Notes on Virginia

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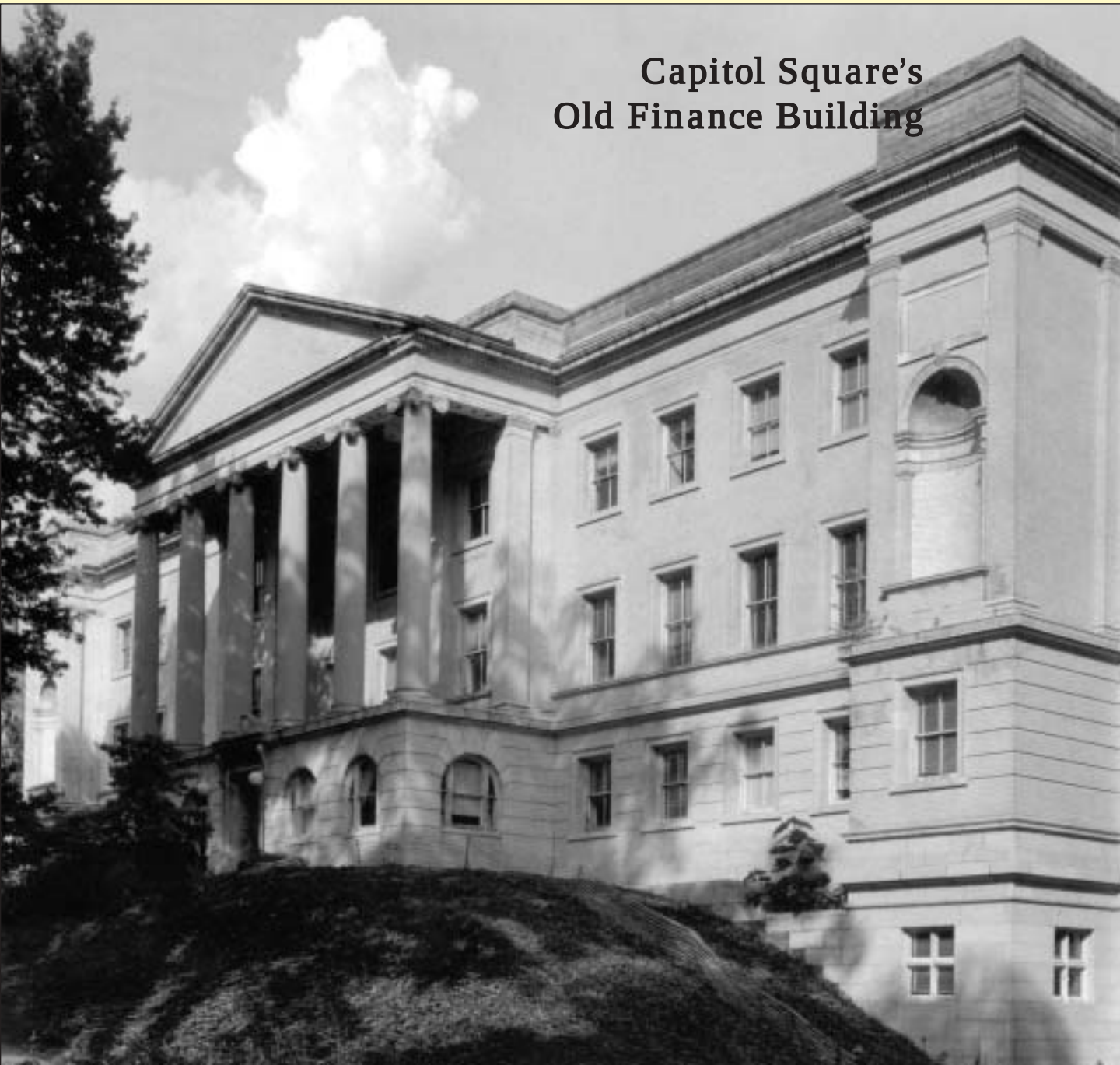

Capitol Square's Old Finance Building

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Number 46 **Fall/Winter 2002**

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Director

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On the Cover
The old Finance Building on Capitol Square stands as a quiet, elegant bookend to Thomas Jefferson's Capitol. *(See* page 37.*)*

Notes from the Director

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick

Throughout the year, I am asked to speak on the importance of historic preservation and public stewardship. My message—to university students, neighborhood associations, local governments, sister state agencies, and federal partners–is that there is a deepening appreciation in Virginia and all across the country of the value of historic resources. It is a lesson brought home by this last uncertain year for our country and the Commonwealth, and serves as a reminder that our historic landmarks play an important role in our future. For local and state economies, the public and private benefits of putting our historic resources to work are proving to make a difference in improving economic vitality and supporting sustainable community development. In terms of social benefits, our historic landmarks act as tangible reminders of our shared past, engendering a sense of place and of citizenship without which strong community is not possible. We cannot afford to squander our irreplaceable natural and historic resources. The care we give them is our legacy of good stewardship.

This year, we have seen the deepening appreciation in the value of historic resources in the sheer numbers, as well as the range, of historic properties brought to the department for registration and rehabilitation, and of subjects for the installation of historical highway markers. As a direct result of this statewide demand from citizens and local governments, Virginia is second in the nation for registering historic properties and historic districts.

This issue of *Notes on Virginia* is filled with recent acts, and results, of good stewardship in communities across the Commonwealth. On the Virginia and Tennessee line, the city of Bristol is preserving core landmarks with the recent designation of its commercial downtown historic district on the Virginia Landmarks Register. The effort, involving two sets of state and local government, moves Bristol to a new level of unity and cooperation (*see* page 47). Providing a sense of distinction and cohesion for the downtown area, the act of registration, say community leaders, is an important step in nurturing the aspects that make a town a good place to live, work, and visit. From this collaboration, Bristol is positioning its downtown as a center that can support increased economic development, tourism, and educational efforts.

Just as we can make a strong argument for the economic benefits of historic preservation and the role historic resources play in community revitalization, it is equally important to recognize the symbolic importance of history and historic places in unsettled times. When put to use, historic sites can serve not only as places with important stories to tell and cultural anchors within a community, but also as places of engagement to awaken and support a sense of personal responsibility and needed social change. This was the message of Ruth Abram, director of New York's Lower East Side Tenement Museum, who addressed attendees at the Virginia Preservation Conference in September 2002.

Recounting the revelations the museum held for visitors whose ancestors had lived there, Abram described how their experiences began to create a support system for disadvantaged residents in the neighborhood. Her inspiring talk was followed by that of Stanley Lowe, vice president of the National Trust, who outlined his success in revital-

izing the predominantly African American Manchester neighborhood in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and drew parallels with the potential for change in Richmond's historic Jackson Ward.

Like the Lower East Side Tenement Museum in New York, the Occoquan Workhouse in Fairfax County tells a powerful story of courage and striving. The women suffragists were imprisoned at Occoquan in 1917 for conducting the first demonstration ever held at the White House. A testament to the brave women who chose prison over a quiet withdrawal from the suffrage scene, (*see* page 29), the Occoquan Workhouse was recently saved through an agreement between the federal government, the Department of Historic Resources, and several entities within Fairfax County. At this juncture, what will become of the site remains a question. But herein lies a possibility for creating a museum, not far from the nation's capital, that could tell the story of American women's fight for equality and the right to vote.

Another powerful story and an example of the state's renewed commitment to be good stewards of the historic properties in its care lies in the Commonwealth's seat of government at Capitol Square. In the heart of Richmond sits a remarkable assemblage of historically and architecturally significant buildings: the State Capitol, one of the nation's most historic and influential works of architecture, the Executive Mansion, Old City Hall, the Finance Building, the 1939 Art Deco State Library, the Bell Tower, and Morson's Row among them. Several buildings, such as the Capitol, are in serious need of rehabilitation. In this issue of *Notes*, we focus on the old Finance Building (*see* page 37), a handsome architectural complement to Thomas Jefferson's Capitol that was originally constructed to house the state library. Looking ahead, in particular to 2007, both executive and legislative branches of government recognize the need to formulate a master plan for the future of Capitol Square.

Statewide, good stewardship is being actively encouraged by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, which has stepped up to the challenge of helping to save significant historic landmarks for Virginia's communities (*see* page 41). It has taken over a program created and previously operated by the Commonwealth. Under APVA leadership, the Statewide Revolving Fund Program is saving threatened commercial and residential properties and putting them in the hands of caring stewards. Revitalized and reused, these historic sites are continuing to hold their place as significant community landmarks in the form of tourism offices, a county museum and park, and corporate headquarters. In saving buildings from the wrecking ball, the APVA is earning high praise from city and county development officials.

Good stewardship and public responsibility take other forms, too. "Surprises Under the Pavement" (*see* page 33) attests to the outcomes of Alexandria's robust archaeology program, which has changed area residents' understanding of their past and provided the city with public parks anchored in a rich appreciation of local history. In downtown Richmond, archaeological discoveries at the DuVal pottery site, at the Executive Mansion, and at Main Street Station have yielded surprising finds that greatly contribute to the ongoing process of clarifying our shared past and shedding more light on the adversities and achievements of those who came before.

The value of historic preservation is that it supports community life on many levels. In addition to the economic well being of a community, historic preservation supports a community's quality of life. The themes of diversity, empowerment, good stewardship, and public responsibility in the following articles in this year's *Notes on Virginia* unmistakably bear this out.

Virginia Landmarks Register adds 69 new listings

The Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the fall of 2001. As the state's official list of properties worthy of preservation, the register includes buildings, structures, archaeological sites, and districts prominently identified with Virginia history and culture from prehistoric times to the present. All of the properties listed here have been nominated to or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Since the General Assembly established the register in 1966, recognition of more than 2,229 places has directed public attention to Virginia's rich legacy of the past. This recognition has greatly encouraged the stewardship efforts and careful decision making of individuals, private organizations, and local governments. An increasing number of owners of registered properties are taking advantage of the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as tools that trigger eligibilty for state and federal rehabilitation tax credits. Many registered architectural and archaeological resources have become cultural and social anchors in their communities and serve as key elements of the state's tourism industry.

Properties recently named to the register are listed under their regional heading that denotes the corresponding DHR field office. To find out more about the register program, please visit the department's Web site at www.dhr.state.va.us, or call the regional office nearest you.

Capital Region

Aberdeen (Prince George County) is an imposing brick temple-form mansion with a side-hall plan in which the hall runs across the front of the building. The house is remarkably well preserved and contains striking late Georgian interiors. It is the centerpiece of the rural estate of Thomas Cocke, who was the ward, friend, and neighbor of Edmund Ruffin. Ruffin and Cocke both experimented with marl to restore worn-out soils. Their observations at Aberdeen and other nearby sites became the basis for Ruffin's seminal writings on agricultural practices—practices that led to the rejuvenation of agriculture in much of Virginia in the antebellum era. The flat fields of Aberdeen are still farmed today.

Aberdeen, Prince George County

Appomattox Historic District (Appomattox County) is a bustling county seat established in the 1890s after a fire destroyed the original courthouse a few miles away at the site of General Robert E. Lee's surrender and the end of the Civil War. The town began as a railroad siding in the 1840s. The former train station is now a visitors' center. In addition

Clarksville Historic District, Mecklenburg County

to its handsome church, school buildings, and courthouse with an unusually complete collection of court-related structures, the town includes commercial and residential buildings in a wide range of architectural styles, including Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, Bungalow, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival.

Chestnut Hill/ Plateau Historic District (City of Richmond) is a neighborhood with residential and commercial areas typical of a late-19th- and early-20th-century "streetcar suburb." Most of its buildings were constructed between 1890 and 1930. The district sits at the southern tip of the larger area known as Highland Park. Architectural styles include Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, and Gothic Revival. Most of the residential buildings are two-story frame structures. Some multiple dwellings, commercial buildings, fraternal lodges, schools, and churches are larger masonry structures. Original concrete sidewalks and tree-lined streets enhance the ambiance of the district.

Clarksville Historic District (Mecklenburg County) constitutes the core of the town founded in 1818 at the confluence of the Dan and Roanoke Rivers. The district contains an impressive main street, Virginia Avenue, which has always been its major thoroughfare. In addition to large commercial buildings, it also contains impressive houses in a variety of styles. Beyond Virginia Avenue on rolling hills are tree-shaded streets lined with houses and a sprinkling of churches. These were built over the last 175 years and include the home of Clark Royster, the town's founder, intricate Victorian houses, a few early cottages, and notable examples of 20th-century styles. In winter the occupants of many buildings enjoy views of Kerr Reservoir, which was formed when the converging rivers were dammed in 1953.

Downtown Hopewell Historic District (City of Hopewell) contains the commercial heart of the city. It grew from a massive industrial development fueled by the Du Pont Corporation prior to and during World War I. As Hopewell coalesced as a viable city, the downtown area also became the center of government. The construction of new brick buildings following a 1915 fire announced that Hopewell was there to stay. The dis-

trict contains modest commercial buildings mainly located on Broadway. Nearby are the handsome Classical Revival-style Municipal Building, an elegant Colonial Revival post office, and other office and commercial structures. Within the district is the Beacon Theatre, itself listed on the state and national registers.

E. M. Todd Company Building (City of Richmond) was built in the 1890s to house a brewery and commercial ice plant. In the 1920s, it became the new home of the E. M. Todd Company, one of Virginia's most famous meatpackers and the purveyor of Virginia hams to generations of Virginians. The history of Todd hams can be traced back to Captain Mallory Todd, a Bermuda sea captain, who settled in Smithfield in Isle of Wight County and shipped "Smithfield Hams" as early as 1779. The Todd building is being renovated for housing.

Fairfield (Henrico County) was originally known as Rocky Mills when it stood in Hanover County from the middle of the 18th century until it was moved to Henrico County in the 1920s. It is a mansion with great presence distinguished by bold classical elements combined with a traditional Georgian plan, paneling, and brickwork. Of particular note is the use of stone embellishments on the exterior, the robust Doric order in the center hall, and the finely detailed late-Georgian woodwork. As a part of its removal to its present site, the building underwent a major restoration in the Colonial Revival mode. As a result, it is both an important colonial survival and a significant icon of the Colonial Revival movement, and ranks among the most impressive of the prestigious suburban Richmond dwellings of the period. The variations in its rooms and their levels of formality give it a timeless comfortable air.

Laughton (Fluvanna County) was begun about 1785 by David Shepherd, a local planter who also served as a county sheriff and magistrate. The house is a particularly good example of a small plantation house that was enlarged to accommodate expanding families, and exhibits this evolution picturesquely. Especially noteworthy is its handsome Flemish-bond chimney, with paved weatherings and diagonal lines of glazed headers parallel to the weathered slopes. The interior contains much of its original woodwork. A double row of boxwood nearly 20 feet high leads

E.M. Todd Company, City of Richmond

Longwood, Louisa County

to the front door. The Shepherd family cemetery located on a rise just east of the house is enclosed by a robust granite wall.

Longwood (Louisa County) is a large plantation house built in 1859 by lawyer George Loyall Gordon. The similarity of the house to the Exchange Hotel in nearby Gordonsville gives credence to its attribution to prominent local master builder Benjamin Faulconer. Gordon was killed at the Battle of Malvern Hill in 1862. His family owned the house until 1921. In form, Longwood is the classic southern mansion with its full-width two-level front porch. The porch was removed in the mid-20th century, but is being reconstructed from old photographs. The owners are also returning the interior to its original form. The house sits at the end of a long lane in a large clearing surrounded by deep woods.

Lovingston High School Building (Nelson County) was built in 1931 to serve grades one through eleven. The Virginia State Board of Education's School Building Service provided local school boards with plans and specifications for new buildings. The Lovingston building, a handsome brick structure with Classical Revival details, is similar to three others in the county built from plans drawn by architect C. H. Hinnant of Lynchburg. It originally contained 12 classrooms, toilets, a mechanical room, and an auditorium with a stage. Additional classrooms were added in 1945, and a kitchen in 1951. In 1955, the last class graduated, and grades seven and eight were relocated in 1968. The elementary school remained in the building until 1995. It is being rehabilitated for use as a community center, which will bring Nelson County Parks and Recreation programs together with other social services.

Lynch's Brickyard House (City of Lynchburg) located in the College Hill neighborhood, was constructed about 1849 by Alexander Liggatt, a close friend of Micajah Lynch. The land was owned by John Lynch and used as a brickyard by Christopher Lynch until 1830. The house survives as a rare example of a modest vernacular dwelling from the second quarter of the 19th century. It rests on an infilled stone pier foundation and has prominent exterior end chimneys. Evidence of the use of the site as a brickyard can be seen on the property.

Maple Roads (Charlotte County) was built by Captain John D. Richardson, a hero in the War of 1812, who represented Charlotte County in the General Assembly from 1809 to 1837. The house was built on land John and his wife Elizabeth Spenser bought at auction following the death of Elizabeth's father. It was started in 1813 and reached its present form by 1821. The two-story, five-bay brick house with molded brick cornices has Federal interior woodwork including fine mantels and the remarkable survival of decorative graining and marbleizing. Two outbuildings survive, as well as a cemetery containing Richardson family graves and those of the Pettus family, who acquired the property in the 1870s.

Mirador (Albemarle County, boundary increase) is a revision of a nomination first listed in 1982. In addition to the grand mansion and its immediate dependencies so loved by members of the Langhorne family, the new boundaries cover associated farm buildings, farm landscape, and other resources that were not part of the original nomination. The revision details the evolution of the main house and other buildings in much greater detail than any previous study of either the buildings or of the involvement of various owners in the creation of the estate. The current owners are undertaking careful conservation and restoration work.

Monte Verde (Essex County) was begun in 1815 by Captain Joseph Janey when he built a two-story frame house with a center-hall plan. A remarkably high percentage of the original architectural fabric of both the interior and exterior survives, including early features in both the attic and the cellar. The Federal woodwork on the interior includes high-style Adam mantels with colonnettes, and there is a Cold War–era bomb shelter under the back porch. The house is situated on a high ridge facing the Rappahannock River.

Mountain Hall (Nottoway County) was home of physician and statesman Dr. James Jones (1772-1848), a leading Southside Virginian of his generation. He served in the Virginia militia as surgeon general during the War of 1812, and for two terms in the U.S. Congress. He also served in the Virginia General Assembly at different times and supported the efforts of friend, Thomas Jefferson, to found the University of Virginia. His home is unusual in its square plan, pyramidal roof supported by a massive kingpost, and exquisite front doorcase, carefully copied from plates 15 and 17 of Owen Biddle's *The Young Carpenter's Assistant*.

William Phaup House (City of Lynchburg) was constructed about 1817 by Phaup, a local builder. It is an example of the dwellings built by local artisans, tradesmen, and other middle-class settlers. An unusual hybrid between a Federal mansion and a cottage, it features a four-bay form, and the original entry on the upper floor is located over a full basement. Though the porch that served that entrance has been removed, the house survives with only minor alterations.

Oak Grove (Campbell County) was built in stages between the 1750s and 1833. Its varied elements capture the gradual evolution of Virginia architecture during that time. It began as a two-story dogtrot log house built by tobacco farmer John Payne. His son, Philip, inherited the property in 1784 and enlarged it. His son, Philip M. Payne, completed it by 1833 with the addition of a classic two-story, three-bay dwelling with a side-hall plan. The house retains most of its interior trim, some of it with significant false-grained finishes. Extant outbuildings include a smokehouse, slave quarter, grain shed, and hay barn.

Spring Green (Hanover County) has an earlier core that was included in Samuel Earnest's center-hall-plan house of about 1800. This typical country Federal house contains a remarkable amount of original woodwork as well as three brick chimneys,

St. Christopher's School, City of Richmond

two of which are joined by a pent closet. The gable roof has three dormers on the back and two on the front. Interior features include mantels with fluted pilasters and other ornament, odd shallow cubbyholes in the hall, and a simple winding stair. The names of the Bayliss children who lived in the house from 1866 to 1897 are carved in the plaster of the second floor. A venerable smokehouse survives with a vertically sheathed door with strap hinges and a wrought-iron hasp.

St. Christopher's School (City of Richmond) exemplifies the efforts by dedicated individuals and religious institutions to broaden the availability of quality education and to foster Christian principles in the youth entrusted to their care. It was founded in 1911 by noted educator Dr. Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne. The picturesque frame buildings that remain from that era are camp-like facilities typical of many such institutions. The more urbane brick structures from the second quarter of the 20th century show an affinity with preparatory school and collegiate architecture typically found in East Coast states. The informal combination of architecture and pine-shaded campus has been carefully nurtured over the years.

Spring Green, Hanover County

Tanglewood (Goochland County), a popular restaurant and meeting place, ranks as one of the best remaining examples of Rustic Style vernacular architecture in Virginia. The earliest section, the front one-story projection, was built as a gas station in 1929. The large two-and-a-half-story log section was added in 1935. It houses a restaurant/dance hall on the first floor and living quarters on the upper floors. While log structures were common in central and western Virginia in the antebellum era, this type of log construction has its roots in the rustic architecture that developed in the last quarter of the 19th century in the Adirondack Mountain region of New York and appeared early in the

Interior and exterior of Tanglewood Ordinary, Goochland County

20th century in the American West, especially in lodges and national parks. The rounded log look later became a standard approach in Civilian Conservation Corps–built park architecture. Tanglewood was clearly a part of this national and very American architectural movement.

Union Hill Historic District (City of Richmond) was a neighborhood somewhat separated from the rest of the city by a ravine and rugged terrain. This led to the development of a semi-independent community originally laid out on a grid plan at a diagonal to the regular street plan. When the main ravine was filled and the city streets were extended to Union Hill, a number of triangular parcels and cross streets resulted. Some retain original stone paving, which gives the neighborhood an ambiance unique in the city. Along its streets are picturesque cottages and townhouses, from which the residents have a spectacular view of downtown. Commercial buildings and churches are found along Venable and 25th Streets.

Western View (Fluvanna County) is a rare example of a dwelling that evolved from a two-room cottage to a two-part house whose final form makes no attempt to present a sophisticated ensemble. The earlier portion, built circa 1790 by the William Henly family, still exemplifies a simple, rural dwelling of the Virginia Piedmont. Its plastered walls, woodwork, and handsome chimney with the remnants of a pent closet are more finely crafted than similar early Fluvanna County houses. The 1824 brick Greek Revival sec-

Winterham, Amelia County

tion, added by Catherine Johnson, is marked by the simple elegance of its proportions and fine workmanship. The chimney of a kitchen building and a family cemetery are also on the property. Plans for restoration are in progress.

Winterham (Amelia County) is the only known Virginia building by Thomas Tabb Giles, an accomplished amateur architect, and William Percival, a significant professional architect. Their collaboration is recorded on the recently found designs for the house, now in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society. The Italian Villa–style dwelling was built for John Garland Jefferson II about 1855, and some of its features are similar to designs found in books by Asher Benjamin. It is a restrained but refined frame house with an interior cross-hall plan. There are four original porches on the house, each of a different design. Winterham was used as a hospital for wounded Confederate soldiers after Lee's retreat from Richmond in April 1865.

Portsmouth Region

Almshouse Farm at Machipongo (Northampton County) is a complex of five contributing buildings dating from 1725 to the early 20th century. The 17-acre site was used continuously as an almshouse farm between 1803 and 1952. The oldest structure, a brick farmhouse built around 1725 with a wood-frame section added later, predates the property's use as a poorhouse. A simple vernacular Greek Revival two-story building was constructed about 1840 as the almshouse with eight rooms on the first floor and 13 "guestrooms" on the second floor. In 1910, a single-story frame building with 10 guestrooms was built to serve as a poorhouse for African Americans. There are also two contributing sheds on the property. While most almshouses were closed throughout the state by the 1920s, Northampton County's remained open until 1952.

James Brown's Dry Goods Store (Northampton County) was built by William U. Nottingham to serve as a general merchandise outlet for the Eastville community. A 10-foot-deep porch shelters the original wooden storefront, with three bays and recessed double doors. Store space dominates the first floor of the 1880 building, which retains its original random-width pine floors, tongue-

James Brown's Dry Goods Store, Northampton County

and-groove paneled walls, and one original service counter. The floor safe rests in the same location as it has for more than 100 years. James A. Brown acquired the store in fall 1931 and is well remembered for his huge, arched candy cabinet on the left side of the store. Brown stocked a wide variety of goods in his store, ranging from ready-made ladies' dresses and the materials to make them, to bedsheets and dishes.

James A. Fields House (City of Newport News) was acquired in 1897 by Fields for his primary residence and law office. Fields, born a slave, became a prominent African American citizen in Newport News after being among the first graduating class of Hampton University in 1871. Upon being nominated by Delegate Robert Norton, Fields served as a justice of the peace in 1879, becoming Virginia's first black judicial officer. In 1881 he graduated from Hampton University's law school and went on to teach young black students for 14 years and tutor older ones in the theories and practice of law. Fields was elected to several terms in the General Assembly and served as the commonwealth's attorney for Warwick County. Following Fields' death, his brick Italianate home briefly housed the Whittaker Memorial Hospital that was established in 1908 as the first hospital for blacks in Newport News.

The Medical Arts Building (City of Newport News) was designed by Charles M. Robinson and constructed in 1928. This classically inspired medical building is one of only a few historic office buildings remaining downtown. Standing four stories tall and built of red brick in a once-prominent neighborhood, the Medical Arts Building attracted tenants who lived within walking distance. In 1931, the building housed a number of doctors and dentists as well as a drugstore and White Optical. According to the architectural plans, which indicated Colored Waiting Rooms on at least two floors, there were several doctors who saw African American patients. In 1971, at least two original doctors were still using offices in the building and White Optical was still located on the first floor. Ten-

Rogers' Store, Surry County

ants changed in the later years to include insurance agencies, attorneys, and the Seaman's Union. The building has been empty for 10 years.

Rogers' Store (Surry County) was preceded on the site by Gwaltney's Store, which was constructed in 1827. This building was converted to storage space when Rogers' Store was built in 1894. Watt Rogers, an area entrepreneur, used his store to launch several business endeavors including a lumber company, chemical company, and publishing company. While these ventures were not overly fruitful, the store was successful as the location of the first telephone company, the Surry-Sussex Telephone Company. This store complex has maintained its historical integrity with very few modifications to the existing buildings over their 130-year history. Serving as a hub for the Carsley community for many years, the store closed in 1952.

St. Paul's Catholic Church (City of Portsmouth) embodies the Gothic Revival movement in its remarkable architectural design. Construction began in 1898 and continued for seven years as specialists in each building trade constructed the building designed by John Peebles. The church was built with masonry walls clad in quarry-faced granite and topped by a steel-beam roof covered by slate shingles. The exterior features beautiful Gothic double arches and buttressing as well as a large stained-glass window located on the

St. Paul's Catholic Church, City of Portsmouth, above; interior, below

second story above the central entrance. The bell, installed in 1901, still hangs in the bell tower. Within the church are the original carvings of the Stations of the Cross between the windows as well as the original quartered-oak pews. Alongside the church is the rectory, which serves as the residence and parish office and retains much of its historic integrity.

Shea Terrace Elementary School (City of Portsmouth) was constructed

Smith's Pharmacy, City of Newport News, above, present day; below, circa 1946

in 1925 during a burst of school construction throughout the state. The city of Portsmouth's population greatly increased during World War I with an influx of shipyard workers creating the need for more schools. Designed by master architect Charles M. Robinson, the elementary school was located in the Shea Terrace residential neighborhood. Originally called the Sixth Avenue School, it was the second largest in the city when constructed and was a departure from the styles of earlier schools. As a two-story brick structure, Shea Terrace Elementary exhibited a more progressive and modern design. The building included 16 classrooms, a manual training room, a domestic service room, a principal's office, a special room, a library, and a large multi-purpose room. Shea Terrace closed in 2000, but in 2001 a developer began rehabilitations, transforming the old school into a 21-unit, independent-living complex for seniors, slated to open in the near future.

Smith's Pharmacy (City of Newport News) was opened by Dr. Charles C. Smith in 1946 as the first African American–owned pharmacy in Newport News. Smith was a very influential member of the community as he allowed aspiring black students to experience the pharmaceutical career through externships in his store. He also inspired and encouraged his patrons and employees to continue their education and to register to vote. Smith's Pharmacy became a community center on Sundays where families would gather after church to gossip and indulge in some ice cream. The architectural integrity of the structure remains as it did in its days of prominence under its original owner. It is a virtual snapshot of 1946; the original counters, fixtures, and display cases remain inside. The Smith family has run the pharmacy since its beginning. It has been closed since 1999 awaiting historic designation, when one of the Smiths will return to be the third-generation family pharmacist on site.

Suffolk Historic District Second Boundary Increase (City of Suffolk) expands the district to the southern area of downtown south of Market and Bank Streets. This area, called Washington Square, includes 114 contributing resources and 28 non-contributing resources. The expansion incorporates several early-20th-century commercial buildings and small enclaves of dwellings, as well as several warehouses, into the current downtown district. This area contains a mix of styles ranging from late 19th-century Colonial Revival to Italianate and vernacular dwellings

Booth-Lovelace House, Franklin County

to 20th-century Modern Movement commercial buildings. The peanut and railroad industries dominated this section of the district. Washington Square's residential population was divided by railroad tracks running through the community. Whites primarily lived north of the tracks working as merchants, lumber and brick manufacturers, and bank cashiers; African Americans lived south of the tracks and labored for the peanut and railroad companies, or were merchants and salesmen.

Roanoke Region

A. G. Pless House (City of Galax) is a two-story wood-frame residence located on old U.S. Route 58 that embodies the characteristics of the Colonial Revival style of the early 20th century. Its style was clearly influenced by house precedents in Colonial Williamsburg, which was being developed when the Pless house was built in 1939. The house was carefully detailed by Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace with box cornices, beaded frieze boards, carved modillion blocks, simple rakeboards, beaded weatherboards, and copper ogee built-in gutters. Wallace became known for his expertise in designing residences in the colonial style during the first half of the 20th century.

Arnheim (City of Radford) was built in 1840 on a cliff overlooking the New River for Dr. John Blair Radford, after whom the town is named, and his wife, Elizabeth Campbell Taylor. The two-story, three-bay, Flemish-bond brick house was designed in the Federal style of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, but also features Greek Revival elements that were just coming into vogue in the region when the house was completed. It is the oldest surviving brick building in Radford. Dr. Radford was a prominent physician, farmer, and businessman who engaged in various commercial and railroad ventures from the 1830s through the 1870s. His activities anticipated the economic boom in the 1880s and '90s in the town once called Central Depot.

Booth-Lovelace House (Franklin County) is located amid rolling farmlands at the foot of the Blue Ridge. This Greek Revival-Italianate residence was built about 1859 for planter Moses G. Booth by local builder Seth Richardson. It is among the finest historic dwellings in the

county, with architectural and decorative features that include an L-shaped stair passage, detailed plasterwork, and extensive faux graining and marbling. Associated with the house are an overseer's office, an ash house, a granary, and a barn. The house stands on property that belonged to Jubal Early, the father of Confederate general Jubal A. Early, in the early 19th century. In the late 19th century the house was acquired by the Lovelace family whose descendants today operate it as a bed-and-breakfast inn.

Bristol Commercial Historic District (Bristol, Virginia, and Tennessee) is located in the commercial center of the city, which is unique in that it straddles the Virginia-Tennessee border. State Street provides the main corridor in downtown Bristol, and its center line serves as the boundary between the two states. Eighty percent of the district's 105 buildings are evaluated as contributing to the late-19th- and early-20th -century architectural character of downtown Bristol. The city grew with the construction of steel rail era railroads, and the downtown developed as an important commercial, industrial, and entertainment center.

Cedar Hill Church and Cemeteries (Rockbridge County) was built in 1874 on a prominence overlooking the Buffalo Creek Valley, as a one-story, nave-form log building with weatherboard siding, stone foundation, and metal roof. The one-room interior is sheathed with plain and beaded boards. The church lot includes the old cemetery that was used during the late 19th century. The new cemetery, established about 1890 and still in use, has grave and plot markers of fieldstone, concrete, marble, and granite. Rockbridge County's African American community established the simple log church. It was improved on the interior and covered with weatherboards in the early 20th century and used by the community as both a place of worship and as a schoolhouse. As educational and occupational opportunities lured blacks away from the countryside in the 1920s, activity at the church dwindled and ceased entirely in the 1930s, but former members and descendants maintain the church and property. It is opened once a year for a homecoming.

Fulkerson-Hilton House (Scott County) was built around 1800 of oak, pine, and poplar hewn logs. The two-story house rests on a limestone foundation and faces the north fork of the Holston River. The dwelling was the residence of frontier settler Abraham Fulkerson, who fought in the American Revolution, purchased the property in the 1780s, and operated a mill there before becoming one of the first Scott County commissioners in 1814. The Rev. Samuel Hilton, who established two Baptist churches in the area, bought the property in 1816. Fulkersons and Hiltons have intermarried over the years, and the house remains in the possession of family heirs.

Grassdale Farm (Henry County), located in the southwest Henry County community of Spencer, is notable for its many surviving 19th- and early-20th-century structures. They include the stylish plantation house and numerous dependencies, especially a log slave dwelling and early detached kitchen, as well as agricultural and commercial buildings. The farm began as a tobacco plantation owned by David Harrison Spencer (1814-1896), and later became the center of a large-scale plug tobacco manufacturing operation from about 1860 through the end of the 19th century. Spencer, who also owned the local store, post office, mill, and blacksmith shop, built the two-story frame main house of Greek Revival and Italianate character during the late antebellum period. Later improvements to the house are also evident.

Greyledge (Botetourt County) is a great 19th-century estate seated in the midst of spectacular mountain scenery in eastern Botetourt County. The original Greek Revival two-story, brick, three-bay house was built shortly before the Civil War for the

Greyledge, Botetourt County

Cartmill family. The second phase of construction around 1900 was commissioned by the Pechin family. Edmund Pechin became a noted authority on mining and metallurgy and played a prominent role in the development of the western Virginia iron industry in the two decades before World War I. His wife, Mary Pechin, headed the Village Improvement Society in the nearby town of Buchanan.

The Grove (Washington County) was built around 1857 by Colonel John Preston when he retired after 32 years as presiding judge of Washington County. The two-story brick house featured a wood framed porch and was designed in the Greek Revival style. Though extensively vandalized after its sale by Preston family heirs in 1972, the house has been carefully and extensively rehabilitated to house new offices of the Children's Advocacy Center of Bristol/-Washington County.

Hillsville Historic District (Carroll County) contains 16 historic buildings that constitute the historic block of the county seat of Carroll County. They include the 1857 Carter Building that was extensively remodeled in the 1920s, the 1875 Carroll County Courthouse designed in the Classical Revival style, the 1907 Carroll County Bank, and the 1936 Hillsville Diner. Hillsville tycoon George L. Carter worked in the Carter Building and Wilkinson's Store before the Civil War, then married Wilkinson's daughter Mayetta and later headed the Clinchfield railroad and several mining companies. In 1922, Carter sold all his holdings to Consolidated Coal Company of New York and retired to the Carter Building, which he had expanded to 36 rooms by his death in 1936.

Hotel Norton (City of Roanoke) a 45,000-square-foot, six-story brick and stone building at the center of downtown Norton, was built in 1921 by noted Bristol architect Thomas Seabrook Brown. The design incorporates the popular Colonial Revival style of the time, with a tripartite scheme that differentiates the base, mid-section, and top of the building, to reflect the base, shaft, and capital of a classical column. The classical inspiration was part of a widespread trend in 1920s hotel design that attempted to bring a cosmopolitan atmosphere to cities large and small. It also reflected the desire of the Norton citizen-investors to promote the city's status. The hotel is one of the few remaining historic buildings in the civic and commercial center of downtown Norton.

Marlbrook (Rockbridge County), originally known as Cherry Hill, is located about three miles east of Natural Bridge in rural Rockbridge County amid rolling pasturelands, with a late-18th-century, Georgian-styled, two-story brick house as its centerpiece. A brick wing bears an inscribed 1804 date; the opposite wing was erected in the 1840s. The

Hotel Norton, Wise County

house is one of the earliest brick edifices in western Virginia. The interior is based on a center-passage plan with a wide stairhall, finished with random-width pine flooring, painted plaster walls and ceilings, varnished walnut tongue-and-groove partition walls, classical Georgian mantels and paneled chimney facings, and painted wood trim at the staircase, door and window openings, baseboards, and chair rails. Marlbrook was originally the home of the David Greenlee family, including his mother, Mary McDowell Greenlee, an early pioneer settler of the area.

Dr. William H. Pitts House (City of Abingdon) is a two-story dwelling built in 1854 in the popular Greek Revival style that figures prominently in the historic Abingdon East Main streetscape. The house features a symmetrical five-bay façade with a recessed entrance and a single-pile plan with a central passage flanked by parlors on the first floor and bedrooms on the second floor. The walls are of stucco-covered masonry set on a limestone ashla foundation. Stepped parapets on each gable end with cast-stone ornamentation along the upper edges and a wide cornice with sawnwork brackets adorn the roof. The house was constructed on speculation by Adam Hickman, a prominent local builder of numerous structures in Abingdon during the mid-19th century. Hickman subsequently sold the property to Dr. Pitts, a Civil War surgeon, in 1859.

Roanoke City Market Historic District (City of Roanoke, boundary increase) adds two buildings to the original district of 60 commercial structures. The Goria Brothers Wholesale Grocers Building at 302 Campbell Avenue, SE, is a large three-story brick warehouse with modest Italianate embellishment built in 1924. The two-story brick, three-bay building at 9 Church Avenue, SE, was built about 1920.

Roanoke Downtown Historic District (City of Roanoke) is located in the southwest quadrant of downtown Roanoke. The city became the principal center of commerce, transportation, and industry following the location of the Norfolk & Western Railway headquarters there in the early 1880s. Situated west of the Roanoke

Sunnyside, Rockbridge County

City Market Historic District, north of the residential Southwest Historic District, and south of the Roanoke Warehouse Historic District, the Roanoke Downtown Historic District contains the financial, commercial, and governmental center of the city. Seventy percent of the district's 144 primary buildings are identified as contributing to the late-19th- to mid-20th-century architectural character of the district.

Sunnyside (City of Lexington) is a fine example of a Federal-period farmhouse that may have been built in the late 18th century. The three-story, 10,000-square-foot house includes later additions and changes made during the 19th and 20th centuries. The oldest part of the house is identified by its Flemish bond brick walls, coursed-rubble limestone foundation, and wood cornice with simple modillions. A later addition is of mixed-bond brick construction on an uncoursed limestone ashlar foundation, with a cornice designed to match the original section. Tall bay windows were added during the Victorian era, followed by two brick porches with wrought-iron railings in the 1940s. The setting consists of a spacious lawn with gardens, walks, and large trees, in addition to several surviving dependencies. The house is thought to have been built for James Moore, a Rockbridge County sheriff. The property passed to Alexander Barclay in the late 1820s.

Tazewell Historic District (Tazewell County) contains residential, commercial, and government buildings that primarily date from about 1880 to 1930. The district encompasses most of the historic town boundaries of the Tazewell County seat of government and includes 145 buildings, 77 percent of which contribute to the historic character of the district. Houses and churches constructed before the arrival of the railroad in 1889 characteristically feature Greek Revival detailing. More elaborate Queen Anne–style dwellings were built in the 1890s. Commercial buildings along Main Street include the Romanesque-style Bank of Clinch Valley, circa 1900, as well as parapeted law offices and stores.

Virginia Hill Historic District (City of Bristol) is located five blocks north of the downtown commercial center and the Virginia-Tennessee state line. The Virginia Hill neighborhood developed in the late 19th and early

Two views of the Virginia Hill Historic District, City of Bristol

20th centuries and contains primarily one- and two-story frame and brick residences constructed from 1868 to the 1940s. Ninety-two percent of the district's 129 primary buildings contribute to the architectural character of the residential district. Architectural styles include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow designs, as well as vernacular and Folk Victorian house forms.

Winchester Region

Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine Historic District (Prince William County), located along both sides of the North Branch of Quantico Creek in Prince William Forest Park, includes the major producer of pyrite ore in Virginia from 1889 to 1920. Under the management of the Cabin Branch Mining Company, pyrite ore was shipped to processing plants to yield sulfuric acid, which was used in the manufacture of a wide range of products such as glass, soap, bleach, textiles, paper, fertilizers, and medicines. Since sulfuric acid is an important ingredient in the manufacture of gunpowder, Cabin Branch Mine was vital to the United States during World War I. By 1917, Virginia was producing 37 percent of the nation's pyrite, more than any other state. Due to a decrease in the need for gunpowder during peacetime and the discovery of larger deposits of pyrite worldwide, the mine closed in 1920. While no structures remain intact at the site, extensive foundations give clear evidence of eight mineshafts, 12 buildings, conveyors, railroads, roads, and large piles of waste material removed from the mine. The ruins have been little disturbed since the mine ceased operations and closed, making the site a valuable source of archaeological data related to the pyrite mining industry.

Green Pastures (Fauquier County) is a 236-acre hunt-country estate containing a Colonial Revival–style main house, stable, barns, cottages, and agricultural outbuildings. Designed by New York architect Penrose V. Stout for industrialist Robert Earl McConnell and built about 1931, the house displays bold ornamentation in its hand-carved entrance pilasters, cantilevered spiral staircase, and rare pecky cypress paneling and classical columns on the interior. McConnell amassed great wealth in the early 20th century as a mining engineer and financier, but is best known for accumulating and developing vital materials for the nation's war effort during World War II. He served as CEO of the former German subsidiary General Aniline and Film Corporation for the Treasury Department, developed a logarithmic security chart to monitor industrial stocks, and financed groundbreaking communication inventions. Green Pastures represents McConnell's interest in agricultural pursuits and fox hunting in the Virginia Piedmont.

Homespun (Frederick County) is located in central Frederick County on the outskirts of Winchester. The two-story dwelling was built in two parts: a log section dating from the mid-1790s for local merchant Godfrey Miller, and a stone and brick portion constructed about 1825 by

his son, John Miller. The house is significant in local architecture as an example of a dogtrot-plan structure, a building form more commonly found in the Appalachian Upland South but rarely seen in the Shenandoah Valley. The 1790s section originally featured the dogtrot plan, which consisted of two independent log pens with an open breezeway between them, all beneath one roof. By 1825, the breezeway had been enclosed to create a central passage, and the exterior of the original building was sheathed in weatherboards. This building is currently undergoing rehabiliation for commercial use.

Leesburg Historic District (Loudoun County, boundary increase) consists of the original 60-acre portion of the town of Leesburg, which was laid out in 1757. It was placed on the state and national registers in 1970. The seat of Loudoun County, Leesburg represents a well-preserved northern Piedmont town with a rich diversity of historic buildings. The district centers on an 1893 Colonial Revival-style courthouse surrounded by a fine collection of log, brick, and frame dwellings and commercial buildings mostly dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. Incorporated in 1813, the town prospered throughout the first half of the 19th century, reaching its zenith as a crossroads community with access to major transportation routes by road, ferry, and rail by the mid-1800s. Increased boundaries of the town created additional building lots that were larger than the town's original lots. They were soon filled with grand freestanding Late Victorian dwellings to the west and north and generally smaller dwellings constructed to the south and east. The expanded historic district takes in areas containing more late-19th- and early-20th-century structures and better illustrates the town's development history and variety of architectural treasures.

Locust Hill (Madison County), situated amid the rolling farmland of eastern Madison County, is a well-preserved Federal- and Greek Revival–style residence associated with a school, a store, and domestic and commercial outbuildings that comprise the hamlet of Locust Dale. The original section of the two-story frame house was apparently built in 1834 by Travis J. Twyman, who enlarged the house to its present form about 1849. Notable architectural features include a two-level front porch, fine mantels, and well-preserved original grained woodwork. The house was later acquired by the scholarly Willis family. Larkin Willis II taught at the nearby Locust Dale Academy, and his daughter, Mary Lucy Willis, taught public school in a one-room schoolhouse built in 1897 that still survives on the property. The Willises added a greenhouse, a summer kitchen, and a curious two-story hip-roofed bathroom tower to the house. The property also contains the Locust Dale Store and Post Office, a well-preserved 1880s frame commercial structure located across the street.

Lyon Village Historic District (Arlington County) is an excellent example of the many residential subdivisions that were created in Arlington County during the second quarter of the 20th century. Developed in response to the burgeoning population increase in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, the neighborhood was served by streetcars of the Washington-Virginia Railway Company. Lyon Village was the second suburban community platted by speculative developer Frank Lyon beginning in 1923. Dividing the community into nine sections, landscape architect William Sunderman incorporated a series of landscaped traffic circles, sloping lots, and a community park in his design, creating a picturesque neighborhood that appealed to middle-class residents. The community's 762 residential lots contain dwellings exhibiting a wide variety of architectural styles and forms including the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Spanish Mission styles as well as bungalows and foursquares. Queen Anne–style dwellings that preceded the develop-

Monterey High School, Highland County

ment are also found in the district. By 1950, Lyon Village had become fully developed. Today its tree-lined curving streets, handsome dwellings, and proximity to Washington continue to make it an attractive place in which to live.

Monterey High School (Highland County), constructed in 1922 at the western edge of the town of Monterey, represents an era in educational history in Virginia when the state created architectural plans and provided financial assistance in guaranteeing bonds for the construction of new schools. A one-story Classical Revival–style structure faced in local garnet sandstone and resting on a raised basement, the school retains a remarkable amount of its original fabric. Its well-organized plan fostered a progressive educational program that was especially popular during the early 20th century. All classrooms opened directly onto a central auditorium and also provided access to the outside, and natural light flooded the building through clerestory windows over the auditorium and sets of large windows in each classroom. In 1997, the building ceased to be an educational facility, and currently it serves as a multi-use community building known as the Highland Center.

Daniel Munch House (Shenandoah County) is a handsome, two-story, brick, Federal-style farmhouse overlooking Passage Creek in Fort Valley, a narrow valley within the Massanutten Mountain range in eastern Shenandoah County. Built in 1834 for Daniel Munch, a prosperous Fort Valley farmer and distiller, the dwelling contains exceptionally fine and intact examples of 19th-century polychrome painted decorative woodwork executed in the German tradition. Its faux graining and marbling in bold shades of green, black, yellow, and cream are remarkable for their survival. Munch's parents were immigrants from the Rhine River Valley who first settled in Philadelphia and then proceeded to move to Fort Valley by 1779. The property stayed in the the Munch family until 1961. In its bucolic setting the farm also contains a frame bank barn, built in 1929, and other early-20th-century agricultural outbuildings.

Mustoe House (Bath County), located in Falling Spring Valley in southern

Bath County, represents a typical rural dwelling of the early to mid-19th century in Bath County. It is one of only a few log buildings that survives in the county today. Probably built around 1820 for Anthony Mustoe II, son of pioneer settlers who immigrated from England to Falling Spring Valley in 1792, the house consists of three distinct sections. The original two-story, two-room-plan front section with V-notched corners is attached to a log hyphen connected to another log structure with half-dovetail-notched corners. A large exterior limestone chimney projects from the north gable end of the main section. Much of the original interior woodwork survives. The property also contains a log springhouse with half-dovetail notching to the rear of the house. The Mustoe family owned the property until 1942.

Daniel Munch House, Shenandoah County

Mustoe House, Bath County

The Oaks (Fauquier County) is an exceptional example of a Neoclassical-style mansion designed by Washington, D.C., architect W.H. Irwin Fleming and built between 1931 and 1933 for an Episcopal minister, the Rev. Paul Delafield Bowden, and his wife Margaret. Located in a wooded setting west of Warrenton, the two-and-a-half-story house is built of rubbed and glazed bricks laid in an unusual English cross-bond pattern. The façade is dominated by a two-story columned and pedimented portico sheltering an entrance surmounted by a graceful elliptical fanlight. Service wings flank the main block, and one wing is connected to a garage by an arcaded brick passage. The interior woodwork in the 22-room dwelling is also well executed in the Neoclassical tradition. Thirteen historic outbuildings, including a servants' quarters, greenhouse, and summerhouse, are part of the estate. In a wooded tract on the property prior to the construction of The Oaks, the last duel fought in Northern Virginia occurred on September 20, 1881, between General Peyton Wise and U.S. District Attorney Lunsford Lomax Lewis. Ending without injury, the hostile engagement stemmed from their passionate political differences over the heavily debated settlement of Virginia's pre-Civil War debt.

Opequon Historic District (Frederick County) encompasses a 250-year-old crossroads village surrounded by farm country in central Frederick County. Situated along a principal colonial road known today as Cedar Creek Grade, the village is one of the

The Oaks, Fauquier County

Port Republic Road Historic District, City of Waynesboro

first settlements in the Upper Shenandoah Valley and consists of 18th-century stone and log structures. It also contains a variety of 19th- and early-20th-century buildings such as a church, mill and barrel factory, a restaurant, and a store/post office. Since 1745, Cedar Creek Grade has carried farm goods to Winchester and other Shenandoah Valley towns. During the Civil War, Confederate and Union troops used the turnpike before and after the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill. Opequon retains its integrity as an early settlement and crossroads village, little changed since the early 1900s.

Port Republic Road Historic District (City of Waynesboro) is Waynesboro's principal historic African American neighborhood. The community formed after the Civil War within the framework of an early-19th-century subdivision established near the industrial complex of mill owner Frederick Imboden. The neighborhood's proximity to Waynesboro's industrial section and railroad depots was attractive to black laborers after the war, and by the early 1870s houses and churches were being built. The earliest dwellings were constructed of log, but the later houses are of frame construction and display simple Victorian and Craftsman details. Significant buildings in the district include Shiloh Baptist Church, built in 1924, the Elks and Abraham lodges, a Rosenwald school, and Tarry's Hotel, built in 1940 near the railroad tracks.

Rebel Hall (Orange County) was built about 1848 for Dr. James H. Minor, a prominent surgeon and

Rock Spring Farm, Loudon County, above; Spring Hill Farm, Fairfax County, below

farmer in Orange. The two-story brick house is one of a handful of antebellum dwellings surviving in the town and the only one executed in the Greek Revival style. Especially noted for its interior woodwork, which is exceptionally well crafted and preserved, Rebel Hall is one of the best expressions of the Greek Revival style in all of Orange County. Located on a spacious tree-shaded lot at the edge of Orange's downtown commercial area, Rebel Hall has maintained its architectural integrity due to the care and maintenance of several prominent families that have owned the property over the last 150 years. During the Civil War, the Bull family extended hospitality to Confederate soldiers and generals alike, thereby earning the house a new name for which it has been known ever since.

Rock Spring Farm (Loudoun County) is located on the southwestern outskirts of Leesburg. The original brick house at Rock Spring Farm was completed around 1826 for John Gill Watt. The property at one time was known as Rosemont, but was renamed Rock Spring Farm in the 1840s in recognition of the springs on the estate that supplied water to the town of Leesburg for more than 200 years. Throughout most of the 19th century, Rock Spring Farm was owned and occupied by Henry Saunders, a veteran of the War of 1812. Under the ownership of the prominent Harrison family after 1899, the dwelling was enlarged and high-style ornamentation of the popular Colonial Revival style was applied. The five-acre property includes a springhouse, dairy, silo, barn, smokehouse, and several other farm outbuildings.

Spring Hill Farm (Fairfax County) is architecturally significant as one of the largest surviving examples of an early-19th-century farmhouse in Fairfax County. Situated on a sizeable plot of land that conveys its original agricultural character, the two-and-a-half-story frame-and-weatherboard dwelling was built about 1822 for the William Swink family and may have incorporated an earlier structure. A good example of the Federal style, the house retains much of its original interior woodwork. Simply carved, the cornices,

Tree Streets Historic District, City of Waynesboro

door surrounds, doors, stairs, and mantels are handsome examples of local craftsmanship. Two 19th-century barns, rare survivors in a heavily suburbanized county, remain on the property. Henry E. Alvord, a college president and nationally known dairy scientist, transformed the property into a successful dairy farm during the late 19th century. In 1895, when the U.S. Department of Agriculture organized a dairy division, Alvord served as its first chief.

Taylor Springs (Rockingham County) house is a prime example of a mid-19th-century brick farmhouse and is situated in Rockingham County just east of the city of Harrisonburg. Probably built about 1850 for Evan Henton, the simple I-house form and brickwork reflect the continuing influence of the Federal style on architecture of the Shenandoah Valley. The interior woodwork, however, is executed in the popular Greek Revival style of the period. The farm is associated with a gristmill that once stood on the property and had ties with the nearby medicinal resort area of Taylor Springs, later known as Massanetta Springs.

Tree Streets Historic District (City of Waynesboro) is a residential neighborhood south of Waynesboro's downtown commercial center. Named for the streets—Maple, Walnut, Chestnut, etc.—that were laid out by the Waynesboro Company as part of its development plan for the area, the neighborhood was one of the more successful speculative ventures in Waynesboro during the Virginia development boom of the 1880s and early 1890s. Several impressive Queen Anne–style houses were built during the first two years of development but most of the dwellings in the district date from the early 20th century and represent such styles as the Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Arts and Crafts, and Colonial Revival, as well as the foursquare and bungalow forms. The coming of a Du Pont Company cellulose acetate plant to Waynesboro also prompted the construction of high-quality speculative housing in the neighborhood. The quality of residential architecture and setting that made the Tree Streets neighborhood a desirable place to live in the past remains a part of the community's charm today.

Washington Avenue Historic District (City of Fredericksburg) is Fredericksburg's only historic monumental avenue and the site of an outstanding collection of high-style residences built for the city's elite at the turn of the 20th century. Containing mostly

Two views of Washington Avenue Historic District, City of Fredericksburg

examples of Queen Anne– and Colonial Revival–style houses, the district also includes Kenmore, home of President George Washington's sister, Betty, a singular example of Georgian architecture in Virginia and a National Historic Landmark. In addition, several monuments of artistic and commemorative significance grace the district, including a monument over the grave of Mary Ball Washington, mother of President Washington. The formal landscaped design of the broad avenue, prominently placed memorials, and architecturally sophisticated dwellings reflect the aspirations of a town attempting to redefine itself and its character after the devastating years of the Civil War. Washington Avenue also represents the trend toward improved urban design and civic improvements that resulted in grand monumental avenues and promenades in cities all across the United States as part of the City Beautiful movement.

Woodgrove (Loudoun County), located near the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, is an excellent example of a late-18th-century vernacular dwelling that evolved into a Neoclassical showplace over a period of 125 years. The original section of the present stone dwelling house was built for Abner Osburn, a wealthy landowner. The house's form and con materials reflect the wealth and building customs of the second generation of Loudoun County families of German and Scots-Irish descent that first settled the region. Subsequent owners made two major additions to Woodgrove, transforming it into an elegant stone house with a prominent portico. These changes were the result of the farm's conversion from a wheat-producing operation to a large, successful dairy farm at the turn of the 20th century.

Women suffragists were beaten and isolated in the Occoquan Workhouse.

Ladies Behind Bars

Former Workhouse in Fairfax County Once Imprisoned Women Suffragists

By Lily Richards, Ann Andrus, and Irina Cortez

The Occoquan Workhouse, part of the now dank and empty Lorton Correctional Complex in Fairfax County, Virginia, played a pivotal if little-known role in the history of women's suffrage and American civil liberties. In January 1917, the workhouse became prison to suffragists arrested as part of the first citizen protest at the White House. Frustrated by the Wilson administration's inaction, these women had come to demand the right to vote. The demonstration was in many ways the culmination of years of women's frustrated attempts to gain that right.

Every history of the women's suffrage movement chronicles its official beginning at the 1848 Seneca Falls convention. These histories identify the maturation of the suffrage movement and its competing efforts under the American Woman Suffrage Association and the more radical National Woman Suffrage Association and continue with their reconciliation in 1890 in the National American Woman Suffrage Association under the leadership of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, and Susan B.

National Woman's Party

Advisors warned President Woodrow Wilson that the women's suffrage banners represented a threat to the nation's image as World War I raged across Europe.

Anthony. The efforts of Virginia women in the suffrage movement are less often part of the story, due perhaps in part to Reconstruction and its politics.

In post-Civil War Virginia, women's suffrage was linked with the politics of Radical Reconstruction. Women were encouraged to conform to traditional ways. But, in 1870, a Richmond woman, Anna Bodeker, organized a meeting of men and women sympathetic to the cause of women's suffrage. From 1870 to 1872, the Virginia State Woman Suffrage Association—the first such effort in Virginia—tried to win public support for women's suffrage through articles in the press and lectures by national suffrage leaders. The movement attracted few followers and went out of existence. Orra Gray Langhorne of Lynchburg, who was Nancy Langhorne Astor's and Irene Langhorne Gibson's aunt, attempted to revive the Virginia women's suffrage issue in the 1890s, but the association she founded was also unsuccessful.

In Richmond in 1909, Lila Meade Valentine and others, including writer Ellen Glasgow and artist Adele Clark, organized the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. Membership grew steadily and by 1916 there were 115 local chapters. The Equal Suffrage League focused its efforts on winning support in the state legislature for a voting rights amendment to the state constitution. Some Virginia suffragists favored a more radical approach and, joining the National Woman's Party, fought for a federal amendment to give women the right to vote. In 1917, the National Woman's Party took its fight to Washington, D.C., protesting at the White House against the Wilson administration's refusal to support an amendment granting women's suffrage.

According to Edith Mayo of the Smithsonian Institution and Marjorie Spruill-Wheeler, editor of the book *One Woman, One Vote*, these women were the first group of American citizens to picket the White House for a political cause. Their actions shocked much of America and they were denounced as unwomanly and vulgar by even their fellow suffragists. The Equal Suffrage League of Virginia was quick to distance itself saying that they "repudiate such methods and deeply regret that any citizen should seek to embarrass the President at such a crisis."

The picketers remained unfazed, standing outside of the White House and enduring the insults of passersby and even riots. The picketers' efforts to force

President Wilson and the country to recognize women in the political arena became known as the "Silent Sentinel War." While the women waged this silent war, World War I raged across Europe, and many American women, less concerned with issues of political representation, threw themselves into supporting the war effort. President Wilson, initially polite to the suffragists, was warned by advisors that the women greeting visiting heads of state with signs asking "Mr. President What Will You Do for Woman Suffrage?" represented a threat to the nation's image.

In June 1917, after six months of picketing, a number of the women were arrested and charged with "obstructing traffic." The women were held in a Washington police station before being released. The next day, more women stood outside the White House and were subsequently arrested. On June 26, the women were put on trial. Found guilty, they were asked to pay a small fine or spend three days in the district jail. All chose jail. In July 1917, more women were tried and when they refused to pay the fine they received a term of 60 days in the Occoquan Workhouse. Pauline Adams, president of the Norfolk branch of the party, was among those who spent time at Occoquan. Two of her letters written from the workhouse, one scrawled on toilet paper and smuggled out of the prison, describe aspects of her arrest and imprisonment, which included solitary confinement.

While at the workhouse, the women were put to work alongside other prisoners and endured many hardships. As Doris Stevens wrote of her experience at Occoquan in her book *Jailed for Freedom*, "at the end of the first week of detention they became so weak from the shockingly bad food that they began to wonder if they could endure a diet of sour bread, half-cooked vegetables, and rancid soup with worms in it."

Her account includes stories of force-feedings in reaction to the hunger strikes the women staged to protest their treatment and describes beatings from other prisoners when "jail officers summoned black girls to attack…the suffrage prisoners who were protesting against the warden's forcibly taking a suffragist from the workhouse."

The prison officials treated the suffragists with contempt because of the nature of their "crimes." They were separated and not permitted visitors. The women were allowed to send one letter a month and correspondence was always screened by the warden. Despite their situation, the women continued their fight, refusing to allow circumstances to interfere with their goals. While imprisoned at Occoquan, they composed a document demanding that they be treated as political prisoners. They were the first U.S. citizens to do so.

As word of the imprisonment and mistreatment at Occoquan spread, people across the country became outraged. Even those who did not support the picketing of

National Woman's Party

Detail from the cover of the official program of the women suffrage procession, Washington, D.C. The push in the nation's capital for suffrage was on for several years before the imprisonment of women suffragists in 1917.

HBO Films "Iron-Jawed Women" in Richmond

Demmie Todd, HBO

A parade leading the women's suffrage march on Washington, D.C. was re-staged on Broad Street during recent filming for the upcoming HBO movie that focuses on young activists Alice Paul (played by Hillary Swank) and Lucy Burns (played by Francis O'Connor). Other historic sites used in the film included the old State Library and Morson's Row.

the White House were appalled. Wilson's administration was bombarded with letters of protest. Dudley Field Malone, customs collector at New York, resigned his post to show his support for the women.

Finally, public sentiment, the hunger strikes staged by the women within the prison complex, and the question of the legality of sending District law violators to Virginia forced the Wilson administration to release the suffragists. Although some of the women had already completed their sentences and been released, many more were still serving time in Occoquan. They were released on November 27 and 28, 1918.

The next year, Congress passed the 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote. In Virginia, the Equal Suffrage League's efforts to secure ratification failed, and it was 1920 before the 19th Amendment became law and gave women in Virginia the vote. Virginia's legislature finally ratified the amendment in 1952.

The Occoquan Workhouse experience was soon lost in the annals of history. Fortunately, the workhouse still stands and, though closed and vacant, serves as a reminder of the significant events that took place there. The federal government, the Department of Historic Resources, and Fairfax County are committed to seeing that the Occoquan Workhouse remains standing and have signed an agreement to that effect.

How will it be preserved? As a testament to the results of the brave women who chose prison over a quiet exit from the suffrage scene, the Occoquan Workhouse has the potential to serve as a museum for educational purposes. Bringing to life the struggle of ordinary women who asked for the right to vote could serve as a compelling source of inspiration for future generations of Virginians, and indeed all Americans, to persist in the ongoing push for women's rights in this and other nations.

Note: Sources for the article include: the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia Collection, Library of Virginia; *Fairfax Chronicles*, by Linda Simmons; *Hornbook of Virginia History*, edited by Emily J. Salmon and Edward D.C. Campbell, Jr.; *Jailed for Freedom*, by Doris Stevens; files of the Norfolk Public Library; *Richmond Times-Dispatch*; and *Women's Suffrage in America: An Eyewitness History*, by Elizabeth Frost and Kathryn Cullen-Dupont.

— This article was written by Department of Historic Resources staff members Lily Richards and Ann Andrus, and intern Irina Cortez, who served at the department under the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative Program. Cortez prepared this article, after researching women's suffrage in Virginia, as an aspect of the department's ongoing efforts to bring Virginia women's history to the public.

Alexandria Archaeology Museum

Alexandria's active archaeological program has brought the city rich dividends in its parks and awareness of local history.

Surprises Under the Pavement

Archaeological findings surprise us with new knowledge of our past. Serendipitous discoveries help inspire curiosity and enthusiasm. Such discoveries are found under Virginia s urban pavements time and time again.

By Katharine E. Harbury

For 27 years, the city of Alexandria has taken the lead in conveying the richness of Alexandria's cultural past to the public. Through Alexandria Archaeology within the Office of Historic Alexandria, both residents and tourists now realize the importance of archaeology and have come to appreciate the area's rich history. Today, hundreds of volunteers work with the city archaeologists to excavate, process, and illustrate Alexandria's archaeological resources, as well as to conduct documentary and oral history research and to produce special public events and hands-on programs.

Urban settings like the Alexandria Canal Tide Lock Park are often not expected to contain any large surviving traces of the past. Through Dr. Pamela Cressey's and her staff's determination to find what lay beneath the pavement, this project yielded many dividends. The Alexandria Archaeological Commission pioneered the concept of protecting archaeological sites within a city and using them as amenities to enhance the contemporary landscape. When the Tide Lock was excavated, "a massive buried stone structure was revealed with its wood gates and flooring in an excellent state of preservation," Cressey said. "This both surprised and excited area residents and led to incorporating these elements into the park's overall design." A park, reconstructed lock, and public art are key features of the "Waterfront Walk" that now draws recreational enthusiasts.

With the help of hundreds of volunteers, another once-silent site in the earth on Lee Street yielded some of its secrets. The entire block served as a U.S. military hospital complex during the Civil War and included a privy, ambulance stables, a mess house, and artifacts. The participants shared their surprises with thousands of onlookers, be it a cup, flask, bandage clip, or man's ring that had been cut along its shank. Another discovery led to a tavern that once stood there before the Civil War.

African Americans have formed a sizable percentage, about 20 to 30 percent, of the population since the early years of Alexandria. In 1995, the Alexandria African American Heritage Park was developed around an archaeological site, the Silver Leaf Baptist Society Cemetery. Visitors are touched by a tribute paid to black leaders and by the commemoration of 22 other African Americans whose graves were identified by archaeologists. The 8-acre site is a quiet park for meditation that includes a walkway through wetlands and bronze sculptures to memorialize African American accomplishments and those buried there. A grouping of three bronze trees, "Truths That Rise from the Roots Remembered," includes engraved names of educators and other black leaders in Alexandria. To this day, many other surprises still remain to be discovered under Alexandria's pavements.

Alexandria Archaeology Museum

Hands-on programs convey the richness of Alexandria's cultural past to the families who live there.

Like Alexandria, downtown Richmond, Virginia, has its own fascinating stories to share. After establishing one of the earliest and most highly significant stoneware pottery-producing factories in the South, Benjamin DuVal advertised his varied wares in newspapers in 1811.

His pottery came to light in 1978 with

Rob Hunter

Dave Hazzard, Department of Historic Resources archaeologist, examines findings from an excavation of DuVal's pottery in Richmond, one of the most significant stoneware pottery factories in the South. Inset, one of the earliest marked examples of Southern salt-glazed stoneware.

Stunning surprises about Richmond's first stoneware pottery were found when a city block was prepared for new construction.

the discovery of one of the earliest marked examples of Southern salt-glazed stoneware (Rauschenberg 1978, Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts). In February 2002, a greater awareness of DuVal's craft and wares surfaced. Nearly an entire city block was cleared in preparation for new construction. Remnants salvaged from that construction provided an extensive look at DuVal's industry, the first stoneware pottery in Richmond.

Portions of a kiln, kiln waster fragments, and a wide range of salt-glazed stoneware vessels were recovered at that time under the guidance of archaeologists Rob Hunter, editor of *Ceramics in America*, and Dave Hazzard of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). Supportive staff and volunteers from DHR, Archeological Society of Virginia, Gray & Pape, Louis Berger Group, *Archaeological & Cultural Solutions*, Virginia Department of Transportation, Lost Towns Project from Maryland, and other individual participants found not one, but three stunning surprises.

The first was the discovery of 2,000 pounds of fragments of pottery, tiles, and

kiln. The storage jars, jugs, flasks, chamber pots, bottles, and shards revealed surprisingly refined workmanship, made possible only by accomplished craftpeople. The second surprise was the DuVal makers' mark, highlighted with cobalt, reading "B. Du Val & Co. Richmond." This kind of stamp was previously unknown on early Richmond stoneware. The third was the discovery of stacked ceramic roofing tiles from the Tile Manufactory, which began in 1808 at the site.

Restoration of the Executive Mansion yielded the discovery of a previously unknown historic foundation near the stables, along with a large assortment of glass and ceramic artifacts from the 1840s.

"The large sample of wares recovered from the site testifies to the versatility of the potter in meeting the demands of the public based on styles popular at an established time in history," said Hazzard. "It hints at many hours of human toil, the influence of an industry, the economic power brought to a city (Richmond), and the needs of a nation of consumers all having an impact on our evolutionary history."

Unusual finds have also been discovered on a smaller scale. After the accidental discovery of a historic foundation near the stables at the Executive Mansion, the Department of General Services immediately reported it to DHR. According to archaeologist David Dutton, the site contained a clay floor surrounded by very thick brick walls. Sometime around the 1840s, a large assortment of artifacts such as glass, ceramics, and an iron fence finial were dumped before the structure was abandoned and forgotten. One of the astonishing surprises was uncovering a vivid turquoise Ridgeway pitcher, since pitchers are seldom found largely intact. The pitcher even provided a date along its base: 1835.

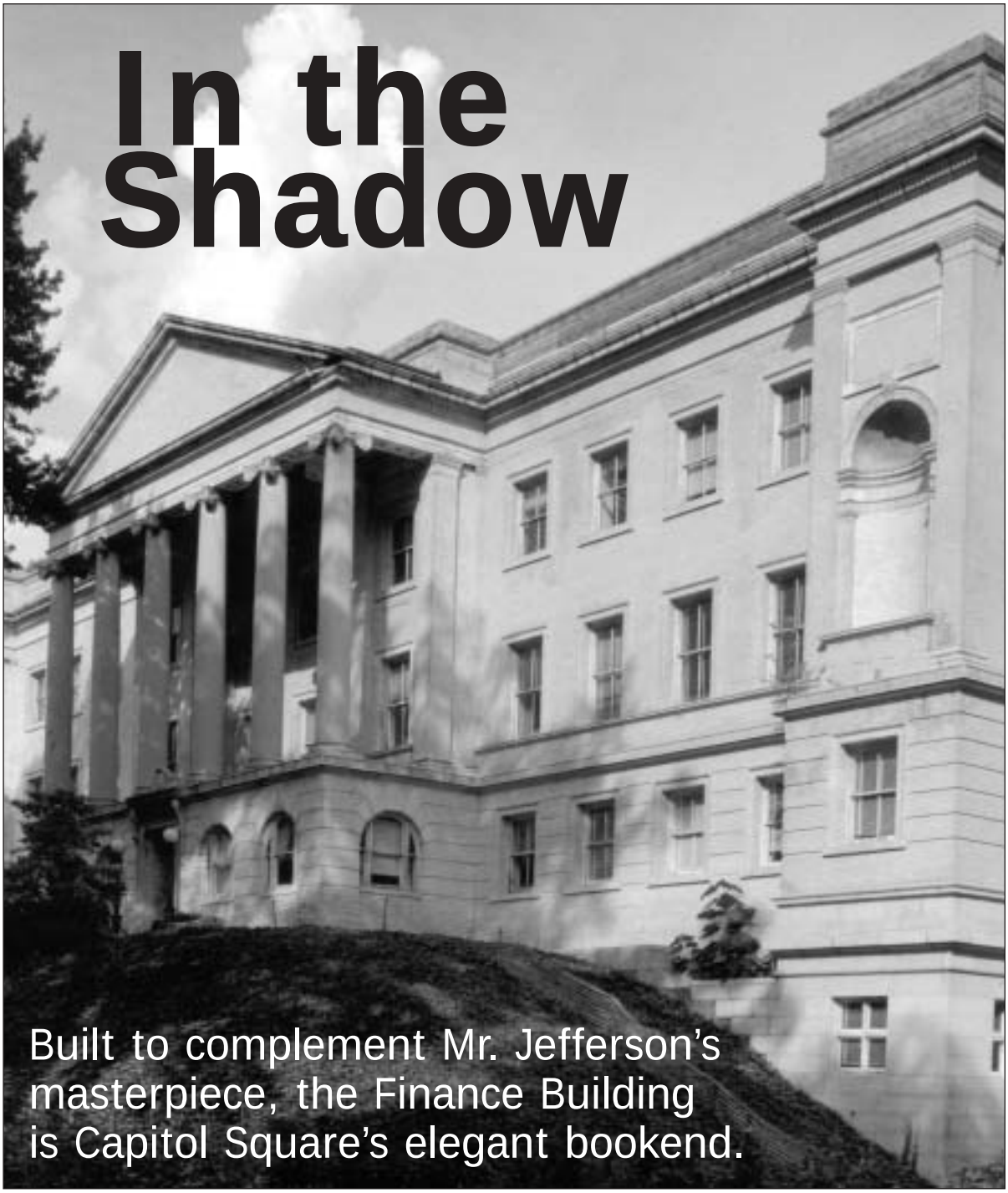
The second surprise is intangible and invisible in itself, and yet its very absence provided an important clue in terms of interpretation. In spite of extensive documentation concerning the Executive Mansion, no illustration or reference to this building has come to light. Dutton surmised that the structure may have been an icehouse, but positive proof is lacking. This example proves that surprises can arrive in unexpected forms with inconclusive endings.

Late discoveries on the construction site create other surprises. During work carried out this past year by the URS Corporation at Richmond's old Main Street Station, the ghosts of its 19th-century past were revealed one step at a time. The remains of the historic Belle Tavern, stone pavers of the now nonexistent 16th Street, and portions of the original boundary wall of Main Street Station came to light. DHR archaeologist Lily Richards determined that the original foundation wall ran perpendicular to the current wall between the station and Main Street. Archaeologists are hoping that more details about Belle Tavern will come to light.

In all of their myriad of shapes and sizes, these archaeological surprises provide valuable insights into our past. These are just a few examples of the dramatic tales found under Virginia's urban pavements.

— Katharine E. Harbury, staff archaeologist and historian, has been involved in excavations from Wroxeter, England (a Roman city), to Fort Christanna, located in Brunswick County, Virginia.

In the Shadow



Built to complement Mr. Jefferson's masterpiece, the Finance Building is Capitol Square's elegant bookend.

By Calder Loth

In the shadow of Jefferson's famed Capitol is a little-known but distinguished neoclassical structure prosaically called the "Finance Building." With such a prominent presence on Capitol Square, it is difficult to believe that the building has stood essentially abandoned for nearly a quarter century. Few people are aware of its history; moreover, prominent officials have even called for its demolition. A tree grows out of its cornice, bits of ornamental masonry have fallen to the ground, the interior is dark and neglected. Despite its unloved appearance, interest is mounting within circles of state government to give the building a chance, to determine how it might once again be a viable component of Capitol Square.

The original building complemented the Capitol with buff-colored brick, white terra cotta trim, and a portico set on a high basement.

New Album of Richmond Views, circa 1900

A Distinguished Beginning

The designation Finance Building is a misleading one. The building has been known thusly only during its more recent past. By contrast, the edifice had a proud beginning as the Commonwealth's first purpose-built state library. The Commonwealth has maintained a state library since 1823, when the first appropriations for books for a Virginia state library were made. From that time until the new building was erected, the library was housed in the attic of the State Capitol. The location was hardly ideal. Much of the collection was drenched in 1841 when the Capitol's roof was being replaced. Further depredation occurred after the Civil War, when federal authorities occupied the Capitol. The collection grew, however, and by the end of the century the weight of the books on the Capitol's structural system was causing concern. Finally, in 1892, the General Assembly, fearing the Capitol "may collapse from this extraordinary weight and is in daily danger of destruction by fire," it resolved, "A building supplemental of the Capitol is imperatively demanded." An act thus was passed providing for the erection of a state library, stipulating that the "said building shall contain sufficient accommodations for the state library, including historical paintings and statuary, the supreme court of appeals, its offices and library, the auditor of public accounts, the second auditor, the treasurer, the commissioner of agriculture, the railroad commissioner, the superintendent of public instruction, the adjutant-general, and the superintendent to public printing."

The task to design such an architectural panacea was awarded to the highly capable William M. Poindexter, a Richmond native who began his career as a draftsman in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in Washington, D.C. Poindexter began his own architectural practice in Washington in 1874 and maintained an office there with various partners for the balance of his career. Among his more conspicuous Virginia projects were the Brandon Hotel in Waynesboro, later to become Fairfax Hall School for Girls, and the Main Hall at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, a prodigious Queen Anne-style work. Perhaps the most fanciful of his surviving residential works is the eclectic Millhiser House of 1896, now part of the complex of historic West Franklin Street dwellings owned by Virginia Commonwealth University.

Reference With Deference

Though thoroughly proficient in the more romantic Queen Anne style, Poindexter switched gears completely for the library commission, recognizing that his building had to be sympathetic to

Virginia Historical Society

The Finance Building as it looked in 1910, after the south wing was added and before alterations in 1928 that removed the pedestals from under the columns and the Palladian window in each wing, and replaced the parapet with the balustrade.

Jefferson's Capitol looming over it. Instead of the red brick with which Poindexter normally worked, the library was faced with buff-colored pressed brick and white terra cotta trim to harmonize with the light colored stucco of the Capitol. Buff brick gained great favor in the late 19th century, as it was free of soot and gave the impression of stone.

Poindexter emulated if not imitated the Capitol's most conspicuous feature by fronting the library with a hexastyle portico using the Ionic of Scamozzi; that is, columns with Ionic capitals with angled volutes, similar to those on Jefferson's Capitol. The column shafts resembled the Capitol's with their lack of fluting but were set on pedestals rather than directly on the portico floor. Like the Capitol (before its front steps were added), the portico was placed on a high basement and thus served more as a large balcony than an entrance. The main entrance was through a basement-level arcade. Poindexter used a more delicate cornice than the Capitol's, employing dentils and egg-and-dart moldings rather than the bold modillions found in the Capitol's cornice.

Asymmetric Origins

As originally built, the library had only the porticoed center section and the north wing. While it was planned to be a symmetrical structure, the south wing was not commissioned until 1908. The project was completed in 1910, and included a low wing extending from the new south wing to house the mineral and timber exhibits from Virginia pavilion of the 1907 Jamestown Exposition. Long known as the State Museum of Natural History, the collections of this interesting but nearly forgotten institution grew to include many cases of stuffed native Virginia animals, regimental flags from both the Civil War and World War I, German war trophies, miniature replicas of McCormick reapers, and various oddities. Administered by the Conservation and Development Commission, the museum was dissolved in 1964 and its collections dispersed. The elegant galleried space was partitioned into offices.

A 1916 fire in the building prompted another addition in 1921, a concrete storehouse in the rear to hold the state's more important archives. In 1928, the Richmond architectural firm of Carneal and Johnston was commissioned to undertake alterations to the state library costing $38,000. It is believed that this was the project that resulted in significant changes to the façade. Photographs taken prior to these changes, but after the 1910 additions, show a large Palladian window in each wing, the portico columns set on pedestals, and a roof balustrade. They also show a different window configuration in the basement.

Seat of Government Buildings Symbolize Virginia

With 2007 just four years away, the Commonwealth will draw national and international visitors during the statewide celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown landing and the beginnings of a new nation. State leaders recognize that Capitol Square will be a focal point of that increased visitation. Sandra D. Bowen, Secretary of Administration, recently emphasized the need to rehabilitate all the buildings on the square. D.B. Smit, director of the Virginia Department of General Services, concurs. Many major sites in Virginia are preparing for increased tourism, Bowen said, and the Capitol should be one of them.

Designed by Thomas Jefferson and dating from 1785, the Capitol is nationally significant both as the home of the oldest representative legislative body in the New World, and as the site that set the precedent for the classical style of public buildings, launching America's Classical Revival movement.

The 10 other buildings comprising the Capitol Square complex include the Executive Mansion, 1939 State Library, General Assembly Building, Finance Building, Ninth Street Office Building (the former Richmond Hotel), Bell Tower, Supreme Court of Appeals (the former Federal Reserve Bank), Aluminum Building, Morson's Row, and Old City Hall. Together, they embody the continuity of Virginia's state government and serve as one of the Commonwealth's most important tourist attractions.

The State Capitol has gone without major upgrades for more than 40 years. The long-term use of Capitol Square buildings is currently being assessed by Wallace Roberts & Todd, LLC, together with Hanbury Evans Wright Vlattas & Co. The team is developing a master plan for the square, along with cost estimates for rehabilitating the State Capitol.

Photos taken after the changes reveal that the Palladian windows were removed and replaced with four regular spaced bays on the first and second floors of each wing. The balustrade was replaced by a parapet. The columns and their pedestals were replaced with the present sandstone monoliths that rise directly from the portico floor. The same Ionic order was maintained in the replacement columns.

The accelerated growth of the library's collections, both in books and archives, caused the building to become inadequate by 1930. The effects of the Depression prevented any action being taken until 1936, when discussions began for providing an entirely new building for the several agencies occupying the old building, including the Supreme Court of Appeals and the State Law Library. In 1938, the General Assembly provided funds for the erecting of a new library at Broad and 12th Streets, fronting on Capitol Square.

Upon completion of the new Art Deco structure in 1939, the former library building was converted to serve as the State Treasurer's Office and renamed the Finance Building. It served the state treasurer as well as various other state offices until the 1970s, when the building gradually was emptied of occupants. Remodelings have removed some interior architectural trim, but much remains. The main stair, for example, is an impressive composition of elaborate iron railing. A later elevator shaft, however, disfigures the stairwell, and should be relocated.

Despite its neglected state, the Finance Building stands as an important component of the seat of government and the work of a distinguished architect. Its strategic location on Capitol Square, with unparalleled views of Jefferson's Capitol, offers a special opportunity for adaptation into prestigious office/meeting space.

Special thanks to Sarah Huggins of the Library of Virginia for help with this article.

— Calder Loth is DHR senior architectural historian.

Before

After

The APVA has assumed running the state s historic preservation revolving fund. With this change has come a new program director, Realtor Gordon Lohr, who is saving buildings like Suffolk s Prentis House from the wrecking ball.

Taking the Reins

By Robert A.Carter

In 1999, by Act of the Virginia General Assembly, the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation Board, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) signed a trust agreement for the management and operation of Virginia's statewide historic preservation revolving fund. Under the agreement, the APVA became the trustee, and the Commonwealth of Virginia, the beneficiary, of a trust fund established to purchase significant historic properties, protect them by use of preservation easements, and resell them to sympathetic owners. The trust fund, which received assets formerly held by the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation, is operated by the APVA as a revolving fund. All proceeds from the resale of properties, and any income from the trust properties, are automatically deposited in the trust fund. The fund can be used to stabilize buildings if necessary but cannot be used to restore or rehabilitate them.

As the oldest statewide not-for-profit preservation organization in the country, the APVA demonstrated the most important qualification to manage the statewide revolving fund program: its expertise in holding, restoring, and maintaining historic proper-

ties. Another important asset was the APVA's organizational structure, which includes numerous branches and members across the Commonwealth that can call attention to important properties in need of protection. The APVA's strongest qualification was its willingness to devote substantial resources and expertise to the operation of a historic preservation revolving fund. For these reasons, the Governor and the Attorney General quickly approved the trust agreement, giving the APVA the green light to manage Virginia's statewide revolving fund program with new energy and dedication.

Under the agreement, the APVA hired a full-time director to manage the fund, Gordon Lohr, a Realtor with extensive experience in historic property. The APVA also appointed six members of its board to guide the APVA's work as a newly constituted Revolving Fund Committee under Chairman Joseph C. Carter, Jr. of Richmond. Under its new mandate, the APVA is aggressively promoting the revolving fund program and saving more than 30 threatened historic properties from demolition each year. By taking a problem-solving approach, the APVA has learned that much can be accomplished by negotiating options, by acting as a resource and intermediary, and by enlisting volunteers. Working effectively with the APVA branches and with DHR, the APVA has given the revolving fund program a statewide presence and heft, while demonstrating that it is a tool that can help local governments as well as local preservation organizations.

Identifying At-Risk Buildings

Because the concept of a revolving fund is new to many and can easily be confused with a revolving loan program, the APVA first raised public awareness of the existence of the revolving fund program through news releases, networking, and presentations to historical societies and boards of supervisors. Besides explaining the workings of the fund, staff talks around the state to historical and preservation groups are one of the most effective ways of identifying at-risk buildings. The APVA has sent its members a strong message that the organization is counting on them to alert sellers of historic property, and those who are seeking to purchase and restore historic property, of the services that the revolving fund offers. Interest in the program is so strong that a new branch of the APVA may be organized in the vicinity of Bristol around a common concern for the preservation of the Preston House.

An important policy established early by the APVA's revolving fund committee is to save as many significant historic buildings as possible without tapping the assets of the trust fund unless absolutely necessary. The APVA uses three major criteria in determining the appropriateness of acquisition:

"Saving the Prentis House, a pivotal site in the heart of downtown, was a great boon for Suffolk. If it hadn't been for the APVA, the building would have been lost."

Elizabeth McCoury, director, Suffolk downtown development

1. The significance and condition of the property. By law, the property must be listed or eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register, either individually or as part of a registered historic district;
2. The public benefit to the community of preserving the landmark; and
3. The ability of the APVA to resell the property with a historic preservation easement attached.

Saving Sites Through Direct Purchase

Using these criteria, the APVA has saved four important Virginia landmarks from demolition through direct acquisition by the Historic Preservation Trust Fund: the Dr. Tucker House, a rare Jeffersonian building constructed in the 1820s in Buckingham Court House; the Prentis House, a pivotal building in

Local Boy Scouts helped clean and paint the 1820 Old Tucker Hotel, Buckingham Courthouse, and, in turn, received an architecture lesson from APVA's Gordon Lohr.

Suffolk's downtown historic district, overlooking Suffolk's historic train station and the newly restored Gardner Store Building; DeJarnett's Tavern, a rare 18th-century tavern in Halifax County; and the circa 1725 Mason House in Accomack County, the most fragile building yet purchased. The APVA has also recently signed a contract to purchase Wilton in Middlesex County. Once the properties are placed under easement with the Board of Historic Resources, the proceeds from resale will be returned to the trust fund to save other properties.

If the Revolving Fund committee decides that it is not feasible, desirable, or necessary for the APVA to purchase a property from the fund, the APVA still does its utmost to save a threatened property through some other means. When Corotoman in Lancaster County was threatened with subdivision, the APVA went outside the fund to raise $50,000 to save the property for future archaeological study. This move saved a key resource for interpretation as we approach 2007, the 400th anniversary of Jamestown and the beginning of a new nation. According to DHR senior architectural historian Calder Loth, the intervention at Corotoman was "a major success for Virginia's easement program and for archaeological research." The APVA also helped save Fall Hill in Fredericksburg from inappropriate development by using the fund to market the property and its tax credit potential.

Collaborating with DHR

According to APVA Revolving Fund Director Gordon Lohr, DHR is the APVA's best resource of information on "which historic properties are most important and which are most deserving of recognition and preservation. DHR has the best records on historic properties in the state, and an awesome archives and library." The APVA relies on the department's regional staff, too, for guidance on local preservation issues and the community benefits of saving a local landmark. As the point of contact for easement donations, DHR is well served by the APVA's efforts to record threatened historic properties and to make property owners aware of the preservation tools available to them, particularly the benefits of easement donations and historic rehabilitation tax credits. The APVA regularly refers property owners to DHR for help.

Examples of successful APVA-DHR collaborations through the revolving fund include the Prentis House in downtown Suffolk and the Old Tucker Hotel in Buckingham Courthouse. Two hours before the Prentis House was to be bulldozed, the APVA halted the demolition of the circa 1805 Federal dwelling through a complex negotiation with the owner as well as a Suffolk judge, the Nansemond-Suffolk Historical Society, and the city of Suffolk. The society contributed $20,000 to make up the difference between what the APVA was willing to pay and what the owner required as his purchase price. By compact, the local garden club agreed to restore the historic landscape setting,

and the city agreed to lease the building as offices for its division of tourism. Through contact with the APVA, developer Gilbert J. "Chip" Wirth, Jr., learned of the federal and state rehabilitation tax credit programs and decided that rehabilitation of the building could be feasible. Wirth purchased the landmark in September 2001, donating historic easements on the structure both to the Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society and to the APVA, which in turn is donating its easement to the Commonwealth's Historic Resources Board. Said Elizabeth McCoury, downtown development director for the city of Suffolk, "Saving the Prentis House, a pivotal site in the heart of downtown, was a great boon for Suffolk. If it hadn't been for the APVA, the building would have been lost."

Saving the Old Tucker Hotel, a rare tripartite house constructed in the 1820s in Buckingham Court House, started with a tip from Jack Zehmer, director of DHR's Capital Region Office, who became aware of Thomas Jefferson's influence on the design of the building and asked local citizens to inform the department if the building came up for sale. When it did, the APVA purchased the building through the revolving fund, and later employed volunteers from a local Scout troop to help clean up the property and paint it. In exchange, the APVA staff tutored the scouts on the building practices and styles of the Jeffersonian period. The APVA expects to return about $20,000 to the revolving fund through the Tucker Hotel's resale.

Saving Sites Through Volunteer Help

The APVA also used volunteers to great advantage to save the Mason House in Accomac and DeJarnett's Tavern in Halifax by purchase and easements. Jim Melchor of the Norfolk Division of the Corps of Engineers and Mark Wenger of Colonial Williamsburg helped the APVA to develop a preservation plan for the restoration of the Mason House and obtain a $5,000 grant for roof repairs. The easement to be donated to the Commonwealth on the Mason House will ensure that the 75

Saving Sites By Other Means

Because the properties the APVA becomes involved with are often more difficult to sell than other historic properties, one of its most important jobs is educating property owners about the value and importance of the property they possess. Staff often finds itself entering the scene just as a property owner has decided that a building is not worth saving. The APVA's job is to dissuade the owner from carrying out demolition and to start a search for preservation options. The APVA helps the owner appreciate the threatened property before it is too late.

APVA staff persuaded the owner of Little Cherrystone in Pittsylvania County not to accept an offer of $20,000 from a buyer who wanted to remove the unique woodwork of the circa 1815 Federal brick house. With the help of Ed Chapell of Colonial Williamsburg, the APVA inspired the owner to not only retain the woodwork but to restore the house and make it his home.

The APVA similarly persuaded an owner of an 18th-century log cabin in Greene County to preserve it in place rather than demolish it. Impressed by the successful preservation of a similar cabin at Montpelier in Orange, the owner decided to stabilize the cabin and build a new home on a different site.

Without resorting to the revolving fund, the APVA's timely assistance has proved helpful to local campaigns to save the Rebecca Vaughan House, Southampton County; the Heuston-Bowman Site, Timberville, Rockingham County; James City Site, Madison/Culpeper County line; Tyre Mill, Nelson County; and Belmeade in Powhatan County.

Wilton, a 1750s Georgian mansion in Middlesex County featuring superb woodwork, is under contract for purchase by the APVA through the Statewide Revolving Fund.

acres on which the house sits cannot be subdivided and that the architectural value and exceptional workmanship of the building will be preserved. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Ed Chappell first brought DeJarnett's Tavern to the APVA's attention and worked with the APVA to save it. The APVA has researched and documented the rare early-18th-century tavern building with the assistance of a Longwood College student who is a descendant of the original builder.

The APVA's one and only significant loss in the past two years was the demolition of the Metzger House on Old Colchester Road in Mason's Neck, Fairfax County. It intervened to prevent the 18th-century house from being burned, then did everything possible to persuade the county and the owner to save it. However, the owner tore the building down in defiance of the county's plans to designate the area as a local historic district.

Helping Local Governments

Notwithstanding this disappointment, the APVA has demonstrated that the revolving fund is a tool that can help local governments. A notable success was its work with the town of Onancock and local preservation groups to stop the demolition of a Victorian dwelling there called Ingleside, and save it for restoration. In Prince William County, the APVA assisted county officials in purchasing Rippon Lodge, a 1720s Blackburn family residence. At the request of the county board of supervisors, the APVA helped in obtaining a fair appraisal before the county purchased the property, which will be used as a park and museum. Also, working in cooperation with Prince William County and DHR, the APVA is moving forward to purchase Mount Atlas for resale with a historic easement attached. In Orange County, county officials purchased Litchfield, a circa 1835 dwelling associated with the family of President James Madison of Montpelier, for industrial development but later realized its historic and architectural significance. The APVA met with the Orange County Board of Supervisors and the county's industrial development authority to try to avert demolition of this 1820s house with Madison family associations. Local officials agreed to let the APVA look for a buyer who could use the dwelling as a corporate headquarters.

Transferring the Fund to the APVA

During the past three years, Virginia's statewide revolving trust fund has been administered by the APVA under operating plans and budgets reviewed annually by the Board of the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation. On Jan. 1, 2003, the oversight role of the foundation's board is expected to end, and the transfer of the Commonwealth's assets, in trust to the APVA, is expected to become permanent and continuing. According to Barry Beringer, board chairman of the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation, the great strides made by the APVA in the past three years demonstrate the wisdom of placing the management and operation of Virginia's statewide historic preservation revolving fund in the hands of the APVA. "The APVA is to be commended for its creative approach to problem solving, its mature good judgment in evaluating properties for purchase, its dedication to the mission of the revolving fund and its hard-working staff," Beringer said.

"The transfer has served to strengthen both the APVA and DHR as partners and cooperators in Virginia's statewide preservation efforts."

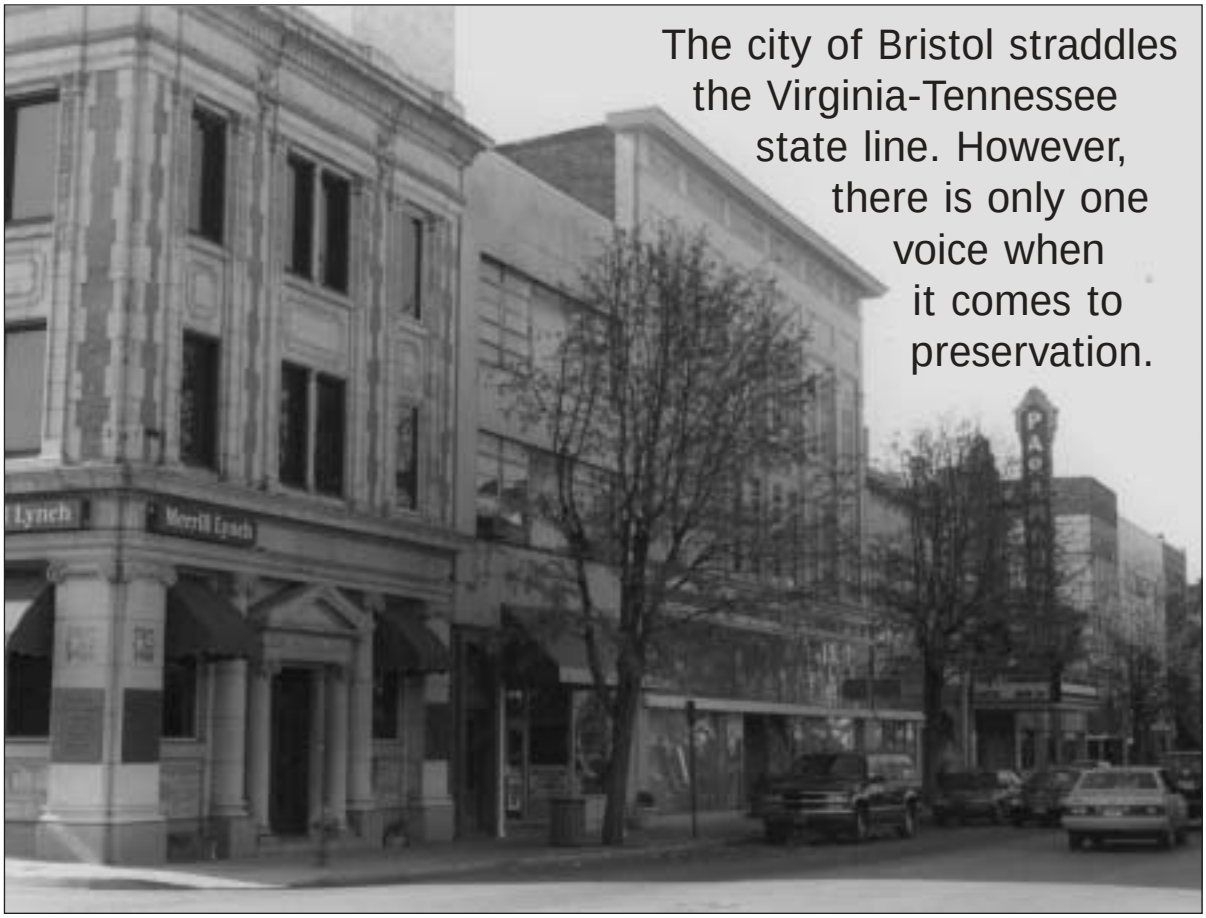
Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, director, Department of Historic Resources

While DHR Director Kathleen Kilpatrick credits Beringer and his colleagues on the board of the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation for saving over a dozen notable Virginia landmarks since 1989, and for increasing the revolving fund from a half million to a million and a half dollars, Kilpatrick thinks the foundation will be best remembered for giving the revolving fund program new life and new energy through the transfer of the fund to the APVA. "The transfer has served to strengthen both the APVA and DHR as partners and cooperators in Virginia's statewide preservation efforts," she said. "In the face of the budget challenges and economic uncertainties of a new century, DHR's partnership with the APVA in carrying out the preservation mission both of the statewide revolving fund and Virginia's historic easement program will be critical to the ability of both organizations to provide good stewardship for Virginia's irreplaceable historic resources in lean economic times," she added.

— Robert A. Carter serves as DHR's Community Services Division director.

Benefits of a Historic Preservation Easement

- Protects a historic property from encroaching development in the future.
- Protects the historic elements of the building from insensitive alterations or neglect by future owners.
- The value of the easement can be claimed as a charitable donation deduction from federal taxable income.
- Donation of an easement can also lower inheritance taxes.
- Donation of an easement may stabilize or even lower the donor's local property taxes.
- Up to 50% of the value of the easement may be claimed as a credit, within certain dollar limits, against state income taxes.



The city of Bristol straddles the Virginia-Tennessee state line. However, there is only one voice when it comes to preservation.

State Street in historic downtown Bristol, which features the Beaux Arts First National Bank and the Art Deco Paramount Theatre, is the dividing line for two states.

A Tale of One City

By John Kern

The recent listing of the Bristol Commercial Historic District in the Virginia Landmarks Register has increased the level of unity and cooperation between two states in a move that will help shape the future of a community that lies on both sides of the Virginia/Tennessee state line.

The designation covers a historic district of 83 buildings that primarily date from 1890 to 1952 and retain Bristol's character as a center for business, industry, and entertainment. Bristol, like other towns and cities across Virginia, is looking to the preservation of its historic resources to maintain a vigorous economy. Local government leaders are recognizing the sustainable benefits of nurturing the aspects that make a town a good place to live, work, and visit.

Register listing will help Bristol maintain its historic quality as a marketable commodity and continue to build partnerships that are key to economic development. "The registration provides a sense of distinction and cohesiveness for the downtown area," said Shari Brown, director of Development and Community Planning for Bristol, Virginia. "Additionally, given that this is a multi-state project, it provides yet another unifying factor for the cities," she said.

The collection of buildings is impressive: the earliest in the historic district date from the late 19th century and reflect the Italianate style, with segmental arched windows, hood molding, and sheet metal cornices at the roofline. The

YMCA building and the First National Bank building, both constructed in 1905, represent the Beaux Arts style. The imposing three-story First National Bank has a brick exterior with extensive cast-concrete decoration, Ionic columns framing the entrance, and an elaborate cornice. Representing the Art Deco style is the 1931 Paramount Theatre, recently restored with $2.5 million into a handsome auditorium for public use. The district also features the brick four-story, Colonial Revival-influenced Mitchell Powers Hardware Store designed about 1920 by Bristol architect Clarence B. Kearfott. Other architectural styles found in the district include Neo-Classical and Art Moderne.

Financially, the district's designation will enable owners of contributing structures in Virginia to receive historic rehabilitation tax credits for appropriate and qualifying work to their buildings. That's good news for Bristol. Statistically, every million dollars spent on a historic rehabilitation produces 29.8 new jobs and generates $779,900 in household income.

The Bristol Downtown Task Force first sought to pursue designation by uniting the two states' preservation agencies. The committee called a meeting on April 17, 2000, to sponsor an architectural survey and nomination report for the Bristol Commercial Historic District. Harry Scanlon, executive director of the Paramount Theatre, promised that "the work on getting downtown named a historic district will be done by a dynamic partnership formed with both Bristols, local industry, and community leaders."

The project moved quickly when Department of Historic Resources' staff offered to provide matching cost share funds for the survey and register project on both sides of the state line. Excitement built quickly and by the following day, the Bristol Downtown Task Force had secured pledges for $5,500 as a match for the funds: $2,000 from Downtown Merchants; $1,000 from the Bristol Virginia-Tennessee Chamber of Commerce; $1,000 from Tri-City Bank of Bristol, Tennessee; $1,000 from the *Bristol Herald Courier*; and $500 from the Bristol, Tennessee Electric System. Eleven days later, the cities of Bristol, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee, had each committed $5,000 to the project, and John Heffernan, then director of planning and community development for the city of Bristol, Virginia, formally submitted the cost share application.

At the Virginia boards' joint quarterly meeting on June 12, 2002, the nomination was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and pronounced eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Tennessee portion was also approved at the Tennessee Historical Commission's September meeting, according to Claudette Stager of the Tennessee Historical Commission.

Additional time and effort were necessary to secure the designation because of the processing differences of the states, according to Brown. For example, two sets of information on such things as the architectural survey and the national register nomination had to be made. However, the two cities were accustomed to cooperating on projects, given their unique geographic position. Both localities (as well as property owners) experienced tremendous cooperation from the Tennessee and Virginia agencies alike. All meetings for property owners were held together, regardless of the state line. The project even benefited from having double the state staff to assist the property owners—a bonus for having a multi-state project, Brown said.

For a community that has been divided since its beginning as a railroad terminus, Bristol is more united than ever. Said Lisa Meadows, president and CEO of the Bristol, Virginia/Tennessee Chamber of Commerce, "Thanks to a spirited collaboration, the downtown community of Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee now has at its core the Bristol Commercial Historic District, from which tourism, economic development, and community education efforts can grow."

— John Kern, director of the Roanoke Regional Office, helps Roanoke and Southwest Virginia communities put their historic resources to work.

Program Celebrates 75 Years of 'Marking' History, Highways

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the first Virginia historical highway markers to be erected on Route 1 between Fredericksburg and Richmond. An exhibit celebrating this anniversary, sponsored by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), Library of Virginia, and Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), is on display at the library's cafe, until March 2003. To commemorate this anniversary, DHR has posted on its Web site a brief history of the program. Look for the new feature that highlights a different marker each month.

Marker dedication for famous 19th-century black preacher, the Rev. John Jasper, drew a large crowd in Fluvanna County

Since the first markers were erected in 1927, the Virginia Historical Highway Marker Program has placed approximately 2,000 markers along the state's main roads. In the past 12 months, 64 were added. Of these, 29 were new markers sponsored and paid for by individuals, historical societies, and other groups. Over the years, more than 300 markers have been destroyed by traffic crashes or stolen, or have been determined to contain outdated information. The department is replacing them using federal funds from a TEA-21 grant. Last year, DHR and VDOT were awarded funding that will allow continued management of the program and enable replacement of 35 missing, damaged, and outdated markers.

As one of a number of the department's initiatives, individuals are encouraged to sponsor new markers that relate to African Americans, music, Virginia Indians, or women's history. There are several markers that deal with these topics, but there are many subjects that have not been covered, such as Chief Powhatan, African American scholar Luther P. Jackson, the Bristol recording sessions, or author Ellen Glasgow.

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

New Markers Sponsored by Private Organizations, Individuals, and Localities

Alexandria	Jones Point	E-117
Augusta County	Mount Pleasant	W-226
Augusta County	Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church	A-102
Caroline County	Gabriel's Rebellion	E-115
Charlottesville	Buck v. Bell	Q-28
Charlottesville	The Farm	Q-27
Charlottesville	Georgia O'Keeffe	Q-26
Chesterfield County	Cavalry Action at Linney's	O-63
Chesterfield County	Eleazar Clay	S-37

Chesterfield County	Early Stages of Stuart's Ride	E-119
Chesterfield County	Stuart's Ride Around McClellan Begins	E-120
Chesterfield County	Stuart's Riders Skirt Ashland	E-121
Chesterfield County	Stuart Turns North	E-122
Chesterfield County	Winfree Mem. Baptist Church-Midlothian Mine Disaster	O-62
Culpeper County	Eckington School	J-97
Fauquier County	Death of 2nd Lt. James "Big Yankee" Ames	B-40
Fluvanna County	John Jasper	F-99
Gloucester County	Bethel Baptist Church	NW-20
Gloucester County	Gloucester Training School	NW-21
Goochland County	Byrd Presbyterian Church	SA-55
Grayson County	Mount Rogers	UE-8
Grayson County	White Top Folk Festival	UE-9
Isle of Wight County	Old Isle of Wight Courthouse	K-316
King William County	King William County Courthouse	OC-27
Loudoun County	Major General Ben H. Fuller	T-52
Mathews County	Kingston Parish	N-35
Nottoway County	Nottoway Training School	K-315
Rockbridge County	Brownsburg	A-70
Stafford County	Hunter's Iron Works	E-116

Replacement Markers Paid by Individuals or Funding Obtained by VDOT

Albemarle County	Jackson's Valley Campaign	W-162
Albemarle County	Shadwell, Birthplace of Thomas Jefferson	W-202
Prince Edward County	Hampden-Sydney College	I-9

Markers Replaced Through TEA-21 Funding

Accomack County	Pungoteague Engagement	WY-12
Amherst County	Central Virginia Training Center	I-5
Brunswick County	Fort Christanna	S-66, U-90
Brunswick County	Meherrin Indians	S-72
Buchanan County	Buchanan County/West Virginia	Z-131
Buchanan County	Buchanan County/Tazewell County	Z-184
Chesterfield County	Confederate Reconnaissance Mission	S-19
Chesterfield County	Lee's Headquarters	S-38
Chesterfield County	Union Army Railroad Raids	S-20
Henry County	Henry County/Franklin County	Z-257
Henry County	Henry County/North Carolina	Z-220
Henry County	Patrick Henry's Leatherwood Home	U-40
Lancaster County	Christ Church	J-86
Lynchburg	Fort Early	Q-61
Madison County	Madison County/Greene County	Z-13
Madison County	Madison County/Orange County	Z-12
Isle of Wight County	St. Luke's Church	K-245
Norfolk	New Town	K-273
Petersburg	Bollingbrook Hotel	QA-8
Petersburg	Golden Ball Tavern	QA-2
Smyth County	Saltville	KB-6
Spotsylvania County	Chancellorsville Campaign	E-118
Spotsylvania County	Federal Raid	E-33
Spotsylvania County	Grant's Supply Line	E-40
Spotsylvania County	Lee's Winter Headquarters	E-38
Spotsylvania County	Longstreet's Winter Headquarters	E-41
Spotsylvania County	Stanard's Mill	E-35
Stafford County	Fredericksburg Campaign	N-4
Stafford County	Kidnapping of Pocahontas	E-48
Wythe County	Fincastle County	KD-5
Wythe County	Robert Enoch Withers	K-37
Virginia Beach	Kempsville	K-272

18 Historic Preservation Easements Received

During the past year, the Board of Historic Resources received 18 easements on a variety of historic resources including plantation houses, slave quarters, school buildings, town houses, an almshouse complex, and a railroad station. Nine easements are voluntary donations. Eight were received through General Assembly grants. State statute requires an easement donation on properties that are recipients of a General Assembly grant of $50,000 or more. These grants are restricted to local governments and nonprofit organizations. The easement on 523 North First Street in the Jackson Ward Historic District was a requirement of a Save America's Treasures (SAT) grant to the Historic Jackson Ward Association. SAT grants have been awarded to several Jackson Ward properties in an effort to rescue this threatened National Historic Landmark district. The easement on the John Miller, Sr., house in Richmond's Oregon Hill Historic District protects a house built by a free black and recently restored by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council as part of an ongoing program of neighborhood rehabilitation.

The Department of Historic Resources now administers more than 340 easements for the Board of Historic Resources. Information on the easement program may be obtained from the department's Web site at www.dhr.state.va.us, or by contacting Calder Loth at (804) 367-2323, ext. 113.

Almshouse Farm at Machipongo

Almshouse Farm at Machipongo (Barrier Islands Center), Northampton County
Date of easement: July 1, 2002
Grantor: Eastern Shore of Virginia Barrier Islands Center, Inc.
Land included: 17 acres
A conspicuous landmark along the Eastern Shore's U.S. Route 13, this complex of buildings was long used to care for Northampton County's indigents. The two-story main building, erected about 1840, housed white individuals and families. Adjacent is a 1910 one-story structure built to accommodate African Americans. Also on the property is a circa 1725 outbuilding surviving from an earlier farm complex. Currently, the property is being developed with the assistance of a grant from the General Assembly as a study center for the Eastern Shore's barrier islands.

Cedar Crest, Boydton Historic District, Mecklenburg County
Date of easement: August 21, 2001
Grantor: Landon Holmes Carter
Land included: 37.14 acres
One of the principal landmarks of the town of Boydton, Cedar Crest was built in 1821 by John Chesterfield Goode for his son, William. With its pedimented façade and cross- passage plan, the house follows a pattern used for both urban and rural Federal-style dwellings found throughout the south. Preserved on the property

Cedar Crest

are numerous early outbuildings including a smokehouse, two barns, a chicken coop, and a shed. An historic kitchen outbuilding has been converted into an independent dwelling. A long pasture in front of the house enhances the rural character of this county-seat community.

Centre Hill Mansion

Centre Hill Mansion, Petersburg
Date of easement: February 13, 2002
Grantor: City of Petersburg
Land included: city lot
Centre Hill symbolizes the prosperity and sophistication enjoyed by antebellum Petersburg. The enormous mansion was completed in 1823 for Robert Bolling and was further elaborated in the 1850s when the veranda and east wing were added. Abraham Lincoln met here with General G.L. Hartsuff on April 7, 1865, and President William Howard Taft was a guest at Centre Hill in 1901. The mansion is now a house museum owned by the city of Petersburg. The easement was generated by a General Assembly grant awarded for general repairs.

Clarendon School

Clarendon School (Matthew Maury School), Arlington County
Date of easement: June 3, 2002
Grantor: Arlington County
Land included: building only
Clarendon School, renamed the Matthew Maury School in 1944, is a landmark of early- 20th-century public education in Arlington County. Built in 1910, it served the community of Clarendon for 63 years as its sole elementary school. Its use as a school ceased in 1973, and in 1977 the building became the Arlington Arts Center. A General Assembly grant is being used to upgrade the interior, and expanded facilities are being accommodated in a new rear addition. The building remains an historic anchor amid a heavily urbanized section of Arlington.

Dover Slave Quarters Complex (Brookview Farm), Goochland County
Date of easement: November 1, 2001
Grantors: Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Fisher
Land included: 309.45 acres
Easement held jointly with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation
This cluster of buildings is one of Virginia's few surviving slave quarter complexes. The five-building group was built shortly after 1843, the year Ellen Bruce married James M. Morson and began construction of the nearby Dover mansion (since destroyed). The layout of

Dover Slave Quarters Complex

the quarters in a wide arc suggests that the buildings were positioned to form a picturesque visual incident in the landscape when viewed from the main house. The center quarter was later expanded to two stories and made into a permanent residence. The complex is located on Route 6, a state scenic byway that parallels the upper James River.

Glen Maury

Glen Maury (Paxton House), Buena Vista
Date of easement: October 12, 2001
Grantor: City of Buena Vista
Land included: less than one acre
Glen Maury is a provincial—though visually appealing—effort by local builders to achieve a formal Classical Revival mansion. Of particular interest are its boldly carved mantels and other interior trim on the little-changed interior. Built about 1831, the house was first owned by Elisha Paxton, a local planter. The plantation is now a municipal park for the city of Buena Vista. The house is being restored by the Paxton House Historical Society with the assistance of a General Assembly grant to serve as a historical center and events venue.

523 N. First Street

523 N. First Street, Jackson Ward Historic District, Richmond
Date of easement: November 21, 2001
Grantor: Historic Jackson Ward Association
Land included: city lot
Designated a National Historic Landmark, Jackson Ward is a large urban neighborhood significant under the theme of black history. The district is composed mostly of tightly spaced town houses, the majority of which are in the Italianate style with bracketed cornices and front porches. Neglect and demolitions during the past two decades have placed the district at risk. The Save America's Treasures program, however, has encouraged rehabilitation by awarding grants to several key properties. The typical Jackson Ward dwelling at 523 N. First Street is one of the first properties to be restored through this program. An easement is a requirement of the grant.

Zachariah Johnston House, Rockbridge County
Date of easement: September 25, 2001
Grantor: Mary Raine W. Paxton

Zachariah Johnston House

Land included: 9.5 acres
Situated on the edge of Lexington, this solidly constructed limestone house was erected in 1797 for Zachariah Johnston, a presidential elector and member of the Virginia House of Delegates. The architecturally formal structure, built by John Spear, is one of the region's few early stone dwellings. The house has undergone few changes in its long history and preserves much original woodwork. Architect Thomas W.S. Craven restored it in 1965-66 for Mr. and Mrs. Matt Paxton, the current occupants. The house is surrounded by handsomely landscaped grounds.

Josephine School

Josephine School, Berryville, Clarke County
Date of easement: January 14, 2002
Grantor: Clarke County
Land included: town lot

Josephine School was built in 1882 to serve the African American community of Josephine City, a neighborhood of Berryville. The plain two-room structure, paid for by contributions and labor from local black citizens, is a testament to the early efforts of Clarke County's black residents to improve their educational facilities. It served as an elementary school until 1930 and then was used as a home economics cottage until 1970. It currently is being restored as a museum of local black history and culture with the help of a General Assembly grant.

Keister House

Keister House, Blacksburg, Montgomery County
Date of easement: December 12, 2001
Grantor: Lindsay B. West
Land included: 3.25 acres
Erected in the 1830s, this vernacular farmhouse was the Keister family homestead for 100 years. Typical of the region's early brick dwellings, the house has a Flemish bond façade and a molded brick cornice. The first-floor rooms have Federal mantels decorated with carved sunbursts and reeded end blocks. Early graining survives on some of the woodwork. Although located near downtown Blacksburg, the grounds have been cultivated by the present owners into a delicate ecosystem supporting native plants.

Madden's Tavern

Madden's Tavern, Culpeper County
Date of easement: August 3, 2001
Grantor: Estate of Thomas O. Madden, Jr.
Land included: 119 acres
Easement held jointly with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation
Madden's Tavern is rare relic of pre-Civil War black entrepreneurship in rural Virginia. The simple log structure was built about 1840 by Willis Madden, a free black. The western half of the structure was the Madden family quarters and the eastern portion consisted of a public room and a sleeping loft for guests. Union troops sacked the place during the Civil War. T.O. Madden, a descendent of Willis Madden, directed that the property be placed under easement at his death.

Melrose

Melrose, Fluvanna County
Date of easement: July 16, 2002
Grantor: Ellen Brooks Miyagawa
Land included: 100 acres
Charles Alexander Scott built this stately Federal plantation house in 1813 on the high grounds above his James River mill. The interior was destroyed by fire in 1836 but was rebuilt the following year in a simpler style. Major General Philip H. Sheridan's troops burned the mill in 1865 but spared the house. Local historian Ellen Miyagawa and her husband George Miyagawa undertook an extensive renovation following their purchase of the property in 1973. An interesting feature of the landscape is the series of unusually large garden terraces that descend the hill in front of the house.

John Miller, Sr., House

John Miller, Sr., House (617 South Cherry Street), Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond
Date of easement: July 16, 2002
Grantors: John L. Stephens, Jr. and Tammy L. Stephens
Land included: city lot
John "Jack" Miller, Sr., a free black, built this simple three-room house about 1859. Miller worked variously as a barrel builder, barber, and preacher. The house originally stood on Laurel Street and was moved to its present location in 1917. In 1997, it was rescued from derelict condition by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council and subsequently restored for owner occupancy. The project is one of many undertaken by the council to secure this urban working-class historic district. The Department of Historic Resources

Mount Zion Old School Baptist Church

now holds easements on 18 Oregon Hill properties.

Mount Zion Old School Baptist Church, Loudoun County
Date of easement: May 10, 2002
Grantor: Loudoun County
Land included: 6.81 acres
Little changed since its completion in 1851, this country church served the Old School Baptists. An outgrowth of the Primitive Baptist movement, Old School Baptists were the most conservative expression of Baptist beliefs and practices. The church was caught in the crossfire of the Civil War on numerous occasions and served at various times as a hospital and barracks. Some of the pews were even ripped out to make coffins for Union soldiers. Now owned by Loudoun County, the building is being restored as a historic attraction with the assistance of a General Assembly grant.

Palmyra Lock and Mill Site

Palmyra Lock and Mill Site, Fluvanna County Courthouse Historic District, Palmyra, Fluvanna County
Date of easement: November 6, 2001
Grantor: Fluvanna County Historical Society, Inc.
Land included: 5.46 acres
This complex of ruins and sites on the Rivanna River at Palmyra includes the basement stone walls of Palmyra Mills. The original mill dated from 1813, but was rebuilt following its being burned by Union troops in 1865. The upper floors were dismantled in the 1940s. Just upstream are the 1828 stone piers of a covered bridge. Particularly impressive features of the site are the 1851 dam abutments and lock of the Rivanna Navigation Canal. The site is being developed with the help of a General Assembly grant as part of the Fluvanna County Heritage Trail project.

Union Station

Union Station, Petersburg Old Town Historic District, Petersburg
Date of easement: February 13, 2002
Grantor: City of Petersburg
Land included: city lot
Located on River Street in downtown Petersburg, the Union Station building was erected between 1908 and 1910 as the Norfolk & Western Railway passenger station. The elegantly detailed Colonial Revival structure was designed by the office of the Norfolk & Western Chief Engineer in Roanoke. Among its more striking features are the pedimented windows with oak-leaf pulvinated friezes.

West Cote

Woodbourne

The building stood unused for many years but has recently been restored with the assistance of a General Assembly grant by the city of Petersburg for mixed use.

West Cote, Albemarle County
Date of easement: December 4, 2001
Grantor: Susan Lowery Byrd
Land included: 37 acres
West Cote is situated on a rise just west of the tiny James River community of Howardsville. Dominated by a portico with paired slender Doric columns, the house exhibits the influence of Thomas Jefferson's Roman classicism on the architecture of the region. It was built about 1830 for William Howard Carter, a local planter who operated a ferry at Howardsville. The house is distinguished by its fine Flemish bond brickwork and elaborately detailed country-Federal parlor mantel. Several early outbuildings remain on the grounds.

Woodbourne, Madison County
Date of easement: November 23, 2001
Grantor: Dr. Maury L. Hanson, Jr.
Land included: 52.8 acres
Nestled in a secluded vale in the countryside of Madison County, Woodbourne preserves the image of a prosperous 19th-century Piedmont farmstead. Its well-maintained brick house was built between 1805 and 1914 for Henry Price who is buried on the property. At Price's death, Woodbourne was purchased by Dr. George N. Thrift, whose family owned it until 1943. The interior has interesting folk-Federal mantels. Among the outbuildings is an early stone-and-frame kitchen.

1893 Building, Roanoke, before historic rehabilitation

1893 Building, after historic rehabilitation

Historic Rehabilitation Program celebrates 25th anniversary

The year 2001 marked the 25th anniversary of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program administered by the National Park Service. Over the past 25 years, the federal program has certified 29,000 historic rehabilitation projects nationwide, leveraging an estimated $25 billion in private investment. Through the Department of Historic Resources, owners of historic buildings in Virginia have successfully rehabilitated more than 800 landmark buildings. They invested more than $654.5 million in private funds, made possible by the federal credits. Virginia has consistently been a leader both in numbers of federal projects submitted to the National Park Service and in the level of investment represented by these projects.

Since 1997, the federal program has been augmented by a corresponding State Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program, which allows for even greater participation by Virginia property owners. Many projects qualify for both federal and state credits, and the combination of these incentives can support a project that otherwise would not be financially feasible. Some property owners who do not qualify for federal credit can still participate in the state program. To date, 86 buildings have been rehabilitated using the state credits alone, a total investment of $50 million.

During the period between August 2001 and July 2002, 111 projects were certified for either state or federal credits, or both, with private investment of $115.3 million. An additional 141 proposed projects have been approved, with estimated expenditures of $89.9 million. Tax credit staff members gave 13 workshops or presentations across the

Commonwealth and are planning to increase that number in the coming year. Benefits of the rehabilitation tax credits extend far beyond historic preservation. The credits are responsible for economic benefits such as new jobs, increased household income, and enhanced local revenue. They also promote urban revitalization and efficient redevelopment, community preservation, and the conservation of open space and natural resources. Other benefits include providing educational opportunities, promoting a sense of community and stewardship, and preserving Virginia's rich heritage.

Both the federal and state credits are based on eligible rehabilitation expenditures. The federal credit is 20 percent of eligible expenditures, and the state credit is 25 percent of eligible expenditures. Rehabilitation projects must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. For further information on the program and downloadable applications, go to the department's Web site at www.dhr.state.va.us.

Completed Rehabilitations

The following projects received final certification between August 2001 and July 2002

Name	Address	City/County	Rehab Cost
Arcadia	4025 Stony Point Pass	Albemarle	$60,000.00
	607 S. Washington Street	Alexandria	$1,018,502.00
The Grove	14071 Lee Highway	Bristol	$509,623.00
Hughes House	307 E. Market Street	Charlottesville	$38,293.56
Thomas Carver House	104 W. High Street	Charlottesville	$124,602.38
Valley View	414-418 E. Main Street	Charlottesville	$224,054.66
Chapel Hill	8100 Lord Fairfax Highway	Clarke	$1,974,818.65
Danville Museum of Fine Arts	975 Main Street	Danville	$921,183.62
Wheatland	1154 Wheatland Road	Essex	$260,513.64
Joseph Carr House	9048 John Mosby Highway	Fauquier	$475,889.82
Bowman Farm	1605 Cahas Mountain Road	Franklin	$99,999.00
Hartman Residence	128 Caroline Street	Fredericksburg	$99,741.00
Shepherd House	1304 Washington Avenue	Fredericksburg	$1,326,935.31
Obscurity (Elgin)	4433 River Road West	Goochland	$227,952.76
Seaton	5050 Halifax Road	Halifax	$32,043.74
RMC Old Chapel	110 College Avenue	Hanover	$1,267,022.00
Brown School	17116 Mountain Road	Hanover	$123,349.00
Oakland	12308 Verdon Road	Hanover	$162,099.47
Old St. James Parsonage	39644 Lovettsville Road	Loudoun	$17,880.00
Woodgrove	16860 Woodgrove Road	Loudoun	$475,785.00
Elton	20985 Unison Road	Loudoun	$521,016.00
Piggott House	37835 Piggott House Place	Loudoun	$160,539.43
Harris-Poindexter Store	81 Tavern Road	Louisa	$94,906.68
	913 Eleventh Street	Lynchburg	$121,672.00
Kemper Street Station	825 Kemper Street	Lynchburg	$2,176,226.00
Smith Hall	2500 Rivermont Avenue	Lynchburg	$2,733,723.00
Tinbridge Manor/ Lynchburg Hospital	l701-709 Hollins Mill Road	Lynchburg	$3,003,979.00
Courtland Building	620 Court Street	Lynchburg	$3,467,573.00
Centerview	1900-1904 Memorial Avenue	Lynchburg	$81,000.00
Fergus Reid House	507 Pembroke Avenue	Norfolk	$429,672.44
Royster House	303 Colonial Road	Norfolk	$106,271.64
	301 W. Freemason Street	Norfolk	$261,152.34
Portlock Building	241 Granby Street	Norfolk	$3,629,848.00
Capeville Bank	4322 Capeville Drive	Northampton	$21,481.00

	652-654 Tazewell Avenue	Northampton	$172,446.00
The Mack Building	316 Strawberry Street	Northhampton	$331,214.00
Hotel Norton	798 Park Avenue	Norton	$2,626,989.00
LeMoine House & Mann House	410-414 Grove Avenue	Petersburg	$510,425.18
Eliza Spottswood House	112 W. Tabb Street	Petersburg	$70,097.00
Bolling Junior High School	35 Fillmore Street	Petersburg	$50,000.00
Substation 2-Swanson Residence	322 Middle Street	Portsmouth	$302,406.00
	1118-1120 Norwood Street	Radford	$326,000.00
Carr Building	1123 Norwood Street	Radford	$471,320.68
	620 N. Boulevard	Richmond	$114,449.49
	104 N. 28th Street	Richmond	$41,500.00
Westbourne 3	30 Oak Lane	Richmond	$480,242.61
	2917 Edgewood Avenue	Richmond	$57,206.20
	625 St. James Street	Richmond	$80,670.00
	3007 Libby Terrace	Richmond	$262,693.78
Augustus B. Clark House	2517 E. Grace Street	Richmond	$85,000.00
	506 W. Marshall Street	Richmond	$161,813.00
	304 W. Clay Street	Richmond	$140,604.75
	411-413 Gilmore Street	Richmond	$124,442.08
	701-705 N. 26th Street	Richmond	$225,121.00
	2010-2012 Stuart Avenue	Richmond	$173,183.76
	19 E. Clay Street	Richmond	$96,885.00
	21 E. Clay Street	Richmond	$97,629.00
	108 W. Lancaster	Richmond	$46,471.00
	409 N. Boulevard	Richmond	$137,948.42
	108 E. Leigh Street	Richmond	$98,223.00
James B. Elam Residence	1825 Monument Avenue	Richmond	$444,497.00
	1008 West Avenue	Richmond	$297,192.78
Virginia Mutual Building	821 E. Main Street	Richmond	$1,233,399.95
YWCA Building	6 N. Fifth Street	Richmond	$2,908,263.56
Adam Craig House	1812 E. Grace Street	Richmond	$563,558.00
	1719 Hanover Avenue	Richmond	$129,097.00
Harper Overland Building	335 W. Broad Street	Richmond	$1,800.340.00
Parsons House	601 Spring Street	Richmond	$1,308,725.91
Ligon House	2601-2603 E. Franklin Street	Richmond	$317,843.00
Fairfax Apartments	21 S. Boulevard	Richmond	$289,836.10
Park Lane Apartments	207 N. Boulevard	Richmond	$340,925.01
	103 S. Boulevard	Richmond	$186,514.00
Dr. R.C. Walden House	2039 Monument Avenue	Richmond	$461,374.07
John T. Wilson House	2037 Monument Avenue	Richmond	$677,858.75
Richmond Lamp Co.	20 E. Main Street	Richmond	$188,908.04
	230 S. Cherry Street	Richmond	$63,208.00
	232 S. Cherry Street	Richmond	$47,940.00
	2209 W. Main Street	Richmond	$95,544.00
	2207 W. Main Street	Richmond	$98,543.00
Maggie L. Walker High School	1000 N. Lombardy Street	Richmond	$23,389,955.00
Grace American Bldg.	400 E. Grace Street	Richmond	$4,916,327.00
	2511 W. Grace Street	Richmond	$126,000.00

Lockwood Double House	1811 E. Grace Street	Richmond	$848,871.00
Mechanics Bank/ Southern Aid Life Building	212-214 E. Clay Street	Richmond	$2,357,254.00
Railroad YMCA	1552 E. Main Street	Richmond	$5,408,791.00
Poythress Building	16 N. 22nd Street	Richmond	$1,861,249.00
The Enders Factory Building	20 N. 20th Street	Richmond	$1,272,255.00
Shenandoah Building	501 N. Allen Avenue	Richmond	$4,491,072.00
John B. Cary School	2100 Idlewood Avenue	Richmond	$6,053,253.00
William C. Allen Double House	4-6 E. Main Street	Richmond	$589,735.43
Richmond Dairy Building	312-314 Jefferson Street	Richmond	$5,475,254.81
	1327 Floyd Avenue	Richmond	$65,000.00
	375 Allison Avenue SW	Roanoke	$184,690.51
Johnsville Meeting House	8860 Johnsville Church Road	Roanoke	$16,234.67
	375 Allison Avenue SW	Roanoke	$184,690.51
	636 Day Avenue SW	Roanoke	$99,229.00
1893 Building	21 E. Salem Avenue SE	Roanoke	$128,336.80
	20 Walnut Avenue	Roanoke	$77,300.00
	118 Campbell Avenue SW	Roanoke	$328,597.00
Jefferson High School	550 W. Campbell Avenue	Roanoke	$10,417,563.00
	1511-1513 Maple Avenue	Roanoke	$97,127.45
	917 First Street SW	Roanoke	$50,000.00
P.D. Gwaltney Jr. Home	304 S. Church Street	Smithfield	$1,512,171.18
Berry Home Centers	170 E. Main Street	Smyth	$394,299.59
Green Hill	1721 Lovett's Pond Lane	Virginia Beach	$134,794.00
Gay Street Cabin	132 Gay Street	Washington	$40,927.00
Fishburne Military School	225 S. Wayne Avenue	Waynesboro	$1,103,859.99
	346-348 S. Wayne Avenue	Waynesboro	$69,644.86
Williamsburg Inn	136 E. Francis Street	Williamsburg	$19,749,305.00
Adam Bowers House	410 S. Cameron Street	Winchester	$187,350.33
Douglas Adams Building	403-407 S. Loudoun	Winchester	$536,932.00
TOTAL			**$115,355,170.89**

Proposed Rehabilitations

The following projects received certification for proposed rehabilitation work between August 2001 and July 2002.

Name of Property	Address	City/County	Est. Cost
Ladd Blacksmith Shop	5352 Cismont Lane	Albemarle	$160,000.00
Scottsville Tavern	360 E. Main Street	Albemarle	$200,000.00
Potts Fitzhugh House	607 Orinoco Street	Alexandria	$2,900,000.00
Riddle-Colinsworth House	107Prince Street	Alexandria	$388,000.00
Young-Schratweiser House	2102 N. Irving Street	Arlington	$75,000.00
Al's Motor Building	3910 Wilson Avenue	Arlington	$2,400,000.00
Thomas Jefferson School	501 W. Main Street	Bristol	$2,488,181.00

Oak Grove	7378 Gladys Road	Campbell	$90,000.00
Galax Post Office	201 N. Main Street	Carroll	$600,500.00
Westview	1672 Terrell Road	Charlotte	$80,000.00
Carter Gilmore House	800 E. Jefferson Street	Charlottesville	$50,000.00
Paramount Theatre	215 E. Main Street	Charlottesville	$13,500,000.00
Strawberry Building	217-219 E. Main Street	Charlottesville	$2,700,000.00
Nicholson House	322 W. Main Street	Clarke	$130,000.00
Old Clarke County Courthouse	104 N. Church Street	Clarke	$1,500,000.00
Josephine School	303 Josephine Street	Clarke	$137,000.00
Sublett-Miller House	878 Main Street	Danville	$50,000.00
Dan River Crossing Apartments	107 Colquhoun Street	Danville	$5,700,000.00
Poplar Springs	9245 Rogues Road	Fauquier	$825,000.00
Dr. Charles Mortimer House	213 Caroline Street	Fredericksburg	$750,000.00
Hurkemp House	406 Hanover Street	Fredericksburg	$960,000.00
Edgar W. Steams House	1009 Prince Edward Street	Fredericksburg	$680,000.00
	305 College Avenue	Hanover	$78,000.00
The Tides Inn	480 King Carter Drive	Lancaster	$4,427,000.00
Boude Deaver House	South Main Street	Lexington	$300,000.00
Oakland Farm	40840 Browns Lane	Loudoun	$300,000.00
Peoples Nat. Bank	13 N. King Street	Loudoun	$2,500,000.00
Green “K” Acres	County Route 617	Louisa	$200,000.00
Jerdone Castle	1779 Moody Town Road	Louisa	$400,000.00
6th Street Duplex	605-607 6th Street	Lynchburg	$188,946.00
Glass Double House	600-602 Madison Street	Lynchburg	$348,765.00
The Triple House	519-523 Madison Street	Lynchburg	$291,426.00
	517 Madison Street	Lynchburg	$196,500.00
	511 Madison Street	Lynchburg	$181,500.00
	523 Harrison Street	Lynchburg	$215,147.00
	519 Harrison Street	Lynchburg	$178,356.00
	517 Harrison Street	Lynchburg	$178,356.00
E.C. Glass High School	2111 Memorial High School	Lynchburg	$20,000,000.00
	724 Commerce Street	Lynchburg	$700,000.00
Price & Clements Building	103-109 6th Street	Lynchburg	$3,000,000.00
Atwood Hotel	1107-1115 Church Street	Lynchburg	$850,000.00
Craddock-Terry Shoe Corporation	1326-1328 Commerce Street	Lynchburg	$3,651,269.00
William King Jr. & Co. Warehouse	1324 Commerce Street	Lynchburg	$4,709,154.00
J.W. Wood Building	822 Commerce Street	Lynchburg	$10,981,000.00
Hopkins Candy Factory	9415 Battle Street	Manassas	$3,200,000.00
Lovingston High School	Thomas Nelson Highway	Nelson	$2,000,000.00
Medical Arts Building	2901 West Street	Newport News	$1,889,292.00
	704 Colonial Avenue	Norfolk	$300,000.00
	517 Graydon Avenue	Norfolk	$325,000.00
	107-109 College Place	Norfolk	$90,000.00
Welton Building	435 Monticello Avenue	Norfolk	$1,500,000.00
	705 Redgate	Norfolk	$250,000.00
	411 Granby Street	Norfolk	$2,500,000.00
	429 W. York Street	Norfolk	$1,000,000.00
	500 Granby Street	Norfolk	$1,900,000.00
	432 Mowbray Arch	Norfolk	$150,000.00

Oliver House	200 Oliver Avenue	Nottoway	$180,000.00
Appomattox Iron Works	20-28 Old Street	Petersburg	$2,000,000.00
	1126-1128 W. Marshall Street	Petersburg	$2,000,000.00
Andrew S. Johnson Double House	23-25 Guarantee Street	Petersburg	$170,000.00
	622 High Street	Petersburg	$45,000.00
	221 S. Jefferson Street	Petersburg	$150,000.00
Bill's Diner	1 Depot Street	Pittsylvania	Not Available
First Presbyterian Church Manse	367 Middle Street	Portsmouth	$69,000.00
Shea Terrace Elementary School	253 Constitution Avenue	Portsmouth	$1,968,731.00
	1203-1205 E. Main Street	Richmond	$950,000.00
	111 Pulliam Street	Richmond	$88,500.00
	1313 Grove Avenue	Richmond	$240,000.00
	501 N. 29th Street	Richmond	$70,000.00
	2018 Princess Anne Avenue	Richmond	$90,000.00
	712 N. Boulevard	Richmond	$92,500.00
	3 W. Cary Street	Richmond	$99,999.00
	2314 Jefferson Avenue	Richmond	$90,000.00
	323 N. 27th Street	Richmond	$65,000.00
	617 St. James	Richmond	$60,000.00
	623 St. James	Richmond	$60,000.00
Robert S. Boscher House	2 E. Franklin Street	Richmond	$350,000.00
Kalman/McKee Residence	7 N. 30th Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
Prestwould Condos Duplex C	610-614 W. Franklin Street	Richmond	$82,000.00
E. H. Scott House	2020 Princess Anne Avenue	Richmond	$125,000.00
Richmond Hill	2209 E. Grace Street	Richmond	$6,500,000.00
	2115 Jefferson Avenue	Richmond	$70,000.00
	326 E. Broad Street	Richmond	$3,000,000.00
	312 E. Broad Street	Richmond	$1,658,000.00
Prestwould Condos	612 W. Franklin Street	Richmond	$1,500,000.00
	18 E. Main Street	Richmond	$275,000.00
	3806 Seminary Avenue	Richmond	$200,000.00
Brooks Double House	1519 W. Main Street	Richmond	$150,000.00
Sam Miller's Warehouse 2	12 E. Cary Street	Richmond	$175,000.00
Hawkeye Building	101 S. 15th Street	Richmond	$8,000,000.00
Shockoe Cary Bldg.	19 S. 13th Street	Richmond	$3,548,000.00
Battagalia Residence	619 N. 27th Street	Richmond	$45,000.00
E.M. Todd Company	1128 Hermitage Road	Richmond	$9,700,000.00
	2706 E. Grace Street	Richmond	$240,000.00
Old Heilig-Meyer Furniture Store	23-25 W. Broad Street	Richmond	$750,000.00
Robert Rentz Interiors	1700 W. Main Street	Richmond	$414,600.00
	1819 W. Grace Street	Richmond	$300,000.00
Laurel Hill House	1524 West Avenue	Richmond	$2,100,000.00
Hotel John Marshall	101 N. 5th Street	Richmond	$5,000,000.00
Masonic Temple Bldg.	101-107 W. Broad Street	Richmond	$900,000.00
	1821 W. Cary Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
Ackerly-Holcombe House	2106 E. Broad Street	Richmond	$150,000.00
	318 N. 21st Street	Richmond	$98,000.00
	614 ½ N.23rd Street	Richmond	$95,000.00

Shockoe Hill	210 N. Hospital Street	Richmond	$3,500,000.00
McCarthy-Haynes Double House	8-10 E. Main Street	Richmond	$475,000.00
Call House	3206 Seminary Avenue	Richmond	$200,000.00
	618-620 N. 25th Street	Richmond	$275,000.00
Mitchell House	621-623 N. 3rd Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
	201 E. Clay Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
	614 N. 23rd Street	Richmond	$45,000.00
Robert E. Lee School	3101 Kensington Avenue	Richmond	$6,300,000.00
Grace Street	401 W. Grace Street	Richmond	$2,500,000.00
	1831-1833 W. Cary Street	Richmond	$250,000.00
	425 S. Laurel Street	Richmond	$150,000.00
Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Building	112-114 E. Clay Street	Richmond	$2,170,000.00
Arthur L. Straus Residence	2708 Monument Avenue	Richmond	$400,000.00
	319 W. Broad Street	Richmond	$450,000.00
Church Hill House	2614 E.Franklin Street	Richmond	$120,000.00
Louis W. Pizzini Residence	1812 Monument Avenue	Richmond	$650,000.00
Darlington Apts.	315 N. Boulevard	Richmond	$400,000.00
Stuart Circle	413 Stuart Circle	Richmond	$9,500,000.00
	236 S. Cherry Street	Richmond	$40,000.00
Eagle Paper Co. Building	1400 W. Marshall Street	Richmond	$2,000,000.00
	1350 Clark Avenue SW	Roanoke	$45,000.00
Grandlin Theatre	1310 Grandlin Road	Roanoke	$500,000.00
	1350 Clarke Avenue SW	Roanoke	$45,000.00
N&W Railway Passenger Station	209 Shenandoah Avenue NW	Roanoke	$3,400,000.00
	364 Albemarle Avenue SW	Roanoke	$40,000.00
Angell Building	126-128 Campbell Avenue	Roanoke	$650,000.00
	346 Allison Avenue	Roanoke	$90,000.00
Willard L. Lincoln House	305 N. Church Street	Smyth	$100,000.00
Iron Street Mall	108-112 S. Iron Street	Smyth	$100,000.00
New Town Center	709-711 W. Beverly Street	Staunton	$61,500.00
R.R. Smith Center	20-22 S. New Street	Staunton	$2,500,000.00
Prentis House	321 N. Main Street	Suffolk	$190,000.00
LB & B Building	Main & Wayne	Waynesboro	$1,000,000.00
Mount Pleasant	317 Coles Point Road	Westmoreland	$1,300,000.00
Buena Vista Farm	8268 Cople Highway	Westmoreland	$180,000.00
Homespun	949 Cedar Creek Grade	Winchester	$70,000.00
	27-29 N. Loudoun Street	Winchester	$185,000.00
TOTAL			**$89,981,830.00**

Notes on Virginia

The archives at the Department of Historic Resources headquarters offers a full range of materials and services. Researchers, consultants, and scholars have at their fingertips 180,000 files on architectural, archaeological, and cultural sites throughout Virginia.

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