is now rare in Hanover County. The donation of an easement to the Virginia Board of Historic Resources is a requirement of APVA's Revolving Fund program.

DeJarnette's Tavern, Halifax County
Donor: APVA Preservation Virginia
Land included: 3.0 acres
Easement recorded: August 29, 2007

Considered to be the most unchanged 18th-century tavern in Virginia, DeJarnette's Tavern was built in the late 1700s for Daniel DeJarnette, the son of James Pemberton DeJarnette, whose Huguenot family had fled France in 1685. According to legend, Daniel won the tavern in an arm wrestling match. In addition to use as a tavern, the building has served as a stagecoach station, mustering place for Civil War soldiers, and the meeting site for an aborted 1802 slave revolt. The wood-frame building features a distinctive recessed entry porch, and the first floor is arranged in a typical tavern floor plan with large communal spaces. Also located on the property are two tobacco barns, a chicken coop, and a log granary.

DeJarnette's Tavern

The tavern remained in the DeJarnette family for six generations. The donation of an easement to the Virginia Board of Historic Resources is a requirement of APVA's Revolving Fund program.

Fort Stover, Page County
Donor: John W.H. Gibson and Marjorie B. Gibson
Land included: 220.57 acres
Easement recorded: December 28, 2007

Fort Stover

Built circa 1769 for the Stover family, this two-story stone house is part of Page County's collection of early German-style dwellings. Remarkably well preserved, Fort Stover retains early woodwork with what may be original paint. As in a number of these houses, the architecture shows the influence of Anglo-American models, particularly in the use of end chimneys instead of the more purely German center chimney. Despite this, the house employs the traditional German three-room floor plan, situating the kitchen in the main part of the house. Another Germanic feature is the vaulted cellar room associated with vernacular houses of the Rhineland and used for food storage. The defensive appearance of these cellar vaults has led to the mistaken notion that houses with such rooms were built as forts. The property is bordered by the South Fork of the Shenandoah River and is the first easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources in Page County.

Gravel Hill

Gravel Hill, Charlotte County
Donor: Lucretia P.Whitehouse
Land included: 115.02 acres
Easement recorded: November 5, 2007

The focal point of Gravel Hill is a porticoed 1847 Greek Revival plantation house erected by the firm of Dabbs and Thomas for Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hannah. Josiah Dabbs is best known as the contractor for Berry Hill and Staunton Hill, well-known Bruce family mansions. A demonstration of Dabbs's proficiency in Greek Revival style is the full

Doric entablature in Gravel Hill's library. One wing of the house is an 18th-centuury dwelling that was moved from a site nearby. Another wing, containing a large music room, was added in 1914 by Hanna family descendants. On the grounds is an extensive terraced garden. Contributing early strutures include a smokehouse and barn. The house is unusually well preserved and retains a remarkable quantity of original fabric.

Kenmore Woods

Kenmore Woods, Spotsylvania County
Donor: Richard G.P. Harrison, Trustee for the Susan Z. Harrison Revocable Trust
Land included: 91.153 acres
Easement recorded: May 2, 2008

A gracefully proportioned late Federal dwelling, this country house would not be out of place among its contemporaries in downtown Fredericksburg. The polished architectural character is the handiwork of Samuel Alsop Jr., a prominent local builder, who constructed the house in 1828-29 as a gift for his son-in-law and daughter. Alsop's dwellings are noted for their careful detailing, and Kenmore Woods, with its intricate cornice, Federal mantels, and other ornamental interior trim, is typical of his work. The house served as a Confederate headquarters during the 1864 battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Carefully restored in the 1940s, it stands amid handsome landscaped grounds and a long tree-lined drive.

Monterey

Monterey, City of Roanoke
Donor: George and Louise Fowlkes Kegley
Land included: 116.038 acres (co-held with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation)
Easement recorded: November 5, 2007

Although located within the Roanoke city limits, Monterey still retains its rural setting on a knoll above Tinker Creek. The house was built in the 1840s for Yelverton Neal Oliver, a prominent Roanoke Valley landowner. Distinguished by its low profile, horizontality, large windows, and use of veranda across the facade, the house is more typical of the Greek Revival style of the southeastern Gulf Coast than the mountains of western Virginia. Family tradition holds that Oliver got his idea for the form while on a trip to New Orleans to race horses. Many of the details, including the font door frame, are based on illustrations in Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter* (1830), a widely popular pattern book of the period.

Oakley Farm

Oakley Farm, Bath County
Donor: Franz and Jean von Schilling
Land included: 60.645 acres
Easement recorded: July 23, 2007

Oakley Farm is a property of considerable architectural and historical interest located on the edge of Warm Springs. The main house, known as Oakley, is a Federal and Greek Revival-style brick residence built for plantation owner and second Bath County Clerk of Court Charles L. Francisco in the mid-1830s. Land for the present Bath County Courthouse, and much of the south end of the village of Warm Springs, was carved out of Oakley Farm. The property was acquired in 1905 by Tate Sterrett, livery manager for the nearby nationally famous resort The Homestead. Sterrett operated Oakley as a country dining establishment and recreational destination for guests at the county's resorts. The house passed to Sterrett's son, Tate Boys Sterrett, who, with

Prentis House

his wife Hazel Marshall Sterrett, completed a Colonial Revival remodeling in 1921-22, according to a design apparently conceived by the Staunton architectural firm T. J. Collins and Sons. Numerous 19th- and early 20th-century supporting buildings, of both agricultural and residential nature, survive on the property, with a portion of the 1830s Jackson River Turnpike.

Prentis House, Suffolk Historic District, Suffolk
Donor: Gilbert Wirth of Prentis, LLC, and the Preservation of Historic Suffolk
Land included: City lot
Easement recorded: November 27, 2007

Constructed circa 1820, the Prentis House is a contributing structure located on North Main Street in the Suffolk Historic District. The 2½-story wood frame dwelling is one of the district's most prominent examples of Federal-style architecture. It features a side-passage plan, a brick English basement, and a later Greek Revival front porch. Judge Prentis, who owned the house in the late 19th century, had his legal office on the northern corner of the property. The house long stood in derelict condition but was purchased for preservation through the APVA Revolving Fund, and resold to the present owner who undertook a thorough restoration of the structure. The easement is a required donation for properties purchased with the APVA Revolving Fund.

Rockwood, Orange County
Donor: Mildred Brooking on behalf of Rockwood I, LLC and V. Curtis Brooking
Land included: 132 and 164.503 acres (co-held with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation)
Easement recorded: December 28, 2007

Rockwood

Built for Colonel John Willis in 1848, the Rockwood manor house is a 2½-story dwelling that displays a blend of the Gothic and Greek Revival architectural styles. Located on a rural hilltop off Chicken Mountain Road, Rockwood adjoins Montpelier and the National Landmark Forest. Rockwood has been home to the Brooking family since 1935, when Mr. Linwood Brooking began work as huntsman for Montpelier estate owner Marion DuPont Scott. Brooking eventually became farm manager for the entire estate. Two separate easements were donated on the property. One easement protects the 132-acre Rockwood manor house tract. The second easement protects 164.503 acres of adjacent open space agricultural lands.

Trevilian Station Battlefield, Louisa County
Donor: Trevilian Station Battlefield Foundation
Land included: 170 acres
Easement recorded: August 7, 2008

The Battle of Trevilian Station, one of the bloodiest cavalry engagements of the Civil War, was a major clash between Union and Confederate divisions that took place on June 11 and 12, 1864. The Confederate victory at Trevilian Station prevented Union troops from reaching Charlottesville to reinforce the Union army in the Shenandoah Valley. This 170-acre easement donation on a portion of the battlefield, lying adjacent to U.S. Route 33 (Gordonsville Road), was historically known as the Dunn Farm. Remains of the Dunn farmhouse, used as a field hospital during the battle, are still located on the property as well as a cemetery. Located within the core battlefield area, this easement adjoins lands already protected or preserved through conservation easements with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation. Plans for the site include turning the land back into a productive farm, with the possibility of future interpretation of the area as a battlefield.

Tyro Mill, Nelson County
Donor: Mack Walls and Catherine Correll Walls
Land included: 1.709 acres
Easement recorded: December 7, 2007

Situated along the Tye River at the foot of the Blue Ridge in western Nelson County, Tyro Mill is a well-preserved example of automated burrstone

milling technology. Built in 1846-47 for plantation owner William Massie, the millworks were installed by millwright Matthius Law. Tyro Mill produced flour and meal during the 19th century and powered an ice plant and sawmill in the 20th century. A timber frame addition was constructed in the late 19th century, and belt drives, steel gears, and exterior metal siding were added in the early 20th century. In 1925 the current steel wheel replaced an overshot wooden wheel that supplied power. Tyro Mill's operation passed through four generations of Massie men until it closed in 1964. Today the mill race and much of the early interior equipment survive. The donation of an easement to the Virginia Board of Historic Resources is a requirement of APVA's Revolving Fund program and is the first easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources in Nelson County.

Tyro Mill

Valley Pike Property, Fisher's Hill Battlefield, Shenandoah County
Donor: Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation
Land included: 26.656 acres
Easement recorded: February 1, 2008

Confederate fortifications across the width of the Shenandoah Valley at Fisher's Hill prevented the Union army's use of the Valley Turnpike. A Union attack on September 21, 1864 at Fisher's Hill and a surprise Union flanking maneuver on September 22 resulted in a Confederate retreat, opening the Shenandoah Valley to Union Gen. Phillip Sheridan's destruction of mills, barns, crops and livestock later that year. The easement donation on the Valley Pike Property comprises a core area of the Fisher's Hill Battlefield. It retains traces of the Indian (or Valley) Road, and bridge ruins and stone walls from the Valley Turnpike, completed in 1838, as well as intact earthworks and other Civil War-period fortifications on the site. The easement donation was a requirement of grants provided by the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation and the National Park Service's Land and Water Conservation Fund, which assisted in purchase of the Valley Pike Property. The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation plans to make the property available to the public through development of trails, archaeological studies, and interpretative programs.

Valley Pike Property

Riveroak Tract, White Oak Road Battlefield, Dinwiddie County
Donor: Civil War Preservation Trust
Land included: 647.51 acres
Easement recorded: May 29, 2008

The fighting during the March 31, 1865 White Oak Road battle set up the Confederate defeat at Five Forks. Today the White Oak Road Battlefield is a mostly forested area located along Boydton Plank Road (U.S. Route 1) within the core area of the battlefield. The easement will protect historic and archeological resources, open space land, scenic viewsheds, and provide a public access point for future interpretation of the site as a battlefield. The Riveroak Tract adjoins a parcel of the White Oak Road Battlefield owned by the Civil War Preservation Trust and interpreted with walking trails and signage. It is also near the Pamplin Park Civil War Site, property owned by the Civil War Preservation Trust at Hatcher's Run battlefield, and the Five Forks unit of the Petersburg National Battlefield. Acquisition of the parcel was funded in part by a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program.

Riveroak Tract

37 New Historical Markers for Virginia's Roadways

Since Virginia's first historical markers were erected in 1927 along U.S. Route 1, more than 2,200 have been placed along the commonwealth's roadways and public spaces. Today the highway marker program is more popular than ever, even as the cost of creating a new marker must be covered by a sponsor (a requirement since 1976, when the General Assembly ceased funding markers).

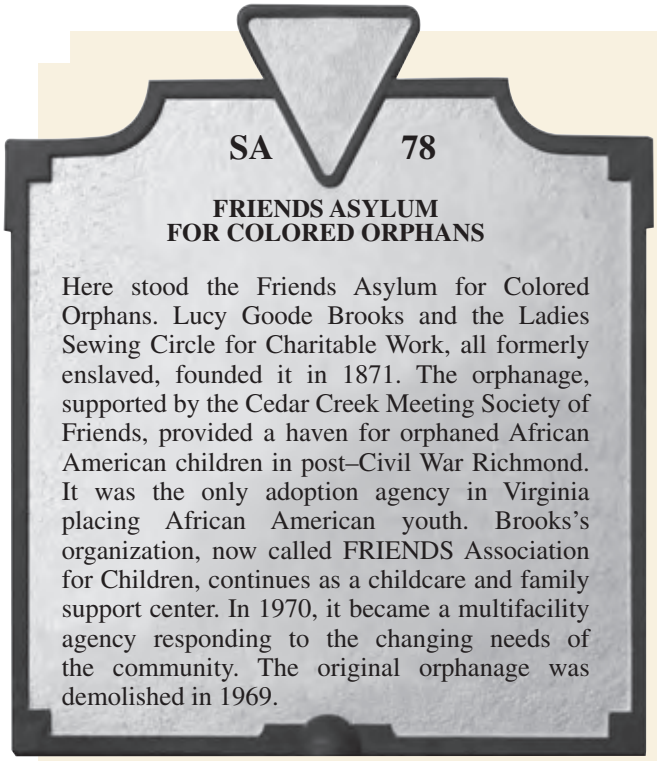
Each year the Department of Historic Resources receives dozens of applications for new markers from private organizations, individuals, historical societies, professional organizations, local government officials, and other groups. Each marker request is reviewed internally by the department, outside historians, and other scholars to determine if the proposed topic warrants a state marker and to ensure that it is accurate. The department's marker program manager also works with the sponsor to fine-tune a sign's proposed text, which ideally is limited to about 100 words or less. Once this internal process is complete, the proposed marker is formally presented to the Board of Historic Resources for approval at one of its quarterly meetings. After board approval, the sponsor and the Virginia Department of Transportation, which erects and maintains most state markers, confer in selecting an appropriate site for the marker, and this department places an order for the marker from the manufacturer, Sewah Studios, a foundry in Marietta, Ohio.

Between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008, the state fiscal year covered by this issue of *Notes on Virginia*, a total of 37 new markers were approved; most have now been installed. Of these 37 markers, 18 resulted from the department's ongoing effort to create markers that recognize the full diversity of Virginia's rich historic legacy through topics that deal with people, places, and events in the history of African Americans, Virginia Indians, and women, among other minorities (a similar initiative is underway for resources listed on the state and national registers).

Dr. Henry Louis Gates (center), director of the W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for African and African American Research at Harvard University, confers with Dr. Joyce Beckett Purnell (left) and First Lady of Virginia Anne Holton (right), after the unveiling of the marker for the Friends Asylum for Colored Orphans. Behind them, gazing up at the marker, is Dr. Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, a descendant of Lucy Goode Brooks. Gov. Timothy M. Kaine and Dr. Gates spoke at the April 2008 ceremony dedicating the new marker. (Photo: K. Spradley-Kurowski for DHR)

The full texts for 28 markers are reproduced here to give readers a representative sampling of the range of topics highlighted in the recently approved signs. If you enjoy reading marker texts, then you may wish to purchase the 2007 edition of *A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers* (University of Virginia Press in partnership with DHR). The book is also a handy traveling companion for Virginia residents and visitors.

For more information on how to sponsor a new marker or for further details about the program, please visit the department's website (*www.dhr.virginia.gov*) or contact Francine Archer at the Department of Historic Resources, by e-mail at *Francine.Archer@dhr.virginia.gov* or by phone at 804-367-2323, ext. 120. Also, to search an online database of highway markers (with maps and photos for each sign), visit *www.dhr.virginia.gov/hiway_markers/hwmarker_search.htm*.



E-45-a

KATHERINE HARWOOD WALLER BARRETT (24 JAN. 1858 – 23 FEB. 1925)

Born in Stafford County, Katherine Harwood Waller Barrett lived here for nearly 30 years. Barrett earned medical and nursing degrees, but devoted her professional life to the care and education of unmarried pregnant women, a group previously treated as outcasts. With philanthropist Charles Nelson Crittendon, Barrett founded a rescue home for unmarried pregnant girls in Atlanta in 1893. In 1897, they established the National Florence Crittendon Mission, the first philanthropic institution chartered by Congress. Supported by presidents, Barrett pursued her pioneering work nationally and internationally. For the first time for a woman, the flag at the Virginia State Capitol was lowered at her death.

B-261

BIRTHPLACE OF THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG

During the First Battle of Manassas, amid the smoke of combat, troops found it difficult to distinguish between Union and Confederate flags. Generals P.G.T. Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston and Quartermaster General William L. Cabell met near here in September 1861 and approved the first Confederate battle flag: a square red flag, with blue diagonally crossed bars, and 12 stars. This pattern was adapted for use in other battle flags and was incorporated into the Confederate national flag in 1863. Beauregard's headquarters also hosted the 1 Oct. 1861 Fairfax Court House conference, during which Confederate President Davis and his generals plotted strategy.

Q-5-m

BLOODY MONDAY

In the spring of 1963 local African American ministers and other leaders organized the Danville Movement to combat widespread racial segregation and discrimination. On 10 June, two demonstrations occurred. Police clubbed and fire-hosed the marchers, injuring at least 47 and arresting 60. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., offered protestors his "full, personal support" when he arrived in Danville on 11 July. The nonviolent protests, which became known as "Bloody Monday," gained national news coverage before the 28 Aug. March on Washington co-led by the Rev. Dr. King. Both events swelled sentiment in favor of civil rights legislation.

KV-13

CHESAPEAKE INDIANS

In 1585, two towns of the Chesapeake Indians called Apasus and Chesepiooc were visited by the English Roanoke expedition and later included in Theodor De Bry's map of Virginia. Archaeological research conducted in the Great Neck neighborhood in the 1970s and 1980s yielded evidence of continual habitation for at least one thousand years before 1600 A.D. Several house sites were found, along with part of a palisade, pottery, trash pits, shell beads, and stone tools. The remains of 64 Chesapeake Indians from the Great Neck site were reburied by members of the Nansemond Indian tribe at nearby First Landing State Park in 1997.

KV-15-a

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS — COMPANY 1371

Seashore State Park at Cape Henry, now known as First Landing State Park, was built by an all–African American regiment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a New Deal–era relief program that employed young men ages 17 to 25. The CCC program provided food, clothing, medical care, and educational opportunities for men caught in the financial turmoil of the Great Depression. Company 1371 constructed more than 20 miles of trails, drained the marsh, built cabins, and planted a wide variety of trees and shrubs. In 1944, the CCC disbanded in response to recruitment efforts for WWII.

O-58-a

EARLY AIRMAIL SERVICE — STUDLEY BEACON

Airmail service was initiated by the U.S. Post Office and the Army on 15 May 1918. Because of the danger night flying posed, airway beacons such as Studley were erected along the airmail routes between the East and West Coasts and Georgia and New York. By 1922 towers with flashing beacons were placed along designated civil airways. Studley was the site of "Delta Airmail Beacon #47" erected circa 1927, one of 50 in Virginia on the Atlanta–New York Civil Airways Corridor. The Studley beacon was dismantled in the mid-twentieth century.

S-31-a

TOMMY EDWARDS

Born Thomas Jefferson Edwards here in Henrico County on 15 Oct. 1922, African American singer-songwriter Tommy Edwards composed songs recorded by well-known performers Tony Bennett, Red Foley, Tony Fontane, and Louis Jordan. He recorded for Top and National Records before joining MGM and scoring several hits, including "It's All in the Game," in 1951. In 1958 an updated version of the song sold more than 3,000,000 copies. He charted 13 more songs and released 12 albums before his death on 23 Oct. 1969. His fame is preserved by the enduring popularity of his signature song. Edwards is interred in nearby Quioccasin Baptist Church Cemetery.

Q-4

THE GREAT INDIAN (AND WAGON) ROAD

The Great Indian Road, called Philadelphia Wagon Road by many settlers, was developed by Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) warriors traveling in the 1700s through the Great Valley of the Appalachians (which they called Jonontore) from Cohongaronto (north of the Potomac), to raid the Catawba in the Carolinas. In 1743, Iroquois headmen complained that Europeans had settled along the road, a treaty violation. The Lancaster Treaty of 1744 clarified the road's direction and acknowledged the Iroquois' right to travel through Frederick County to New River settlements and farther south. This road later brought immigrants to the Valley in Conestoga wagons. Today U.S. Route 11 generally follows the historic road.

ND-1

EARLY INDIAN TOOL-MAKING CAMPS

On this site overlooking the North Anna River, archaeological investigations conducted in 2006 in cooperation with Virginia tribes identified toolmaking camps dating to 8000 B.C. Indians used these camps repeatedly, especially from about 1000 B.C. to 1 A.D. Using hammerstones and deer antlers, they fashioned quartzite cobbles from the riverbank into tools for hunting, butchering, fishing, and other subsistence activities. Stone bowl fragments and clay pottery sherds found here reflect long-term changes in vessel technology along Virginia's fall line. An intensively occupied cluster of Early Woodland camps such as this is extremely rare in central Virginia.

T-46-a

IRA NOEL GABRIELSON (1889 – 1977)

Oakton resident Dr. Ira Noel Gabrielson was a pioneer conservationist, distinguished field ornithologist, and renowned author. He served as the first director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and an international leader of conservation projects. Gabrielson was a founder and the first chairman of the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority and first president of World Wildlife Fund-US. For his life's work, he was inducted into the National Wildlife Federation's Conservation Hall of Fame in 1978. His land, between Leeds Road and Difficult Run, is a Fairfax County park known as Gabrielson Gardens Park.

WY-99

THE HAMPTON INDIAN PROGRAM

Hampton Institute began the Hampton Indian Program to "christianize and civilize" American Indians. The first students arrived at the Institute near midnight on 13 April 1878. They had been incarcerated at Fort Marion in St. Augustine, Florida, in an attempt by the U.S. government to control their kinsmen. Later, government officials recruited males and females from 65 tribal groups from the Midwest and Southwest. Approximately 1,388 students participated before the program ended in 1923. Thirty-eight students from the program are interred in the integrated campus cemetery. The Hampton Indian Program became the model for the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania.

U-120-a

BENJAMIN F. HICKS
(1847 – 1925)

Born six miles north of here near Courtland in the Berlin-Ivor District of Southampton County, African American Benjamin Hicks made his living by farming. Highly respected for his industrious and creative talents, he used the anvil, forge, and woodworking devices in his machine shop to improve peanut farming methods. By 1902, Hicks had received a patent for his invention of a gasoline-powered machine for stemming and cleaning peanuts and is noted for his contributions to the development of the peanut harvester. Hick's picker is believed to have helped revolutionize farming in Southampton and the peanut growing area. He is buried on his farm.

OC-3

INDIANS POISONED AT PEACE MEETING

In May 1623, Capt. William Tucker led English soldiers from Jamestown to meet with Indian leaders here in Pamunkey territory. The Indians were returning English prisoners taken in March 1622 during war leader Opechancanough's orchestrated attacks on encroaching English settlements along the James River. At the meeting, the English called for a toast to seal the agreement, gave the Indians poisoned wine, and then fired upon them, injuring as many as 150, including Opechancanough and the chief of the Kiskiack. The English had hoped to assassinate Opechancanough, who was erroneously reported as having been slain; they succeeded in 1646.

M-60

WILLIAM RANSOM JOHNSON
(1782 – 1849)

William Ransom Johnson lived near here at Oakland. Called the "Napoleon of the Turf," he dominated American horseracing early in the 19th century. He trained more than 20 champions and achieved national fame from the 30 North-South match races held at Long Island's Union Track, 1823–1834. The most famous, American Eclipse vs. Sir Henry in 1823, drew more than 60,000 spectators and was the nation's first major sports event. After Johnson's Henry lost two of three heats, several bettors lost fortunes. Johnson represented first Petersburg and then Chesterfield County in the Virginia legislature, 1818–1837. He died in Mobile, Alabama.

Q-28-a

C. B. HOLT ROCK HOUSE

African American Charles B. Holt owned a carpentry business in Charlottesville's Vinegar Hill neighborhood. The son of former slaves, Holt built this Arts and Crafts–style house in 1925–1926, during the era of segregation when blacks were more than a quarter of the city's population but owned less than one-tenth of its private land. He lived here with his wife, Mary Spinner, until his death in 1950. Later Holt's stepson, Roy C. Preston, and his wife, Asalie Minor Preston, moved in. After a distinguished career teaching in Albemarle County's segregated black public schools, Asalie Preston endowed the Minor-Preston Educational Fund to provide college scholarships.

OC-42

JOHN MITCHELL'S MAP

Born in Lancaster County on 13 Apr. 1711, John Mitchell studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh and in 1734 opened a practice here in Urbanna. In 1746, he moved to London, where he published his Map of the British and French Dominions in North America in 1755. British and American diplomats used the map, acclaimed for its accuracy, to negotiate the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which ended the Revolutionary War and established boundaries for the new nation. The map served to document treaties into the 20th century. Mitchell died in or near London on 29 Feb. 1768.

ELIZABETH HOBBS KECKLEY

Born here in Dinwiddie County in 1818, Elizabeth Hobbs Keckley was a dressmaker and abolitionist. She lived as a slave in Virginia and North Carolina but eventually bought her freedom in 1855. By 1860 she had relocated to Baltimore and then to Washington, D.C. Because of her dressmaking skills she became the seamstress, personal maid, and confidante to Mary Todd Lincoln, President Abraham Lincoln's wife. In 1868, Keckley published her diaries, Behind the Scenes; or, Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House, which was met with criticism from Mrs. Lincoln for its candor. Keckley died in 1907.

D-1-a
LONG'S CHAPEL AND ZENDA

Long's Chapel was built in 1870, a year after William and Hannah Carpenter and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ deeded land here "to colored people ... for ... a church, burial ground, and a school house." Henry Carter, Milton Grant, William Timbers, and Richard Fortune, all formerly enslaved, owned two-acre "home plots" where the community of Zenda grew to 17 households of 80 people by 1900. The school, where notable Harrisonburg educator Lucy Simms began her career, closed in 1925. In Zenda, blacks freely exercised new rights to worship, marriage, education, property, and burial in a marked gravesite.

U-128
NANSEMOND COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL

Two miles south stood the Nansemond County Training School, the first high school in the county for African American students. It was constructed in 1924 with $5,000 contributed by African American families, $11,500 in public money, and $1,500 from the Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917 to build schools for African American students in the rural South. The building, with seven classrooms and one auditorium, contained an elementary and secondary school. Hannibal E. Howell was its first principal, serving for 42 years. In 1964, the name was changed to Southwestern High School and after the racial integration of county schools, became Southwestern Intermediate School.

E-141
HISTORIC POLEGREEN CHURCH

In 1748, the meetinghouse here became vital to the colonists' struggle for religious and civil liberty when Samuel Morris and other Hanover Presbyterian dissenters called the Rev. Samuel Davies (1723–1761) to become pastor. Davies, a great orator who inspired Patrick Henry, was Virginia's first licensed non-Anglican minister. He promoted literacy among enslaved Africans in several colonies with funds he raised in England. In 1759, he became president of the College of New Jersey (Princeton University). Polegreen Church burned in June 1864 just before the Battle of Cold Harbor when Confederate artillery fired on it to dislodge Union sharpshooters.

K-324-a
AMAZA LEE MEREDITH

Lynchburg native, Amaza Lee Meredith (1895–1984) was one of the nation's few African-American female architects. Her design, Azurest South, is a rare Virginia example of a mature International Style building. She also designed houses for her family and friends in Virginia, Texas, and New York. Principally employed as a teacher, Meredith founded the Fine Arts Department at present-day Virginia State University and served as chair until her 1958 retirement. She willed her half of Azurest South to the university alumni association after her death. It was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places in 1993.

WY-12-a
NASA WALLOPS FLIGHT FACILITY

The Wallops Island Flight Facility was established in 1945 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and is one of the oldest launch sites in the world. This facility was built to conduct aeronautical research using rocket-propelled vehicles. Its first rocket, the Tiamat, was launched on 4 July 1945. With the birth of NASA in 1958, Wallops contributed to the development of components of space flight programs, capsule escape, and recovery techniques. In 1981, Wallops was consolidated with the Goddard Space Flight Center and is now NASA's primary facility for suborbital programs.

K-309-a
SAPPONY BAPTIST CHURCH

Sappony Baptist Church, originally called Sappony Meeting House, was erected here in 1773. It was a part of the Kehukee Association, which consisted of churches in North Carolina and Virginia. In 1791, these associations divided along state lines and the 19 Virginia churches became the Portsmouth Baptist Association. Church membership grew and at one point half of Sappony's congregants were enslaved people. During the Civil War battle here on 28 June 1864, the sanctuary served as a hospital. Bullets from the battle pierced the church Bible, and cannonball holes in the front of the church still exist today.

W-181
VIRGINIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

In 1947, Virginia received its first Air Guard unit designated as the 149th Fighter Squadron. Founded by the Virginia legislature in 1946 and recognized by the National Guard Bureau in 1947, it is directly descended from the historic 328th Fighter Squadron which earned numerous commendations for combat in Europe during World War II. The Virginia units were activated during the Korean War and the 1961 Berlin Crisis. As part of the 192d Fighter Group, it flew missions in Bosnia and Iraq after the attacks of 11 September 2001.

V-52
WOWINCHAPUNCKE

Wowinchapuncke was the chief of the Paspahegh Indians when the English established Jamestown in the tribe's territory in 1607. He consistently resisted the English intrusion, earning both respect and hostility from Jamestown leaders. Captured and imprisoned at Jamestown, he escaped, and the English retaliated by killing several Paspahegh men. After the English destroyed a Paspahegh town in August 1610 and executed Wowinchapuncke's wife and children, he continued to harass the English until he was killed in a skirmish near Jamestown in February 1611. In 1991, the archaeological remains of a large Paspahegh community near here were excavated.

JJ-3
WRECK AT THE FAT NANCY

Here, on 12 July 1888, occurred one of Virginia's largest train disasters, the wreck of the Virginia Midland Railroad's Train 52, the Piedmont Airline. As it crossed the 44-foot-high, 487-foot-long trestle, called the Fat Nancy for a local African American woman who served as a trestle watcher and reported problems, the trestle collapsed. Nine passengers were killed, including two confederate veterans, and more than two dozen were injured. Also killed was civil engineer Cornelius G. Cox, who had earlier designed the current culvert and earthen fill to replace the unstable trestle. Former Confederate Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, another passenger, survived.

V-440
SAMUEL H. YONGE, CIVIL ENGINEER (1843 – 1935)

Near this location in 1901, Samuel H. Yonge, a civil engineer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, spearheaded the design and construction of a seawall/revetment that halted the rapid erosion and loss into the James River of the most-historic part of Jamestown Island. His efforts saved large portions of the island including Jamestown Fort, making possible continued significant archaeological finds at Jamestown. Yonge located, unearthed, and published many of his findings on the island. Another one of his achievements included the dredging of the James River from Richmond to Norfolk. He is buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

New Markers (General Location / Sponsor)

Katherine Waller Barrett* (E-45-a)
Stafford Co. / DHR

Sir William Berkeley (V-42-a)
James City Co. / James City Co. Historical Commission

Birthplace of the Confederate Battle Flag (B-261)
Fairfax (City) / Michael Shumaker

Bloody Monday* (Q-5-m)
Danville / Rev. Thurman O. Echols

Chesapeake Indians* (KV-13)
Virginia Beach / DHR

Civilian Conservation Corp--Company 1371* (KV-15-a) **Virginia Beach** / Virginia State Parks

Darbytown Road / Pioneer Baptist Church (W-101)
Henrico Co. / Timmons Group

Early Airmail Service — Studley Beacon (O-58-a)
Hanover Co. / Studley Ruritan Club

Early Indian Tool-making Camps* (ND-1)
Caroline Co. / DHR

Tommy Edwards* (S-31-a)
Henrico Co. / DHR/Virginia Historical Society

Friends Asylum for Colored Orphans* (SA-78)
Richmond (City) / Lucy Goode Brooks & FRIENDS Association for Children

Ira Noel Gabrielson (T-46-a)
Fairfax Co. / Patricia Strat

The Great Indian and Wagon Road* (Q-4)
Winchester / DHR

The Hampton Indian Program* (WY-99)
Hampton / DHR

Benjamin F. Hicks* (U-120-a)
Southampton Co. / Southampton Co. Historical Society

Historic Polegreen Church (E-141)
Mechanicsville / Historic Polegreen Church Foundation

C.B. Holt Rock House* (Q-28-a)
Charlottesville / DHR

Indians Poisoned at Peace Meeting* (OC-3)
King William Co. / DHR

John Mitchell's Map (OC-42)
Urbanna (Middlesex Co.) / Town of Urbanna

William Ransom Johnson (M-60)
Chesterfield Co. / Pegram Johnson

Elizabeth Hobbs Keckley* (TBA)
Dinwiddie Co. / DHR

Long's Chapel, Zenda* (D-1-a)
Rockingham Co. / Long's Chapel Preservation Society

Amaza Lee Meredith* (K-324-a)
Chesterfield Co. / DHR

Mount Sinai Baptist Church (U-129)
Suffolk / Mount Sinai Baptist Church

Nansemond County Training School* (U-128)
Suffolk / NCTS/SWHS Alumni Association

NASA Wallops Flight Facility (WY-12-a)
Accomack Co. / Virginia Aeronautical Historical Society

Wilson Cary Nicholas (GA-45)
Albemarle Co. / Richard L. Nicholas

Oakley (JJ-1)
Orange Co. / Mr. and Mrs. J. Ridgely Porter III

Original African American Cemetery* (I-22-a)
Lexington / Richard G. Williams

Saint Joseph Catholic Church (SA-79)
Richmond (City) / Saint Joseph Memorial Park

Sappony Baptist Church (K-309-a)
Sussex Co. / Sappony Baptist Church

Second Battle of Drewry's Bluff (S-9-a)
Chesterfield Co. / Jamestown Builders, Inc.

The Sentry Box (N-31-a)
Fredericksburg / Charles McDaniel

Virginia Air National Guard (W-181)
Henrico Co. / Virginia Aeronautical Historical Society

Wowinchapuncke* (V-52)
James City Co. / DHR

Wreck of the Fat Nancy (JJ-3)
Orange Co. / Mr. and Mrs. J. Ridgely Porter III

Samuel H. Yonge (V-440)
James City Co. / Norfolk Branch, American Society of Civil Engineers

*Denotes a marker arising from DHR's efforts to create new signs that discuss people, places, or events in the history of Virginia Indians, African Americans, women, or other minority groups.

Replacement Markers

Colonial Church (OB-18)
King and Queen Co.

Home of the Reverend James Craig (SN-62)
Lunenburg Co.

Mount Pleasant (W-226)
Augusta Co.

Rucker's Chapel (R-21)
Amherst Co.

Stewart-Lee House (SA-44)
Richmond (City)

Historic Rehabilitation Program

Despite the economic downturn during 2008, Virginia's historic rehabilitation tax credit program remains steady in the number of projects proposed and approved. Federal and state rehabilitation tax credit incentives (the two programs are distinct but can be, and usually are, combined on eligible projects) continue to be among the most effective tools for encouraging preservation of historic properties. Virginia's state rehabilitation tax credit program, established in 1997, continues to bolster the application of federal rehabilitation tax credits in Virginia. As a result, Virginia consistently places among the top five states across the nation for the number of federal tax credit projects proposed and completed; more importantly, the state tax credit program has proved to be an engine for driving revitalization of urban neighborhoods and downtowns, and engendering economic growth statewide.

The proof, as DHR reported in last year's *Notes on Virginia*, is in a 2007 report issued by Virginia Commonwealth University's Center for Public Policy, which conducted a study of the program in partnership with the Department of Historic Resources. (A pamphlet, "Prosperity through Preservation," summarizing the study is available for download as a PDF online: http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Prosperity%20through%20Preservation.pdf.)

It is worth highlighting the study's findings, as Virginia's program has drawn national attention from other states seeking to implement similar tax credits for historic rehabilitation.

To assess the impact of the state tax credit program on the economy of Virginia from 1997 through 2006, VCU surveyed all the property owners—developers, businesses, and homeowners—who received state tax credits for rehabilitation projects completed and approved by the Department of Historic Resources in 2005 and 2006:

- 93 percent of the respondents indicated that state tax-credits were essential to their decision to undertake an historic rehabilitation project;
- 65.5 percent of the respondents indicated that they would not have rehabilitated their historic property without state tax credit assistance[1].

These survey results were used to analyze a 10-year total of $1.454 billion in private expenditures for rehabilitation tax credit projects. In VCU's analysis, it was determined that $952 million (65.5 percent of $1.454 billion[2]) is the amount leveraged by state tax credits. That dollar amount represents projects for which state tax credits were an essential driving force.

Among the study's conclusions, expenditures of $952 million created an estimated:

- $1.595 billion in total economic impact to Virginia;
- 10,769 full- and part-time jobs from direct employment as well as indirect employment in other sectors of the economy;
- $444 million in labor income (meaning wages and salaries).

In addition to these economic factors, there are myriad intangible benefits derived from the state tax credit program. There is the spirit of renewal that people feel in reviving historic districts as they reclaim the physical expressions of Virginia's heritage, character, and sense of place. There is also the enhanced quality of life and social capital that accrues through the preservation and restoration of community fabric; the increase in a more diverse range of housing stock; the promotion of local heritage and educational

[1] *58% of the survey respondents said they would not have rehabilitated the property without state tax credit assistance. These are the projects for which the tax credits were essential because these expenditures would not have occurred without the Tax Credit Program. In addition, 15% of the respondents said that they were unsure whether they would have gone ahead with the rehabilitation project without state tax credits. Regarding this latter group, the assumption is that half of the respondents would not have undertaken the project without tax assistance, resulting in a total of 65.5% (58% plus 7.5%, half of 15%) of respondents who relied upon the Tax Credit Program to undertake the rehabilitation work.*

[2] *Inflation adjustments made using the "Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers" (CPI-U) from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

resources; and the support of smart-growth and sustainable development through the efficient re-use of existing buildings and infrastructure.

The state tax credit program contributes significantly to making Virginia a desirable and vibrant place in which to live, work, and play. That's why the Commonwealth continues to attract new businesses, residents, and visitors each year.

Federal and state tax credits are available for most work associated with the rehabilitation of a historic building, including certain "soft costs" such as architects' and consultants' fees. The federal tax credit is 20 percent of qualified expenditures; the state tax credit, 25 percent. Thus, when the state and federal credits are combined for approved projects, the total tax credit allowed on eligible expenses is 45 percent. One significant difference between the two programs is that only income-producing properties are eligible for the federal program, whereas the state program is available for both owner-occupied (e.g. residential) and income-producing properties. In either case, completed projects must meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (or simply "the Standards").

To be eligible for rehabilitation tax incentives, a property must be listed on the state and national registers either individually or as a contributing building in a listed historic district. The attraction of rehabilitation tax credit incentives among property owners and business and civic leaders has led to an increased interest in two other programs of the Department of Historic Resources — the Cost Share Program (p. 58), which assists communities in surveying historic resources, and the historic register program (p. 5).

For more information on pursuing a tax credit rehabilitation project, contact Chris Novelli at the Department of Historic Resources at (804) 367-2323, ext. 100 or at *Chris.Novelli@dhr.virginia.gov*.

A Selection of Rehabilitation Tax Credit Projects

Making a Difference in Virginia's Communities

Richmond

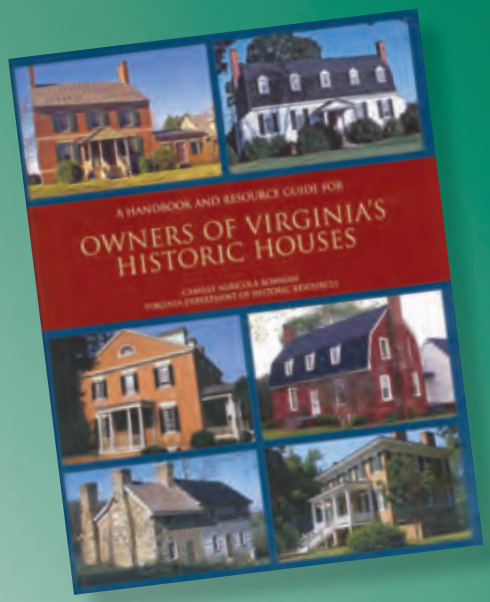
Engine Company No. 15 Firehouse: Located in Richmond's Highland Park Plaza historic district, this circa 1915 Craftsman-style firehouse was successfully rehabilitated at a cost of over $641,000 for use as a mini-mall for local artists, craftsmen, and antique dealers.

Engine Company No. 15 Firehouse

Hawkeye Building: The Hawkeye Building was built in 1916 to warehouse groceries and is adorned with early Art Deco detailing. Later, it housed the Richmond operations of Philip Morris for over fifty years. The building was successfully converted to mixed retail, restaurant, and office space, following a $1.6 million rehabilitation.

Lone Star Cement Corporation Building: Built in 1945 to house the offices of the Lone Star Cement Corporation, this handsome Art Deco-style building with stripped-classical detailing was rehabilitated for continued office use at a cost of over $247,000.

Lone Star Cement Corporation Building



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Suffolk

Thomas Jefferson School: This $3.8-plus million rehabilitation has converted Suffolk's former Thomas Jefferson High School (ca. 1911) to residential use while retaining its Classical Revival detailing and academic/institutional interior features.

Thomas Jefferson School

Northampton County

The Chandler House: After suffering years of neglect, this stunning 1890 Queen Anne-style residence was brought back to life as a bed and breakfast following a major $540,000 rehabilitation. Work included the repair of interior and exterior architectural features and finishes as well as the replacement of mechanical systems.

The Chandler House

Lynchburg

Edward Murrell House: Built in 1859, this Greek Revival-style residence was rehabilitated at a cost of over $400,000. Work included the installation of new heating, repair to plaster walls and ceilings, new shelves in the library, and cosmetic refinements in the kitchen.

Lexington

The Dutch Inn: Embellished with Queen Anne architectural elements, the Dutch Inn opened in 1911 and incorporated three earlier buildings. One of these is believed to be the earliest timber-frame building in Lexington. The inn was rehabilitated at a cost of over $1,062,000 for continued use as a hostelry. Work on the façade was aided by a hand-colored circa-1920 postcard.

The Dutch Inn

Compiled by Chris Novelli
Architectural historian & tax credit specialist
Department of Historic Resources

The City Produce Exchange, Harrisonburg

by Anna Klemm for DHR

One of the East Coast's largest poultry-processing plants during the early 20th century, Harrisonburg's City Produce Exchange building now houses offices, a fine-dining restaurant, and thirty-two loft apartments.

The $5.5 million rehabilitation of the historic City Produce Exchange has brought new residential and commercial activity to the north end of Harrisonburg's Downtown Historic District. A transformation that would not have been possible, developer Barry Kelley said, without the state and federal tax credit program.

The four-story building was constructed in 1908, alongside railroad tracks on what was then the edge of Harrisonburg. Here workers slaughtered and plucked chickens and other poultry before packing the whole birds in ice for shipping to markets around the country, according to the National Register nomination form for the Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District (online at www.dhr.virginia.gov). A 1924 addition served to temporarily warehouse other products, such as eggs and butter, awaiting shipping by rail.

A loading dock runs the street-side length of the building, and large freight doors open to both street and railway. Cork insulation in portions of the building protected the poultry and other perishables from summer heat. The exchange also produced its own ice to pack and store poultry and other perishables.

In 1949, the Wetsel Seed Company purchased the building for seed storage, a use it served for the next 50-plus years. In 2005, developers Kelley and Andrew Forward purchased the building and adapted it to its current multi-purpose use.

Tax credits played a vital role in the building's rehabilitation, according to Kelley. They made the project feasible by covering a third of the total costs, including the installation of a modern elevator to access second-floor loft apartments.

The building presented challenges to Kelco Builders, resulting from its age, location, and previous uses. For instance, the exchange's historic features included a freight elevator, a former ice storage unit, and an L-shape structure with oblique corners that resulted from fitting the building into a lot pinched between city streets and the railroad tracks. All of these features meant that no two apartments could be identical.

In constructing the interior walls and ceilings for the apartments, Kelco Builders retained exposed timber joists and rafters, a labor intensive effort, especially when it came to installing a patchwork of sheetrock in each distinct loft-style apartment. The preservation of such features is essential in order to qualify for the tax credits, and creates interesting, one-of-a-kind living spaces.

The daily trains which rumble past, blaring their horns in the pre-dawn hours, presented another challenge when it came to creating residential units. To obstruct the sound, Kelco installed a soundproof interior wall on the rail side of the building. "I haven't heard a complaint about the noise yet!" said Kelley.

Notes on Virginia

This aerial image shows a portion of the Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District, indicated by blue lines. The octagons represent individual historic resources (some now demolished) previously documented by DHR onto topographic maps. DHR Archives created the image by combining an overlay of Virginia Base Mapping Program (2002) imagery with the mapped resource locations. Both data sources are integrated into the Archive's Data Sharing System (DSS), which tracks more than 140,000 architectural and 40,000 archaeological historic resources throughout Virginia. These include resources listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register, the National Register of Historic Places, and resources eligible for listing. The DSS was developed by DHR in collaboration with VDOT, and the service is available to individuals or organizations licensed by DHR. To learn more about Harrisonburg's historic district, see p. 40; to view a 1912 Sanborn map detail corresponding to the image above, see p. 44.

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