Notes on Virginia

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Director

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On the Cover

Estes Mill, Rappahannock County, Va., May 29, 1941, courtesy Library of Congress. During the Great Depression, two federal government programs documented buildings. Farm Security Administration photographers recorded the plight of American farmers and incidentally took pictures of related structures. The Historic American Buildings Survey, established by the National Park Service in 1933, created—and continues to create—photographs and measured drawings of buildings "of all types from the smallest utilitarian structures to the largest and most monumental." This photograph of Estes Mill, which still stands although much altered, illustrates the diversity of structures surveyed. Today, the Department of Historic Resources, through the cost-share survey program, enables localities such as Rappahannock County to record historic structures of every variety (see page 42).

Notes from the Director

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick

The past year has been one of change and challenge for historic preservation in Virginia—some of it slow, some of it breathtakingly fast. Two statewide preservation organizations merged after a lengthy period of careful study and negotiation. And several private and public institutions had to react immediately to save valuable archaeological collections following some of the most torrential rains and weather damage seen here in many years. The good news is that—perhaps despite the need for change or perhaps because of it—the historic preservation ethic in Virginia is stronger than ever. Examples abound.

In the spring of 2004, the Preservation Alliance of Virginia (PAV) and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) merged to form APVA Preservation Virginia. The APVA, established in 1889 and one of the oldest preservation organizations in the United States, has protected and interpreted historic Virginia properties for more than a century. The PAV, a 20-year-old advocacy organization, advanced the cause of preservation at the local, state, and federal levels. Both organizations were known as well for their excellent educational programs. In 2003, facilitated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, they began a yearlong process "to explore joining forces to form a single, unified voice to promote preservation across the Commonwealth." The result—judging from the conference that APVA Preservation Virginia and the Department cohosted last November—is a strong, multi-dimensional organization that will have a positive effect on preservation education and advocacy.

This issue of *Notes on Virginia* contains articles addressing some of the several challenges we in the preservation community recently faced. A slow economy has long been affecting federal, state, and local government budgets. The Department's services and programs, such as the cost–share survey program, are so valuable to Virginia's citizens that Rappahannock County residents raised much of the funding needed to complete the county's historic resources survey. DHR's Winchester Region Preservation Office director David A. Edwards and Laura V. Trieschmann of EHT Traceries, Inc., tell that success story in "Taking Stock: Rappahannock County Surveys Historic Properties and Sites." The hot topic of whether or not to move historic buildings, and a brief history of the subject in Virginia, is presented in "History on the Move: Virginia's Architectural Treasures Often End Up Far From Home" by architectural historian Bryan Clark Green. And Melba J. Myers, DHR's conservator, writes about the near-disastrous effects of Hurricane Isabel and Tropical Storm Gaston on some of Virginia's priceless archaeological artifacts in "After the Deluge: Floods Put Conservators' Triage Skills to the Test."

You will also read in this issue of *Notes* how the register, easement, and tax credit programs continue to meet the challenges of steadily increasing public interest. This interest is exactly what we want to see, of course, but there is no question that it places growing demands on the time and energy of a small staff. Not only did the number of National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register nominations increase from 94 in 2003 to 107 in 2004, but proposed tax credit projects rose from 186 to 209 during the same period. In addition, the Department now administers 369 historic preservation easements.

Throughout its history, but seemingly more so in recent years, Virginia has become more culturally diverse. The Department has responded by identifying and celebrating the history that various cultures have made in the Commonwealth. We have recognized these contributions through the subject matter displayed on the historical highway markers that dot the state's highways—a program we

have administered for many years. We have also nominated to the registers increasing numbers of properties that reflect Virginia's cultural diversity. During the past year alone, the Department nominated 25 such properties and three related Multiple Property Documentation forms (African American Historic Resources of Alexandria, Virginia; Rosenwald Schools in Virginia; and United Daughters of the Confederacy Commemorative Highway Markers Along the Jefferson Davis Highway in Virginia).

The Department has also played a major role in one of the Commonwealth's most significant projects: the rehabilitation of Capitol Square and Thomas Jefferson's Capitol, a National Historic Landmark. We helped shape strategy, especially for the Square itself, by encouraging the preservation and restoration of the Finance Building, a visual landmark that had long been slated for demolition. Our activities with regard to Capitol Square reflect our longstanding advocacy for the preservation of Virginia's state-owned historic resources.

Finally, I would like to mention the Department's changing role over the last several years in relation to Federal agencies with nationwide responsibilities. Consider, for instance, the preservation of U.S. military installations in Virginia. Our armed forces have, in addition to their mission of protecting our nation, the task of managing the historic places they own—a task made more difficult by international conflict and thinly stretched budgets. The Department's role of advice and consultation has likewise been tested in this environment, but we have responded proactively and creatively to help the military meet its resource protection responsibilities. This is illustrated by the 2003 Secretary of Defense Award given to the Navy Region Mid-Atlantic that recognized the joint partnership with DHR to manage the 6,500 historic resources in the Navy's care, as well as by our work with Quantico, Fort Belvoir, and other military bases as they meet Congress' deadlines to privatize base housing. Virginia is now widely acknowledged as a national model for our creative and collaborative approach to helping the military balance its stewardship responsibilities with its mission to defend the nation. The Department's role has been acknowledged by our being asked to represent the State Historic Preservation Office function at the Navy Environmental Law Seminar and at the annual conference of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

We are being similarly perceived as a national leader in information technology. In helping the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) and the Virginia Department of Emergency Management respond to major flood events in each of the last two years, we have provided such useful information and assistance, and done it so well, so quickly, and so effectively, that FEMA calls us the best state historic preservation office in the nation to work with, and tells other states to "do what Virginia does." We would not have been able to deliver technical assistance so quickly, however, without all the years of survey, evaluation, and record-keeping we have under our belts, as well as the years spent developing the technology to analyze data and produce reports rapidly. In addition, we are constantly re-evaluating surveyed properties, adding to our knowledge and preparing for the challenges ahead. This kind of ground-level work never ends, but forms the ever-growing base from which we can help historic property owners, private and public, make appropriate decisions.

The Department will continue to encounter changes in the years to come. I am confident, however, that our response to such challenges, as with those I have written of here, will demonstrate that historic preservation is alive and well in Virginia.

Virginia Landmarks Register adds 107 new listings

The Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the fall of 2003. As the state's official list of properties important to Virginia's history, the register includes buildings, structures, archaeological sites, and districts prominently identified with the Commonwealth's history and culture from prehistoric times to the recent past. Most of the properties listed here have also been nominated to or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. They include 10 properties in the Roanoke region inadvertently omitted from the 2003 edition of *Notes*: Bleak Hill, Hamilton Schoolhouse, Locust Hill, Old Turner Place, Pleasant Grove, Stephen B. Quillen House, Sanders Farm, Walter McDonald Sanders house, Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park, and Spring Dale.

During the past year, the board approved an unusually large number of thematic nominations, officially known as Multiple Property Documentation forms (MPDs). The form defines an entire class of resources, such as a building type, within a historical theme or a geographical area. The form also describes the criteria under which a property would be eligible for listing, thereby reducing the length of future nominations for qualifying properties. The board approved the following MPDs: African American Historic Resources of Alexandria, Virginia; Light Stations in the United States; Rosenwald Schools in Virginia; and United Daughters of the Confederacy Commemorative Highway Markers Along the Jefferson Davis Highway in Virginia. Individual properties listed under these MPDs are noted below where appropriate.

Since the General Assembly established the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1966, the recognition of more than 2,450 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 eligibility 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 here under each region, which denotes the corresponding Department of Historic Resources field office. To find out more about the register program, please visit the department's Web site at **www.dhr.virginia.gov**, or see page 2 of *Notes* for the address and phone number of the regional office nearest you.

Capital Region

Bloomington (Louisa County), an antebellum farmhouse, is linked to the politically prominent Johnson family. The dwelling evolved to its present form between about 1790 and 1900 and is important because it is an increasingly rare example of 18th-to-early-19th-century English frame construction. The earliest section (now the west wing) was a two-room, three-bay, split-log dwelling over a rubble stone foundation. About 1832, an attached two-story,

Bloomington, Louisa County

Church Home for Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Colored People, Brunswick County

three-bay structure was constructed over a raised brick basement. A one-story, gable-roofed addition was added to the north wall of the main block about 1900. Late-19th-century outbuildings include a horse barn, corncrib, tool shed, and tobacco barn with heavy corner posts, beams, and diagonal bracing. Bloomington is one of the oldest dwellings in central Louisa County.

The **Broad Street Commercial Historic District Boundary Increase** (City of Richmond) adds 32 properties between the 700 and 900 blocks of West Broad Street, just west of the Broad Street Commercial Historic District listed on the *Virginia Landmarks Register* in 1987. Although the three-block expansion area is separated from the earlier district by modern infill at the four corners of Broad and Belvidere Streets, the addition consists of a harmonious collection of late-19th- and early-20th-century commercial buildings. They have the same scale, materials, style, function, integrity, and period of significance as the buildings in the 1987 district.

Martha "Patty" Hicks Buford (1836–1901) established the **Church Home for Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Colored People** (Brunswick County) as a hospital for needy members of the black community. Buford was a devout and active Episcopalian who worked to better the lives of African Americans in post-Reconstruction Southside Virginia. She also established schools and church schools to provide educational opportunities. Church members supported her labors through the Diocese of Virginia and the Episcopal Church Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The hospital was incorporated by the General Assembly during its 1881–1882 session, destroyed by fire on March 17, 1891, and quickly replaced with a larger hospital on the same foundation. The Church Home is an unusual example of an institution established for freedmen following Reconstruction when there were no medical facilities available for African Americans in Brunswick County. The hospital closed in 1907.

The **Clarke-Palmore House** (Henrico County)

is a two-story, three-bay brick dwelling constructed in two stages. It began as a one-and-one-half-story dwelling in 1819 and was raised to two full stories in 1855. A one-story frame rear addition with a wraparound porch was added in 1910. The present one-bay front porch is a mid-20th-century replacement of a Greek Revival–style full-width porch. Two significant brick outbuildings are adjacent to the main house. An early-19th-century kitchen was converted for use as a barn in the early 20th century, and a mid-19th-century smoke house was converted into a pump house about the same time. The Clarke-Palmore House and its two outbuildings present an intact complex of 19th-century structures that retain the character of an early Henrico County family farm despite their suburban surroundings. The buildings also demonstrate the adaptation of structures over time for the changing needs of the occupants.

The **Fine Creek Mills Historic District** (Powhatan County) is located off Route 641 near its intersection with Route 711. Situated at a bend in the road where it crossed Fine Creek at the lower falls, the community of Fine Creek Mills developed as early as the 1730s when a gristmill was established there. The area also served as a crossing point for the creek and as an access point for the ferry across the James River at Lee's Landing. Although a number of buildings no longer exist and alterations have been made to the surviving buildings, the district retains its visual cohesiveness as a rural community that developed around a commercial center. The variety of functions represented by the surviving buildings (mill, gatehouse, school, store, and associated domestic structures), which date from the early 18th century to the early 20th century, illustrate the community's life and vital components.

Grace Hospital (City of Richmond) was founded at a time of dramatic expansion of hospital-based medical care. It was part of a unique system of small, privately operated hospitals constructed early in the 20th century and influenced by the prominence of Richmond's medical schools and medical associations. The building acquired its present form during building campaigns in 1911, 1930, and 1964. It was the first fireproof hospital in the city when it opened in 1912 and provided general surgery, in-patient medicine, and obstetrics. The three-story main block, with its stately entrance pavilion on West Grace Street, is a dignified example of Colonial Revival architecture in Flemish-bond brick and granite with handsome classical detailing. Charles M. Robinson, whose name is synonymous with Richmond's public school design and construction between 1910 and 1929, designed the 1911 block. Henry E. Baskervill, architect of the 1930 wing, was responsible for much of Richmond's early-20th-century institutional fabric.

Jericho School (Caroline County) is a small, one-room frame school with a gable-end entry. Windows on the gable ends and along the western side illuminated the interior, where a blackboard occupied the east wall. Built in 1917, it served as a school until the early 1960s. The structure is an intact example of an early-20th-century, one-room school for African Americans who until then had been denied a formal education. The school also illustrates the

Jericho School, Caroline County

influence of the Julius Rosenwald Fund on school construction. There is no historical documentation to suggest that the Rosenwald Fund, which helped finance many African American schools across Virginia and the rest of the south, was used. However, the school's plan closely resembles those that the Fund developed for one-teacher schools and demonstrates the influence of the popular designs.

The **Manchester Industrial Historic District Boundary Increase** (City of Richmond) adds five buildings to the district that was listed on the *Virginia Landmarks Register* in 2000. Several buildings contain multiple elements and occupy most of their city blocks. These buildings were excluded from the district based on owner objection but are consistent with the rest of the district in development history and architectural characteristics. Changes in ownership allowed for their inclusion in the district and permitted new owners to make use of state and federal rehabilitation tax credits. The added buildings are generally brick, two, three, or four stories in height, with the modest decorative elements typical of early-to-mid-20th-century industrial and commercial styles. The buildings were connected with the district's paper industry, as well as with Philip Morris, a company with historic ties to Richmond.

The **Mason-Tillet House** (Brunswick County) or Rock Hill, as it came to be known in the late 20th century, is significant as a late-18th-century dwelling with an exceptional surviving interior, grained and marbleized woodwork, and an unusual physical plan. It is also significant as the probable location of the First Session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1785 under Bishop Francis Asbury, founder of the Methodist Church in Virginia. Moreover, the participants debated Methodist support for the abolition of slavery and submitted a petition to the Virginia General Assembly advocating abolition throughout the Commonwealth. Later, Thomas Williams Mason, son of Nathaniel and Temperance Mason, was born and raised in the house. He served in the Confederate army from North Carolina and after the war in both houses of the North Carolina legislature.

McCormick Observatory (University of Virginia, City of Charlottesville) is named for Leander McCormick, of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, who donated a 26½-inch refracting telescope to the university after Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) turned it down. Constructed in 1884, the observatory fulfilled Thomas Jefferson's desire to include astronomy in the university's curriculum. The observatory's robust Romanesque Revival style illustrates the serious enthusiasm for advanced scientific study late in the 19th century. The round brick structure that houses the observatory's dome room, which holds the telescope and rotates 365 degrees, was the first of its kind. Until satellite astronomy came into use in the 1980s and 1990s, the observatory's telescope was responsible for fully one-third of the approximately 10,000 stars identified up to that time by astronomers worldwide. The brick Queen Anne/Eastlake–style Alden House of 1883, the observatory director's home, is located just down the hill.

Memorial Gymnasium (University of Virginia, City of Charlottesville) was constructed in 1924 west of the "academical village" at the University of Virginia. The use of red brick and classical ornament links the building with Thomas Jefferson's original complex, but the gymnasium's style is Beaux Arts Classicism rather than Roman Revival, reflecting the architectural trends then current. The design employs the familiar three-section semicircular window from the Baths of Diocletian and giant engaged Corinthian columns dividing the main block into five bays. The main part of the building is composed of a single mass with two lower flanking blocks. Although Fiske Kimball is generally given credit for the design, it was actually the result of a collaboration among architects Kimball, Walter Dabney Blair, John Kevan Peebles, and R. E. Lee Taylor. Memorial Gymnasium retains much of its historic integrity and is used for intramural sports.

Monroe Hill (University of Virginia, City of Charlottesville) is a complex that includes the main house, James Monroe's law office, and two arcaded ranges constructed as student rooms. James Monroe built the one-and-one-half story law office about 1790. Monroe constructed the earliest part of the main house and

Monroe Hill, City of Charlottesville

a kitchen (no longer extant) about the same time. John Perry, one of the builders of the University of Virginia, considerably enlarged the house after buying the property from Monroe in 1814. Three years later, Perry sold it to the university, and proctor Arthur P. Brockenbrough lived there. In 1848, with students crowding the university, the two arcaded one-story dormitory dependencies were added, with one connecting the main house to the law office. These dormitories housed state scholars (students given state grants to attend the university). Monroe Hill continues to be used for educational purposes as a residential college, now known as Brown College.

The dwelling at **Montrose** (Dinwiddie County) was built as a typical three-bay, dormered, one-and-one-half-story, center-hall-plan farmhouse. It retains much of its historic fabric from its inception through additions typical of the 1920s (a modern kitchen, electricity, running water, and comfortable porches), reflecting the social and economic changes that followed the Civil War and preceded the Great Depression. Originally there was a small one-bay pedimented front porch facing south and a shed-roofed back porch of unknown length. After the Civil War, the owner moved a one-story law office to the rear porch for a kitchen and enclosed the rear porch into small rooms. He replaced the front porch with a wider one about 1890, then with a full-length porch with a shingled Bungalow-type balustrade in the 1920s. Montrose was the birthplace of the colorful Confederate general Roger Atkinson Pryor, and served as the home of the locally prominent Baskerville family.

William D. Haden built **Pleasant Grove** (Fluvanna County) in 1854. His family first settled in the county in the 1760s and Pleasant Grove was home to succeeding generations. Haden constructed the two-story brick house when the Greek Revival was in full swing in Virginia, but the imposing structure is unusually conservative in its architectural detailing and seems to mimic the building practices of at least a quarter century before. These features include a mousetooth cornice, architrave moldings, and a delicate stair with paneled spandrel. The outdoor kitchen with its robust chimney and worn siding, albeit much patched through the years, is a picturesque specimen, all the more so thanks to a simple delicate colonnade connecting it to the main house. A simple frame smokehouse is the only other outbuilding. The Haden family cemetery is also located there. Pleasant Grove is now the centerpiece of a county-owned recreation area.

Recoleta (City of Charlottesville) is a Spanish Colonial Revival house built in 1940 for University of Virginia music professor Harry Rogers Pratt and his wife, Agnes Edwards Rothery Pratt, a prolific writer of travel books. She also wrote three books on her adopted home of Virginia: *Houses Virginians Have Loved*, *New Roads in Old Virginia*, and *A Fitting Habitation*. The last book reveals the

Pleasant Grove, Fluvanna County

sophisticated design process behind Recoleta's creation. The house was modeled on South American courtyard houses the Pratts had admired on their travels, but it also incorporated such influences as California Mission–style designs and Scandinavian folk architecture. The Pratts retained Charlottesville architect Charles Benjamin Baker, who designed for them a two-story house of cinderblock construction painted to simulate aged stucco. A red tile roof, a garden front with patio and loggias, rounded corner fireplaces, and wooden, stone, and wrought-iron architectural ornaments collected abroad add to the house's charm.

Ridge Street Historic District (City of Charlottesville) has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1982 as a part of the Charlottesville multiple property documentation form, which recorded much of the city's historic architecture. An administrative error left the district off the *Virginia Landmarks Register*, but interest in state rehabilitation tax credits prompted city officials to seek designation in 2003. The residential district occupies four blocks just south of downtown and contains historic structures dating from the mid-1800s through the 1890s. Its ridge-top location attracted wealthy families who built stately Victorian-style houses there. The Ridge Street neighborhood was integrated even before the Civil War. A free black man owned property there as early as 1842 and, when the street was extended, its southern end was one of the city's most fashionable African American neighborhoods. The district is relatively unchanged and remains a cohesive black community.

The **Saint Paul's Chapel School** (Brunswick County) is listed under the Rosenwald Schools in Virginia multiple property documentation form. The Julius Rosenwald Fund helped construct the school during the philanthropic program's early, formative years. Completed in 1920, the building is a one-room, weather-boarded school with a small covered porch. Of the 13 schools constructed in Brunswick County with Rosenwald Fund support, Saint Paul's School is the only one-room example. The others were larger, having two or three teachers each. Saint Paul's School was built for $1,500; the African American community contributed $450, the public $750, and the Rosenwald Fund $300. Saint Paul's School appears to have been constructed on private—not public—land, as was required during the later years of the Fund.

St. Paul's Chapel School, Brunswick County

The **Scott House** (City of Richmond), at 909 West Franklin Street, is one of Richmond's most important architectural survivors from the great age of American patronage called the American Renaissance (1876–1914). The American Renaissance movement took shape at the time of the nation's Centennial, when American merchant princes and their architects laid claim to the artistic wealth of centuries past. So it was with the Scott family and their architect Henry Baskervill of the firm of Noland & Baskervill. Scott family members are significant figures in Richmond's historic preservation movement. Sisters Elisabeth Scott Bocock and Mary Ross Scott Reed and their cousin Mary Wingfield Scott combined their resources, social connections, love of history, and passion for preservation to save Richmond's historic buildings. Now owned by Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) the Scott House is undergoing a sensitive restoration for use as VCU office space.

Scottsville Historic District Boundary Increase (Albemarle County) includes much of the town of Scottsville from the James River north and west over the town's hills and bluffs. The beginnings of the town date to the early 1730s when Edward Scott purchased land there adjacent to a horseshoe bend in the James River. Ten years later, it became the county seat because of its central location. In the 1750s, when Albemarle was divided into five smaller counties, Scottsville, thereafter at Albemarle's southern edge, ceased to be the county seat. The town's commercial success resulted from north-south traffic utilizing a ferry and east-west traffic along the James River and Kanawha Canal. The canal and most of the industrial buildings were completely destroyed during the Civil War. The district includes a variety of commercial, residential, public, factory and warehouse buildings in the Georgian, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles.

The **Stanardsville Historic District** (Greene County) represents the county seat's growth from a small late-18th-century settlement to a critical crossroads at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is one of a few courthouse towns established along the Piedmont's transportation routes that remain intact. The district includes the area originally platted by William Stanard in 1794 as a speculative development. The Courthouse Square and the commercial blocks on Main Street, Bank Street, and Stanard Street are associated with the town's first period of growth after it became the county seat in 1838. Stanardsville's 19th- and 20th-century public, commercial, and residential architectural styles include Classical Revival, Queen Anne, Carpenter Gothic, and Bungalow, as well as vernacular forms. The town benefited from the New Deal and the Works Progress Administration when the establishment of Shenandoah National Park in 1936 secured its position as the gateway to the Blue Ridge.

Staunton River Bridge Fortification, Halifax County

The **Staunton River Bridge Fortification** (Halifax County) is a rare example of a well-preserved Civil War–era star fort. Associated with the defense of the Staunton River railroad bridge, the site includes remnants of a star-shaped earthen fortification (Fort Hill), rifle trenches to the north and west, and a Confederate artillery battery most likely constructed after the Battle of Staunton River Bridge. During the Civil War, the Roanoke and Danville Railroad bridge was a covered wooden structure of great importance to the Confederates who relied on the railroad for supplies. On June 25, 1864, the bridge was the object of a Union cavalry raid, during which the raiders destroyed track to the north. A rag-tag band of convalescing Confederate soldiers, regular troops, and local "old men and boys" repulsed several attacks and saved the bridge.

The **United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) Maury Street Marker** (City of

Richmond) is listed under the UDC Commemorative Highway Markers along the Jefferson Davis Highway in Virginia multiple property documentation form. The Elliott Grays Chapter of the UDC erected the marker in 1935 at the intersection of Maury Street and Jefferson Davis Highway, U.S. Route 1, in South Richmond, to commemorate the location of some of the city's inner defenses. The marker is of gray granite, 45 inches tall, 25 inches wide, and 9 inches thick. "Jefferson Davis Highway Erected by Elliott Grays Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy 1935" is carved on the front of the marker. Like other markers along Jefferson Davis Highway, the Maury Street Marker conveys the feeling of a more sedate age of travel in Virginia and reveals its origins as one of a series of memorials that marked a once-popular travel route.

The **Virginia State Capital Updated Nomination** (City of Richmond) documents changes to the National Historic Landmark building designed by Thomas Jefferson with assistance from French architect Charles-Louis Clerisseau. The Virginia State Capitol houses the oldest legislative body in the United States. The Capitol is nationally significant as the seat of government of the Commonwealth of Virginia. It has served as the state capitol since it was first occupied in 1788, and was the capital of the Confederacy from 1861 to April 1865. It is also nationally significant as the first Classical Revival capitol built in America, one that set the stage for many to follow. Jefferson's Capitol, modeled on the Roman temple form, is at the heart of the current Capitol complex. The 1904–1906 flanking wings are set back from the original building, and are designed in a sympathetic Classical Revival mode. One-story hyphens, constructed in the 1904–1906 expansion to connect the wings to the main block, were expanded in 1962–1964.

The **Watkins House** (Charlotte County), home of prominent local citizen William B. Watkins, is a transitional Federal–Greek Revival, two-story, three-bay, frame I-house constructed in the 1840s with a rear addition constructed about 1851. It has a diminutive Tuscan portico and illustrates the transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival styles as exhibited in the local building tradition. The end chimneys of the main block are topped by pairs of hexagonal chimney stacks. This treatment is found on a small group of houses in the county and is assumed to be the work of a local mason, probably in the 1850s. William B. Watkins, an attorney and an active church member, owned extensive acreage in Charlotte County. He served in several military capacities and was a member of the Virginia General Assembly. He was primarily responsible for founding one of the first county school boards in Virginia.

Roanoke Region

Bleak Hill (Franklin County) reflects the farm life of a county political family during the 19th

Watkins House, Charlotte County

Bleak Hill, Franklin County

and 20th centuries. The property once belonged to Peter Saunders, Sr., one of the county's founding justices. At his death it passed to his son, Judge Fleming Saunders, who built a house about 1815 that burned in 1830 (after the fire, the family lived in a slave cabin for a while). His son Peter Saunders, an attorney, inherited the property. He and his wife, Elizabeth, built the house that now stands, a strong example of the Italianate villa style, completed by 1858. One of their sons, Edward, served on the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. Another son, William Dabney Saunders, continued to farm at Bleak Hill while serving as Professor of Dairying at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

The **Bourne-Hale House** (Grayson County) exemplifies the lifeways of the early settlers of mountainous southwestern Virginia. Built about 1830, the log dwelling is located on the 98-acre Meadow View Farm in Spring Valley, surrounded by meadows, hills, and mountains. Knob Fork Creek crosses the one-lane, half-mile-long private road leading to the house. The two-story, rectangular, weatherboarded building has a fieldstone foundation, a one-story, three-bay porch with square wooden columns, nine-over-six and six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and a gable roof with pressed-metal shingles. A brick chimney on each end of the house supports two interior fireplaces. The interior walls and ceiling are plastered, except for one room sheathed with horizontal boards. Wainscoting and molded trim are in each room, with Federal-style mantels in two rooms. The house is among the few well-preserved log dwellings in the county.

Buffalo Forge (Rockbridge County) was a regional center of antebellum iron production using slaves to labor at the forge and the associated plantation. William Weaver owned the ironworks from the 1820s until his death in 1863; Weaver's nephew-in-law, Daniel C. E. Brady, and subsequent Brady heirs operated it thereafter. From the 1830s until the end of the Civil War, from 40 to 100 slaves (and as many as 64 hired slaves) worked in iron manufacturing and agricultural production annually. The industrial and agricultural records of management and slave-labor production and life survive. So do the Weaver-Brady residence, several slave dwellings, and agricultural buildings. Archaeological sites include the forge, sawmill, gristmill, stables, dairy, corncrib, blacksmith shop, coppersmith shop, post office, slave quarters, barns, carriage house, and a covered bridge over Buffalo Creek. All of these resources make Buffalo Forge a property of exceptional historic significance in the Roanoke region.

Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge County

Located at 406 West Stuart Drive, the **Dr. Virgil Cox House** (City of Galax) is one of a handful of large houses built overlooking downtown Galax during the first dozen years of the town's history. Built about 1913 for W. E. Cox, the frame house features a complex form with gabled and polygonal projections and a hipped roof associated with the earlier Queen Anne style; some details, such as the Tuscan columns on the wraparound porch, are Colonial Revival. The terraced lot features an original garage as well as a boxwood garden. By 1936, the property became the residence and office of Dr. Virgil Cox, who in 1952 established the Blue Ridge Hospital and Clinic to treat emergencies, serious illnesses, and maternity cases. Between 1962 and 1965, Dr. Cox served in the Virginia House of Delegates and was largely responsible for the legislation that created Grayson Highlands State Park.

The **Derby Historic District** (Wise County) is in a coal company town built along the narrow bottomland of Preacher Creek four miles north of the corporate headquarters and supply centers at Appalachia and Big Stone Gap. The lowest section, actually the upper part of the now-vanished adjacent colliery known as Arno, consists of a row of eight frame, one-story, four-bay, single-family dwellings on the south side of the road and two similar houses on the north. These houses have two central doors flanked by original six-over-six sash windows, tile foundation, central chimney, and gabled asphalt shingle roofs. The town's residential and institutional buildings primarily date from the period from 1922 to 1952. They were carefully designed and constructed to attract and retain coal workers, using unusual and innovative building forms and materials.

Hamilton Schoolhouse (Rockbridge County) is an antebellum single-pen log structure situated on the east bank of South Buffalo Creek. The building is very well preserved and its historic setting is virtually undisturbed. Inside are whitewashed log walls, flush boards on the ceiling, and unfinished pine floorboards. The schoolhouse represents the self-sustaining independence of the tiny South Buffalo Creek community, as well as the hardships of rural life and the difficulties encountered in securing an education during the 19th and early 20th centuries in a remote, mountainous region. It is a rare surviving precursor of the many log schoolhouses that were built throughout the south in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It may be the last antebellum "old field" school built before the Civil War in Virginia.

Hill Grove School (Pittsylvania County) provided primary education for students in the local African American community before public school integration occurred in the 1960s. In 1912, Alec Cook and his wife, Emma, donated a one-acre lot near the rural community of Hurt

Hamilton Schoolhouse, Rockbridge County

Locust Hill, Pittsylvania County

for the school. The two-room frame schoolhouse was completed in 1915. A standing-seam metal roof covers the weatherboarded structure, which rests on a fieldstone foundation. The school continued in use until 1964, when it was abandoned and later acquired by a church.

Craftsman Enoch Johnson built **Locust Hill** (Pittsylvania County), a two-and-a-half story Swiss Gothic–style Victorian cottage, for Samuel Marion Stone between 1859 and 1861. Its steeply pitched roof incorporates two central chimneys and four gables decorated in ornamental bargeboard. The original portion of Locust Hill has a symmetrical plan with two parlors on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second. Stone's granddaughter built a rear addition to the main house during the early 1930s. Numerous secondary structures survive, including a tavern, a servant's quarters, and a gristmill. A dam, a family cemetery, and the ruins of an 18th-century house are also located on the property. Locust Hill stands on the site of Ward's Tavern, an ordinary started about 1772 by British pioneer John Ward.

The **North Danville Historic District** (City of Danville) is primarily residential with a small commercial district along North Main Street, the central corridor. The city of Danville developed south of the Dan River during the late 18th century as a tobacco marketing, manufacturing, and distribution center. North Danville arose across the river as a separate town in the 1870s and was annexed to Danville in 1896. Three blocks of primarily two-story, brick commercial buildings line the southern portion of North Main Street, while mostly frame, two-story Victorian-era dwellings line

Pleasant Grove, Roanoke County

the northern end. Side streets contain a variety of working- and middle-class dwellings dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The buildings in the district reflect a variety of architectural styles including Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Bungalow designs. A large number of Folk Victorian and vernacular forms are also represented.

The **Old Turner Place** (Henry County) is located just west of the small village of Henry on a creek called Larkin's Branch. A two-story log house with tall sandstone chimneys and a log smokehouse, both dating to the late 18th or early 19th centuries, are on the property. Together, they exemplify early farmhouse and dependency construction in the region. The house is a fine example of a log hall-parlor-plan house that was commonly built in southwestern Virginia until the second quarter of the 19th century. It is a rare survivor that maintains the distinctive attributes of an early American folk dwelling. Although the farm suffered from military raids at the close of the Civil War in April 1865, the buildings endured and the property has continuously remained in possession of Turner family heirs.

The Joseph Deyerle House, **Pleasant Grove** (Roanoke County), was the heart of an antebellum farm located on the Roanoke River, a few miles west of Salem on the north side of the Great Valley Road. The brick Greek Revival–style house and several dependencies survive in remarkably good condition and constitute one of the most intact examples of historic domestic architecture in the Roanoke Valley. Pleasant Grove is significant for architecture and agriculture because of the contributions of Joseph Deyerle (1799–1877) and his son James Crawford Deyerle (1825–1897) to the fields of architecture and building in southwestern Virginia, and because of Joseph Deyerle's success and prominence as a farmer. The Deyerles built Pleasant Grove after fulfilling a contract for the brickwork of the Main Building at Roanoke College in Salem in 1847.

The **Stephen B. Quillen House** (Russell County) is a two-story wood-frame house in the Queen Anne style, with a wraparound front porch set over a rusticated limestone foundation. It is located on a corner lot at Church and Lively Streets in one of the original neighborhoods of the town of Lebanon. It was one of the first houses built in the neighborhood. The

house has a steep and irregular hipped roof with lower cross gables, cutaway bay windows, and simple door and window treatments. Inside, the house retains all of its refined red oak woodwork. Local builder and businessman Nathan W. Easterly constructed the house in 1912 as a speculative business venture. Six years later, Russell County attorney and former Lebanon mayor Stephen B. Quillen bought it.

The **Sanders Farm** (Wythe County), located on U.S. Route 52 near Fosters Falls, boasts a large collection of architectural resources dating from about 1880 through the mid-20th century. The Victorian farmhouse, distinguished by its ornamental gables and porches and interior plaster ceilings, was built for John P. M. Sanders, a leader in the area's iron industry. Near the house stand a vaulted stone springhouse and brick servants' quarters, and farther off are log and frame farm buildings, a tenant house, and a store. In the late 1880s the Hematite Iron Co. began extracting hematite iron ore from the property. Visible from the Sanders Farm are several notable structures: the early-19th-century Shot Tower, one of the region's best-known historic landmarks; the 1880s Cripple Creek rail line bed; and the twin New River bridges of Interstate 77.

The **Walter McDonald Sanders House** (Tazewell County) is situated on College Avenue, formerly the Cumberland-Fincastle Turnpike, in the town of Bluefield. It is a large, fashionable, brick Queen Anne–style house, completed in 1896. Its complicated geometry and fine decorative detailing indicate the trappings of financial success in the late-Victorian period. A limestone springhouse, small frame dwelling, smokehouse, and granary are of the same period as the house. These buildings, on a two-acre parcel, are all that is left of a 3,000-acre farm that the Sanders family operated. The remaining property is today surrounded by commercial development and skirted by the four-lane U.S. Route 460 bypass. The Graham Historical Society is restoring the house for use as a museum and community center.

The **Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park's Rufus A. Ayers House** (Wise County) faces West First Street in the Poplar Hill neighborhood of Big Stone Gap. It was built in 1894–1895. The Commonwealth of Virginia acquired it in 1946 and opened it as a museum two years later. Two-and-a-half stories high and five bays wide, the house was constructed of brown sandstone on a limestone basement. It is essentially Queen Anne in style, although modifications to the roof and the loss of a wraparound veranda altered its original appearance early in the 20th century. Behind the house stands a two-story carriage house. The dwelling and landscaped grounds, enclosed

Spring Dale, Pulaski County

Thomas Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford County

by an original stone wall, occupy the crest of a terrace overlooking downtown Big Stone Gap.

Spring Dale (Pulaski County), near Dublin, is an elegant brick mansion built in 1856–1857 for David Shall McGavock, one of the county's most prominent antebellum farmers. The house is two stories high with a full basement, and was designed in a late-Greek Revival–Italianate style. Distinguishing exterior features include its Ionic porch with bracketed cornice, foundation walls of dry-laid, finely-cut limestone, extraordinarily large windows, and a shallow hipped roof with wide, bracketed eaves. Interior features include decorative plasterwork, faux-grained paneled doors, marbleized wooden mantels and baseboards, and the remnants of a dumbwaiter. The tract also includes an impressive brick smokehouse and a refined frame barn, as well as ruins of the circa 1768 Samuel Cecil house and kitchen just across the creek from the house. Spring Dale served as a hospital after the Battle of Cloyds Mountain in 1864 during the Civil War.

The **Stonega Historic District** (Wise County) recognizes one of the earliest and most long-lived of the coal company towns in the mountains of Southwest Virginia. The town, founded in 1896, was constructed along the narrow bottomland along Callahan's Creek four miles north of the corporate headquarters and supply centers at Appalachia and Big Stone Gap. It spreads along both sides of the road that follows the creek and the railroad track to the head of the valley. The surviving buildings are grouped in three clusters: Red Row, a historically black neighborhood of double houses at the upper end of the town; a central section of groups of mostly double houses known as the Park, Quality Row, and Hunktown; and Midway, a slightly later row of single-family homes near the entrance to the valley. Residential and institutional structures date from 1895 to 1952, built using unusual and innovative building forms and materials.

Associated with the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the **Thomas Methodist Episcopal Chapel** (Bedford County) is a rare surviving example of a formally designed small Greek-temple-form church. Prominent rural Bedford County citizens had it constructed in 1844 by local craftsman in a vernacular Greek Revival style. It remains a one-story, one-room, rectangular-plan,

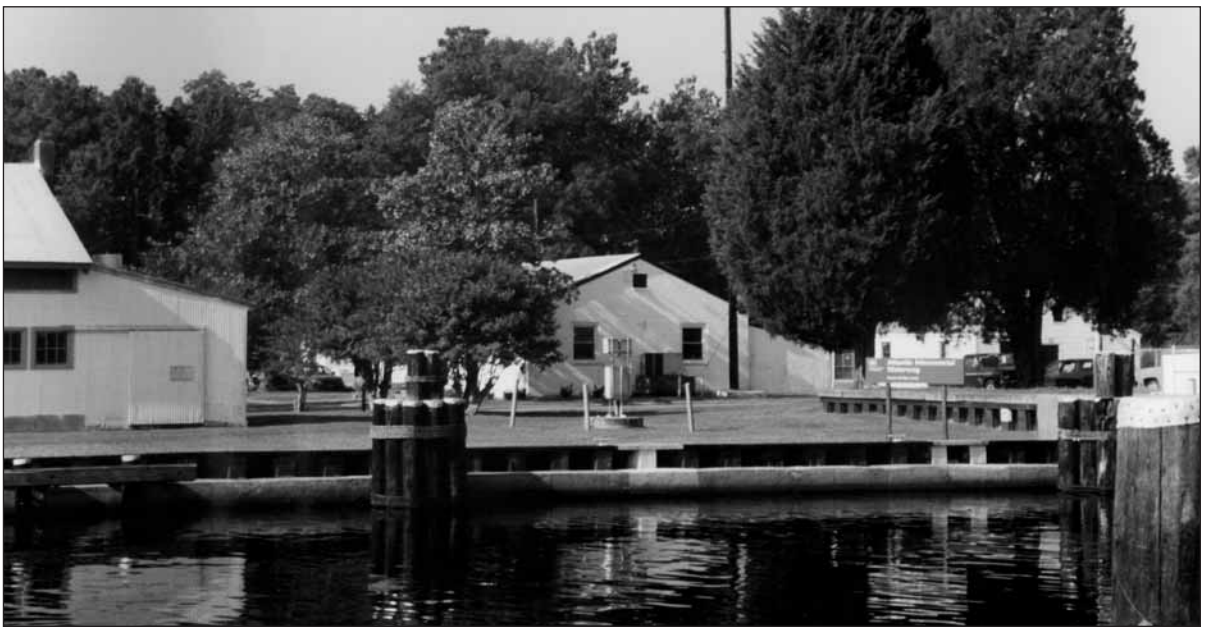
brick building with a three-bay facade and a pedimented front-gable roof. The setting of the church and the view from the churchyard also are remarkable. The impressive Peaks of Otter loom large above the small, partially wooded knoll on which the chapel is situated. The area remains sparsely populated to this day, leaving the surrounding landscape unspoiled, and the chapel's association with the distant past remains intact.

Walnut Grove (Washington County) overlooks Lee Highway, U.S. Route 11, approximately eight miles west of Abingdon. Colonel Robert Preston, a Scots-Irish pioneer, constructed Walnut Grove about 1815; the house is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Washington County and was once the center of a large, prosperous farm. Col. Preston, the first Washington County surveyor, laid out the streets of Abingdon when the town became the county seat. The Prestons and the Sheffeys (into which family the Prestons married) owned the property from the early 19th century until 2000. The dwelling is a two-story timber-frame house covered with wooden weatherboard with a one-story porch across the front and large limestone chimneys on both gable ends. A one-story lean-to addition on the north side of the house probably dates to the first half of the 20th century. The Bristol Historical Association has proposed relocating and restoring the house.

Tidewater Region

The linear **Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Historic District** (City of Chesapeake) is significant for transportation, engineering, and military history, with the period of significance being 1775–1953. The beginning date includes the Battle of Great Bridge fought there in 1775. Later, the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, completed in 1859, provided an inland route for maritime traffic between Norfolk and Portsmouth and North Carolina's Albemarle Sound. The canal is significant for several engineering advances: it was the first Virginia canal built entirely with steam-powered dredging equipment, and the Great Bridge Lock was the largest such lock on the East Coast. In 1913, the federal government purchased the canal. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has since constructed a maintenance complex, the 600-foot-long Great Bridge Canal lock that replaced the 1859 lock in 1932, the 1943 Great Bridge Bridge, and the 1951 North Landing Bridge. The canal remains a major transportation artery for commercial traffic.

Bushfield (Westmoreland County) is a two-and-a-half story, Flemish-bond brick mansion designed by noted architect Waddy Butler Wood. Wood enlarged an 18th-century single-pile dwelling in 1916, incorporating features that reflected the property's association with the



Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Historic District, City of Chesapeake

Cessford, Northampton County

family of George Washington. Bushfield was originally the homestead of John Bushrod and John Augustine Washington, George Washington's brother. The massive brick building has a monumental portico on the facade and lantern on the roof similar to Mount Vernon's that were added prior to Wood's renovation. Symmetrical flank wings exhibit Colonial Revival details, such as rounded arch windows. The interior features Classical fireplace surrounds and plaster cornices and walls.

Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation (City of Virginia Beach) is a Virginia Army National Guard facility located just south of the main resort area of Virginia Beach. The facility was laid out in 1911 and construction began in 1912. Currently, it occupies 327 acres. The first construction campaign in 1912 developed the rifle range and, although most of the associated buildings were demolished by World War II, the layout remains visible. In 1919, the U.S. Navy further developed the rifle ranges, and during World War II, the U.S. Army built most of the extant facility and named it Camp Pendleton. The buildings vary from large two-story frame barracks to smaller bungalow residences, as well as support buildings dating from the 1910s to 1930s and World War II–era temporary buildings. The post reflects the National Guard's evolution in Virginia during the first half of the 20th century.

The second tower for the **Cape Henry Light Station** (City of Virginia Beach) is listed under the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for Light Stations in the United States. It was built in 1881 and is located on the south side of the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. The main lighthouse has a granite foundation that supports a 163-foot-tall tower shaped in the form of a truncated frustum of an octagon. It is surmounted by a one-story black iron lantern containing a first-order Fresnel lens. The light station complex includes three keeper's dwellings built about 1881, an 1881 brick fog signal building (one of only a few such pre-20th-century structures extant on the East Coast), a 1892 brick oil house, a 1905 coal house, and a 1935 fog signal testing laboratory. Though most of the secondary buildings have been modified, few light stations possess such a

variety of intact buildings.

Situated on five acres at the edge of Eastville, **Cessford** (Northampton County) was built about 1801 and bought by Dr. John Kerr about 1832. After Kerr died in 1857, George Kerr, his son, inherited the property. In 1861, when the U.S. Army occupied the Eastern Shore, George Kerr fled the area. On July 23, 1862, Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood established his headquarters at Cessford and remained there throughout the war. The Kerrs returned in 1865. The Flemish-bond brick Federal home stands two-and-a-half stories high, with central pedimented porches on the north and south facades. The two-story brick addition contains a sitting room and kitchen on the first floor with a narrow stairway leading to the cook's quarters on the second floor. The kitchen retains its original large fireplace with two iron cranes and hooks. Nearby are the remains of the support complex: a smokehouse, a slave quarters/kitchen, and a utility building.

Clifton (Northumberland County) is a two-story weatherboarded residence with brick nogging that was built in 1785 for Landon Carter II. The house, three outbuildings, farmland, and interspersed woods occupy part of the vast Virginia holdings of Robert "King" Carter. The original house has a central chimney and an end-gable roof. In the early 1800s, two one-story additions with end chimneys were appended to the east and west ends. One of these additions was removed in the 1860s, and later replaced with a side porch. After building the house, Landon and Catherine Tayloe Carter lived there for a decade before moving to the Carter ancestral home, Sabine Hall, in Richmond County. During several periods in its history Clifton has been used as a "get-away" or hunting lodge. Clifton remained in the Carter family until 1842 when it was sold to James Armistead Palmer, and it is still owned by the Palmer family.

The **Franklin Historic District Boundary Increase** (City of Franklin) will expand the previously registered district to include the Camp Family Homestead and the Poplar Springs Cemetery, which are located directly northwest of the current boundary. The three-acre Camp Family Homestead has been associated with the Camp family since George Camp, Jr., acquired it in 1826. All of the founding members of the Camp Manufacturing Company, now part of International Paper Corporation, grew up there before forming the company in 1887. The Camp family is still closely connected to the Homestead and the

Monumental Methodist Church, City of Portsmouth

city of Franklin. The 13-acre Poplar Springs Cemetery has been the final resting place for the citizens of Franklin since 1883. Among those buried there are three of the Camp brothers and at least 62 Confederate States of America veterans.

Monumental Methodist Church (City of Portsmouth), home of the oldest continuously meeting Methodist congregation in the South, is situated at the corner of Dinwiddie and Queen Streets in Old Towne Portsmouth Historic District. A 186-foot-high two-part central tower dominates the facade of the five-bay brick-and-stucco Victorian Gothic church. The sanctuary's gable roof and the tower's exterior are covered in slate. Richmond architect Albert Lawrence West (1825–1892) designed the church, which was built between 1874 and 1876 on the foundations of an earlier 1831 structure that burned in 1864. A brick, cinderblock, and concrete Sunday school building was added to the back of the sanctuary in 1954. The interior is unchanged except that the organ was moved from the center balcony in the tower to the large gothic niche at the front of the church in 1898, and early in the 20th century paneled wood replaced the wrought iron that surrounded the balconies.

Isaac Murray built the **Thomas Murray House** (City of Virginia Beach) house for his son about 1791 in what is now the Elizabeth River Shores area of Virginia Beach. The house, a brick gambrel-roofed dwelling, is the sole survivor of the houses that Isaac Murray constructed for each of his three sons. An interior chimney is at each end of the house, and the roof has five dormer windows on each side. Inside, a central-hall stairway leads to the second floor. Four identically designed mantles and original heart pine floors remain throughout. The property also includes the original well and several outbuildings including a carriage house, a smokehouse, and a well cupola added in the 1980s on original foundations. Although the house has electricity, plumbing, central heat, and air conditioning, most of the historic fabric remains intact.

The **Nansemond County Training School** (City of Suffolk) is listed under the Rosenwald Schools in Virginia multiple property documentation form. The school is a one-story brick building on a partial basement and capped with a tin hipped roof. Constructed in 1924, the main building consists of a central block with a recessed covered porch and flanking wings. Like the exterior, the interior has three main sections. There is little ornamentation on either the outside or the inside. Built to house the first public African American high school in Nansemond County, the school included both the primary and secondary grades. The school was largely funded by public money, but also received a contribution from the Julius Rosenwald Fund to pay for construction. A secondary wood-frame building built as a cafeteria and later a classroom is also on the grounds.

The **Newport News Middle Ground Light Station** (City of Newport News) is listed under the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for Light Stations in the United States. It is one of the oldest caisson lighthouses in Virginia waters, and rests on a wooden caisson that supports a round 25-foot-diameter and 56-foot-high cast-iron foundation cylinder. The integral tower-dwelling is a cast-iron, three-story conical-shaped superstructure, 29 feet in height and 21 feet in diameter at the base, on which is mounted a one-story circular watch room surmounted by an octagonal lantern. Both Newport News Middle Ground and Thimble Shoal light stations retain a roof over the lower gallery, a feature once common to many caisson-type lighthouses but frequently removed. The lighthouse, owned and managed by the U.S. Coast Guard, is located in about 15 feet of water on the western end of Newport News Middle Ground in Hampton Roads, Newport News.

Erected in a symmetrical late Federal style, **Prospect** (Middlesex County) probably was built in stages between 1820 and 1850. The main building is a three-story, weatherboarded, gable-roofed dwelling with two 38-foot-high chimneys abutting either end of the five-bay facade. It has identical gable-roofed porticos on both back and front. Unlike some other houses in the area to which newer rooms and decorative touches have been added, Prospect has retained the integrity of its exterior and interior design. Taking its name from its 19th-century view of extensive open fields that over-

Prospect, Middlesex County

looked the Rappahannock River, Locklies Creek, and Meacham Creek, the property includes a 19th-century carriage house, an early 1900s farm shed, and the original brick-lined well. The house and its outbuildings have retained their rural setting amid stands of evergreen and deciduous trees.

The **William Rand Tavern** (Isle of Wight County) is a rare example of colonial-era tavern construction and among the few remaining taverns located near a colonial courthouse. Opened as a tavern in 1759 and still in use today, the five-bay, two-story building was constructed about 1752 and was the earliest tavern in the town of Smithfield. The foundation and first story are parged brick and the second story is frame clad in weatherboard. The roof is hipped and clad in standing-seam metal with parged brick chimneys at the building ends. The interior plan is single-pile, single-loaded corridor with a perpendicular addition to the rear. The rooms flanking the hall have simple mantels flanked by windows. Constructed in 1922–1923, the rear addition is oriented perpendicular to the original 1752 building. The tavern's original mantels, windows in the formal parlor, and first-story room configuration have all been retained.

Saint Matthew's Episcopal Church (Essex County) is located in the rural town of Champlain. Construction began in 1861 but the Civil War halted work until 1865. The brick church was consecrated in 1870, and served the residents for a century until its conversion to a general store in 1970. Saint Matthew's simple rectangular design and unpretentious exterior closely resemble Virginia's colonial Anglican churches. The exterior exhibits three distinct brick bonds. The foundation is composed of five-course American bond, and the walls are of three-course American bond and Flemish bond. Inside, the church possesses features that distinguish it as a 19th-century building, such as the absence of a projecting pulpit and reader's desk, as well as the lack of a southern entrance. The interior is relatively simple, placing the focus on worship, not ornamentation. Saint Matthew's remains an excellent example of colonial-style architecture built in the 19th century.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westmoreland County

St. Peter's Episcopal Church (Westmoreland County) is a Gothic Revival–style brick structure that has been in continuous use since its construction in 1848–1849. The rear addition of 1860 includes a vestry room. It was at this time that the Angus Dei stained-glass window was added and the pulpits and chancel were changed to their present form, all from plans drawn by Dr. William Wirt. The exposed cross-beamed ceiling and roof were constructed in 1882–1883. Stained-glass windows were also installed then and the two doors opening from the vestibule to two aisles in the nave were changed to the present single-entry door and center aisle. These changes formed a Gothic gable front with finished moldings and brackets. Norris & Garner, builders and contractors from St. Mary's County, Maryland, performed this work on the church.

The **Henry Saunders House** (Isle of Wight County), built for Henry Saunders around 1796, is a story-and-a-half, three-bay, hall-parlor plan, beaded weatherboard house. The dwelling is distinguished by bracketed Flemish-bond brick gable-end walls and rests on a raised brick basement. The gable roof has modern wooden shingles with a box cornice and classical bed molds at the roofline. Three gabled dormers light the south slope of the roof. A frame lean-to wing with a room and a porch was added in the 19th century, when a one-story kitchen wing was also appended to the eastern end of the dwelling. In size and in numbers and kinds of spaces, the house resembled those owned by other late-18th-century Isle of Wight farmers who fell just below the countywide and statewide elite. Some of the interior architectural elements are displayed at the Smithsonian Institution to illustrate the life of late-18th-century Tidewater farmers.

The **Smith Point Light Station** (Northumberland County) is listed under the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for Light Stations in the United States. It consists of a wooden caisson supporting a cast-iron foundation cylinder filled with concrete, surmounted by an octagonal two-story brick dwelling. A one-story square tower rises 30 feet above the top of the cylinder, surmounted by an iron lantern. Smith Point

and Wolf Trap used the same plans and are each integral with all functions combined in one building. Only 11 pneumatic caisson lighthouses were built in the United States including Smith Point and Wolf Trap. The lighthouse stands in about 20 feet of water on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay about 2.5 miles east-southeast of Smith Point.

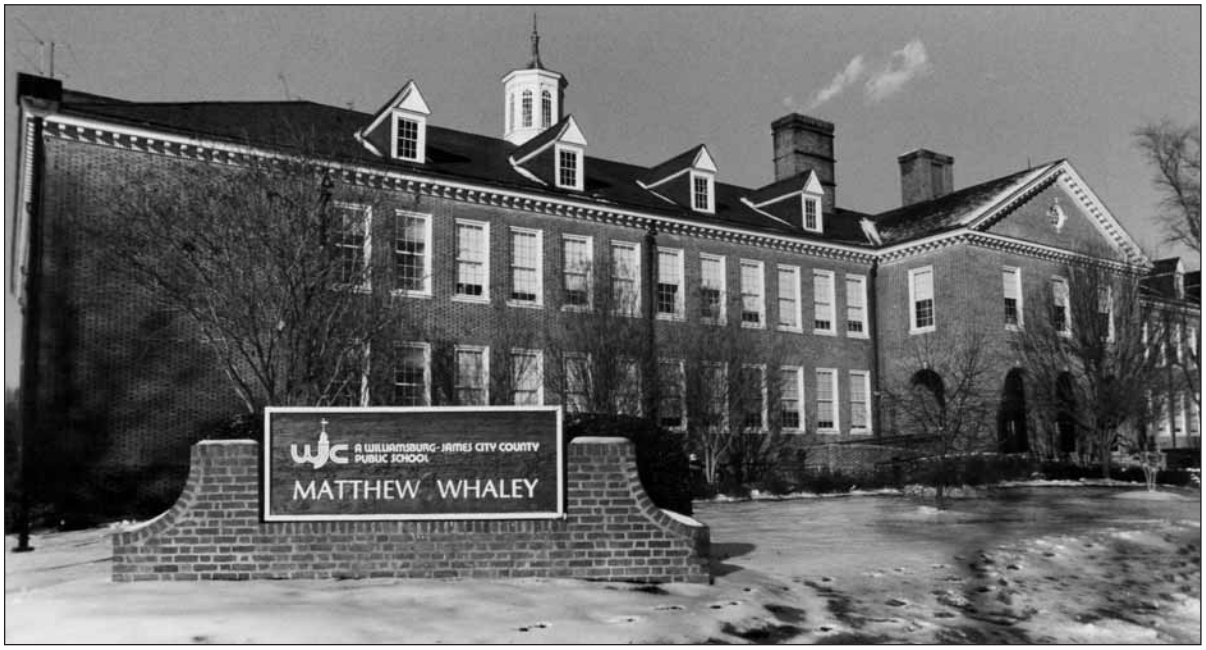
The **Thimble Shoal Light Station** (City of Hampton) is listed under the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for Light Stations in the United States. It consists of a wooden caisson supporting a 42-foot-diameter, cement-filled, cast-iron foundation cylinder that is surmounted by a cast-iron integral tower-dwelling, a three-story conical-shaped superstructure on which is mounted a one-story cylindrical, helical-bar lantern. Both Thimble Shoal and Newport News Middle Ground retain a roof over the lower gallery, a feature once common to many caisson-type lighthouses but frequently removed. The lighthouse is located in about 11 feet of water on the north side of the channel of Hampton Roads off Horseshoe, in the Chesapeake Bay.

Smith Point Light Station, Northumberland County

William H. Vincent constructed the **Vincent House** (Southampton County) in 1889 as the first dwelling in newly formed Capron on Main Street. The same family occupied the large two-story resident for three generations until 2001, influencing the development of the community. Originally depicting the Eastlake style of ornamentation, including a wraparound porch with turned columns, balusters, spindle bands, and gingerbread, the house evolved with later additions and the removal of the balusters, much of the gingerbread, and turned porch columns (replaced with classical Doric columns about 1909). Vincent brought industry to the area and by partnering with G. W. Truitt began the Vincent-Truitt Lumber Company in 1889. His grandson, state senator William Vincent Rawlings, began heading the precursor to the Virginia Peanut Farmers Association, Inc., in 1950. He converted a garage on the property to a two-room office for use as the association's headquarters, which it remains.

Richmond architect Charles M. Robinson designed the **Matthew Whaley School** (City of Williamsburg), completed in 1930, in a restrained adaptation of his favored Georgian Revival style. Located at the end of Nassau Street, adjacent to the reconstructed Governor's Palace, this monumental school building quickly became a local landmark of considerable architectural importance. The U-shaped building is the third in a series of Williamsburg schools named in memory of Matthew Whaley (1696–1705). The exterior boasts fine Flemish-bond brickwork with glazed headers trimmed with a modillion cornice, molded door and window surrounds, and a hipped slate roof pierced by gables and topped with a pair of glazed cupolas. Its well-detailed exterior and interiors have been carefully preserved with little alteration while being updated with unusual concern for architectural integrity.

The **Wolf Trap Light Station** (Matthews County) is listed under the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for Light Stations in the United States. It consists of a wooden caisson that supports a cast-iron



Matthew Whaley School, City of Williamsburg

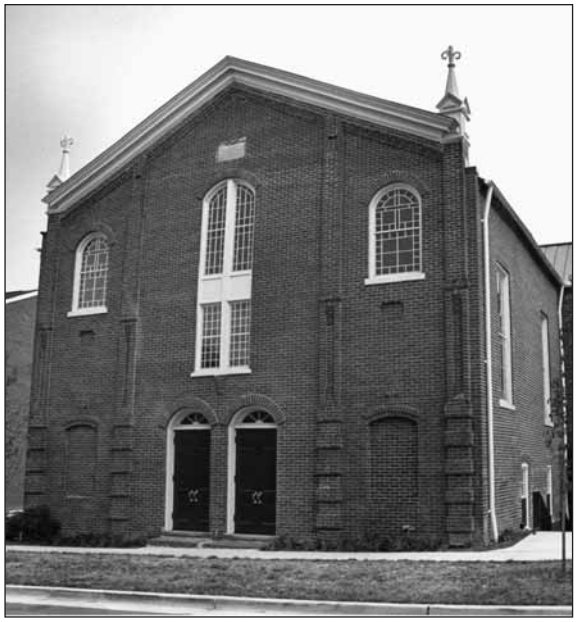
foundation cylinder and an octagonal two-story brick dwelling with a one-story square tower in turn supporting a cast-iron lantern. Wolf Trap and Smith Point light stations used the same plans and are each integral with all functions combined in one building. Only 11 pneumatic caisson lighthouses were built in the United States including Wolf Trap and Smith Point. Wolf Trap stands in about 16 feet of water on the east end of Wolf Trap Spit, on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay between the York and Rappahannock Rivers.

The **Woodville School** (Gloucester County) is a one-story, wood-framed building that occupies a one-acre tract adjacent to U.S. Route 17. It was financed in part by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, constructed in 1923, and later converted to residential use after its sale by the Gloucester County School Board in 1942. The exterior appearance of the school has varied little since it was first built, with the exception of some fenestration changes and the addition of two doors on the western facade. The interior received more extensive alterations, primarily in the 1940s, but the majority of the original fabric remains intact, including floors, doors, and vertical wainscoting. Two contributing outbuildings that may have served as a guesthouse or additional school building and a small shed are located to the southwest of the main building. Woodville School is Gloucester County's only well-preserved early-20th-century African American school building, and is a highly visible landmark of Gloucester's history.

Winchester Region

Alfred Street Baptist Church (City of Alexandria) is listed under the multiple property documentation form for African American Historic Resources of Alexandria, Virginia. The church is home to the oldest African American congregation in Alexandria and one of the oldest in the Washington area. Its 1880s facade is reminiscent of the Romanesque Revival, and it is highly likely that black craftsmen designed and built it. The church's educational branch was organized by 1820 to provide religious and secular instruction for both children and adult African Americans, despite legal restrictions on such activities. Its library was one of the first open to African Americans. A hospital during the Civil War, the building has been in continuous use for religious purposes since 1855. The congregation dates to 1803, when it held meetings in the homes of its members or along the banks of the Potomac River.

Ashville Historic District (Fauquier County) is located in the village of Ashville in a rural area of northwestern Fauquier County. The Reconstruction-era African American village generally fronts along Ashville and Old Ashville Roads and occupies approximately 23



Alfred Street Baptist Church, City of Alexandria

acres. The district is architecturally significant as a rare and relatively intact collection of buildings dating from 1870 to 1911. It contains nine properties, including a church, a school, a community cemetery, and several historic vernacular dwellings. This collection of buildings is one of the best-preserved African American communities in Fauquier County and illustrates Ashville's growth and development as an African American Reconstruction-era rural community.

Located on Chester Street in the previously registered Front Royal Historic District, the **Balthis House** (Warren County) is a vernacular interpretation of the Federal-style town house popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The two-story, three-bay, side-passage-plan building is clad in weatherboards and has a later brick rear ell and northern frame addition. The dwelling was probably built around 1787 for James Reid, one of the town's founders. E. C. Balthis became the owner in 1838 and probably built the additions. Dr. Bernard Samuels purchased the house in the mid-20th century and renovated it using architectural elements, such as mantels and baseboards, salvaged from razed houses on Chester Street. At the time, reusing architectural fabric from demolished historic buildings was a popular preservation ethic. The Warren Heritage Society became the owner of the house in 2000 and plans to open it as a house museum.

Beulah Baptist Church (City of Alexandria) is listed under the African American Historic Resources of Alexandria, Virginia, multiple property documentation form. The church is associated with African Americans for education and both social and religious civic developments. It was the first church organized in Alexandria after Federal troops occupied the city in 1861 and was the first contraband school that the church's founding members formed. Built in 1863, the church is a front gable-roofed, freestanding brick structure located at 320 South Washington Street on the edge of "the Bottoms," a historically African American neighborhood.

Boxwood Hill (Rappahannock County), a Federal-style two-story brick house, was built about 1833. The property is significant for architecture and social history. Constructed on land owned by George L. Carder, the house was built for a prosperous middling Rappahannock County farming family. Two of its notable design components include a two-door facade, which offered independent and selective access to the two principal rooms, and an original kitchen built into the cellar. Significant auxiliary buildings include a one-room log dwelling, a log shed, and a wood-framed barn.

Boyce Historic District (Clarke County) includes most of the historic, commercial, residential, religious, and educational buildings of the small town of Boyce, located in the northern Shenandoah Valley. Established in 1880 at

Boxwood Hill, Rappahannock County

Chapel Hill, Clarke County

the intersection of the newly constructed Shenandoah Valley Railroad and the Winchester–Berry's Ferry Turnpike, Boyce emerged as an important commercial center and shipping point for local farmers. The town's architectural fabric represents a rich variety of building types and styles typical of the late 19th and 20th centuries including the Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, and Craftsman styles as well as vernacular forms. The district includes 118 properties with buildings dating from 1880 to 1920 and reflects the town's period of greatest growth and development.

The **Buckingham Historic District Boundary Increase** (Arlington County) includes the buildings within the residential apartment community of Buckingham. Composed of six residential sections surrounding a commercial core, Buckingham was designed and constructed in six phases between 1937 and 1953. The complex is significant in the area of community planning and development as an example of a planned garden apartment complex that became a model for other planned residential developments marketed to members of the middle class. It is also architecturally significant as a unique garden apartment complex designed by noted architects Henry Wright, Albert Lueders, and Allan Kamstra. The expanded district includes 83 buildings built in the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles.

The earliest portion of **Chapel Hill** (Clarke County) is the two-story, Federal-style, central stone section of the present house, which was built for Dr. Charles Carter Byrd in 1824, a year after his mother deeded him the 168-acre tract. Philip Burwell, son of Nathaniel Burwell of nearby Carter Hall, bought the property in 1826. Its most distinguished 20th-century owner was Major General William "Wild Bill" Donovan, who purchased it in 1938, then engaged Washington, D.C., architect George L. Howe to remodel and enlarge the house in the Colonial Revival style. Howe added the one-and-a-half-story stone flanking wings. Several outbuildings, including a bank barn, stable, and groom's house, were also constructed at that time. During World War II, Donovan founded and directed the Office of Strategic Services, forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency. After his death in 1959, the property remained in the Donovan family until 1999.

Cobble Hill (Staunton City) sits on 196 acres within the city limits and consists of a well-preserved complex of late-19th-century agricultural buildings and an architecturally significant early-20th-century owner's residence, as well as two tenant farms. The property is significant for architecture and agriculture. The principal building is a two-and-a-half-story masonry house with a steep gabled roof and half-timbered accents that Staunton architect Sam Collins designed in the Tudor Revival and French Eclectic styles in 1936. A Collins-designed summerhouse and a cistern-topped tower were constructed at the same time in

keeping with the house. The grounds feature a formal garden and pond along with late-19th-century frame dairy and feed barns located near the house. The gambrel-roofed barn, built in 1937, is the first barn that Sam Collins designed. The farmland continues to be used for agriculture.

Columbia Forest Historic District (Arlington County) is a residential neighborhood significant as one of only 26 housing projects constructed in the United States by the Defense Homes Corporation between 1940 and 1945 and one of only three built in the Washington, D.C., area. Designed and built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between 1941 and 1942, the hilly wooded neighborhood contains concrete-block and brick detached single-family dwellings. These modest houses were leased to young officers and ranking officials with families during World War II and then sold as private residences after the war. The district contains 259 properties and is significant in the areas of community planning and development, and architecture.

Contentment (Rockingham County) is a large, symmetrical, two-story, Federal-style house situated on a small knoll a mile southeast of Mount Crawford in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley. The dwelling has undergone few changes since its construction in 1823 with bricks fired on site and laid in a Flemish-bond pattern on all four elevations. The five-bay house has a pair of projecting interior-end chimneys placed at each end of the standing-seam metal gable roof with a brick parapet between each chimney pair. The interior has a central-hall plan and boasts 13-foot ceilings and much original woodwork, including nine mantels, each in a different style. One of the finest examples of a Federal-style house in the county, it was built for Robert Grattan, Sr., as a showcase for one of the most prominent Scots-Irish families in the Shenandoah Valley. Contentment is also significant for its military history during the Civil War, serving as the headquarters of Confederate Brigadier General John D. Imboden, and later as the site of several engagements.

Conway House (Stafford County) at 305 King Street in the Falmouth Historic District is a Federal-style brick residence built in 1807 for wealthy merchant and mill owner James Vass near the Rappahannock River. The large, two-

Contentment, Rockingham County

Ellwood, Loudoun County

story, five-bay house with its full basement, side-gable slate roof, brick interior-end chimneys, and intricate details reflects Vass's and the port of Falmouth's prosperity during the early 19th century. The interior of the house has a modified central-hall plan with an L-shaped form created by its unusual flounder-form eastern end. The house retains much of its original fabric and Federal-style details. Later the home of author, clergyman, and abolitionist Moncure Daniel Conway, the dwelling was occupied by soldiers and used as a Union hospital during the Civil War.

Spread over 18,630 acres, the **Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District** (Fauquier County) includes more than 400 architectural resources as well as significant landscape features, vistas, and open spaces. They reflect the lifeways of the people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the land to their needs over the valley's recent history. European settlers began to establish homesteads there between 1730 and 1750, when Lord Fairfax, who owned the area as part of his 5,000,000-acre Northern Neck Proprietary, issued land grants. The predominant architectural element in the district is the farm dwelling and its associated agricultural and domestic outbuildings, which illustrate nearly 250 years of agricultural development and operation. The majority of these resources date from the 19th century, though a few late-18th-century dwellings and outbuildings are still extant.

Delaplane Historic District (Fauquier County) is located in the village of Delaplane along the old Winchester-Dumfries Road (U.S. Route 17) amid gently rolling farmland. The village, first known as Piedmont Station, grew up around the intersection of the highway with the Manassas Gap Railroad, which opened in 1852. The old rail line (now Norfolk Southern) is still in use today, and two nearby structures, one a warehouse, the other a store, are rare examples of antebellum brick buildings associated with a Virginia railroad. Six late-19th- and early-20th-century residences and commercial buildings are in the district, while the remaining properties date to the 1920s through 1950s. Delaplane is also significant as the site of the first use of railroads in history to transport troops to battle, when on July 19, 1861, Brigadier General Thomas J. (later "Stonewall") Jackson's brigade boarded trains here and rode to the First Battle of Manassas.

Ellwood (Loudoun County) is a two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival–style mansion designed by nationally known architect Waddy Butler Wood and built by W. M. Kimmel in 1911–1912 for Lawrence Rust Lee. Located two miles west of Leesburg on a hill overlooking the town with views of Ball's Bluff Battlefield and the Potomac River, Ellwood consists of 10 acres of woods, gardens, and open space that protect the house from encroaching development. The slate-roofed house has a five-part symmetrical plan: a cen-

tral block connected by hyphens to one-story wings. The dwelling has two formal facades. The east front has an elaborate two-story portico surmounted by a pediment decorated with the Lee family coat of arms and an elaborate cornice and frieze moldings, while the west front has a smaller one-story portico surmounted by an oversized Palladian window. The columns incorporate a veranda with Chippendale-style railings over an extended raised porch.

Fair Mount (City of Winchester) is a well-preserved, two-story, stuccoed stone dwelling located on the west side of Fairmont Avenue. It occupies a 2.3-acre landscaped tract that includes a garage. Historical and architectural evidence suggest that local builder Lewis Barnett constructed the house about 1809 for merchant Joseph Tidball. Fair Mount exhibits elements of the Late Georgian style in its massing, and elements of the Adamesque-influenced Federal style in its detailing. It has a four-room plan with a front hall containing a lateral stair and side one-and-one-half-story wings. In 1929, the house was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style and the formal gardens and garage were constructed. The property is one of the finest examples of a transitional Late Georgian-to-Federal-style dwelling in Winchester.

Fort Ethan Allen (Arlington County) was built in September 1861 following the engineering directives of Major John G. Barnard of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The bastion-style fort was connected by a long series of trenches and earthworks to nearby Fort Marcy and the Potomac River as part of the defenses of Washington, D.C. It consisted of four main faces with additional salient angles built into the north and east faces and maintained a perimeter of 768 yards with emplacements for 34 guns. Interior structures included two bombproofs, magazines, and other supporting structures. Today, Fort Ethan Allen retains several major aboveground features including large earthworks, one bombproof, gun platforms, and traces of magazines. Because the fort initially garrisoned troops in tents inside its parapet walls for extended periods of time, it should provide a greater wealth of archaeological resources on the interior than forts constructed later in the war.

Four Stairs, Fairfax County

Four Stairs (Fairfax County) began as a one-story, gable-roofed, one-room log house perhaps built early in the 1730s by Northern Neck frontier planter Thomas Simmons. Next came a shed-roofed west-side log pen and rear shed-roofed timber-framed kitchen, then the raising of each roof to two stories, and finally a Greek Revival frame addition about 1850. The house is a fascinating melding of different styles and building techniques. Timber framing succeeded log construction and was, in turn, superseded by transitional frame construction introducing an element of fashion in the Greek Revival style. After 1796, the work of African slaves is apparent. Machine-made components were introduced from Georgetown as transportation and availability improved. Four Stairs is located near early roads, turnpikes, and canals along the Potomac route to the west. The property also contains a family cemetery, a stone-lined hand-dug well, and four 1960s sheds.

Glebe Center (Arlington County) is located at 71-89 North Glebe Road. Designed by Mihran Mesrobian and built in 1940 by F&W Construction, Glebe Center combines elements of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. The building has an L-shaped footprint and is separated from the street by a large parking forecourt. The one-story, cinder-block shopping center has a flat parapet roof and is clad in a six-course, American-bond brick veneer with cast-stone accents. The principal (southwest) elevation has large store-front windows, replaced about 1990, Art Deco decorative elements including geometric floral and chevron motifs, and a central square tower surmounted by a glass-block clerestory capped by a pyramidal-shaped metal roof. The interior of the shopping center reflects changes from 1970 through today.

Glebewood Village Historic District (Arlington County) is a small residential neighborhood of 104 single-dwelling row houses built as a planned commuting suburb of Washington, D.C. Construction began in 1937 and was completed by the spring of 1938. Within easy reach of major transportation corridors, Glebewood Village attracted government workers who commuted to and from the capital. The neighborhood features seven blocks of brick row houses consisting of between two and 39 dwellings, each with a small front yard. Each dwelling is two stories in height, two bays wide, and capped with an asymmetrical side-gable roof. The use of three different interpretations of the Colonial Revival style breaks up the uniformity of house size and building materials. The result is a mix of side-entry, central-entry, and Cape Cod dwellings. The combination of uniformity with slight variations created a cohesive, charming neighborhood.

The **Harry W. Gray House** (Arlington County) is a representative example of the historic, economic, and cultural contributions of African American families, reflecting the theme of ethnic heritage. Harry W. Gray and his family rose from slavery to middle-class citizenship in the decades following the Civil War, when many former slaves, including the Gray family, lived initially in the government-established Freedman's Village, which disbanded by the mid-1890s. After gaining employment at the U.S. Patent Office about 1872, Gray in 1880 bought nine acres from J. R. Johnston and left the village. The following year, he constructed a masonry row house in the Italianate style, a fashionable style in such urban settings as Washington, D.C. The house is especially noteworthy because Gray, an amateur builder, constructed it with the skills and workmanship he gleaned first as a slave at Arlington House and then as a free man working in local brickyards and downtown Washington.

The **Great Falls Grange Hall** and **Forestville School** (Fairfax County) are two significant landmarks of the social and educational life of Forestville, a crossroads village later named Great Falls. The National Grange was a social, political, and educational organization of the American farmer established in 1867. In 1929 the members of Great Falls Grange No. 738 designed their hall in the popular Craftsman style. It was the first hall built in Virginia, and one of five in Fairfax County.

The Forestville School is located to the east of the Grange Hall and was built as a one-room schoolhouse in 1889. In 1911, the vacated one-room Floris School was attached to the western side of the building. This one-room schoolhouse complex is significant as the best preserved of only about 15 one-room schoolhouses surviving in the county. The Fairfax County

Park Authority owns the buildings which are used for meetings and events.

Built as Stover's Store in 1845, **Heflin's Store** (Fauquier County), stands approximately 10 miles northeast of Warrenton in the village known as Little Georgetown. In 1845, Charles Stover hired stonemason John M. Fry to build the community's first store there at the major crossroads of the Thoroughfare Gap Road and the road from Georgetown to The Plains and Warrenton. With its gable front facing into the village and toward the mill, the combination store and house was constructed of stone rather than of the typical wood or brick. The Stover-Brawner-Heflin Store also retains its original form without a larger commercial or residential addition. It provided daily necessities for farmers and travelers along the highways and the nearby Manassas Gap Railroad after 1852. The prominent location of the store above the town gristmill allowed better retailing of the A. F. Stover and C. Stover Flour brands as well as merchandise imported through Alexandria.

The **Moses Hepburn Row Houses** (City of Alexandria) are listed under the multiple property documentation form for African American Historic Resources of Alexandria, Virginia. Moses Hepburn, a prominent African American businessman, constructed the dwellings at 206-212 North Pitt Street. Born a slave in 1809 and freed seven years later, Hepburn became a successful entrepreneur who purchased and developed residential and commercial properties. As a civic leader, he was a founder of Davis Chapel as well as the first president of the church's missionary society. In addition, he took care that his children received an education, and he taught at the Sabbath School of Roberts Memorial Church, the successor to Davis Chapel. Hepburn built the row houses in 1850, and he lived there until leaving Alexandria for West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1853. The structures are a tribute to the business acumen and leadership of one of Alexandria's remarkable African American citizens.

Heflin's Store, Fauquier County

The Hollow (Fauquier County) is significant for its association with architecture, invention, and politics and government between 1763 and 1773. Thomas Marshall, father of Chief Justice John Marshall, was appointed Fauquier County's principal surveyor and magistrate in 1759. He soon became commander of the county militia and a member of the House of Burgesses, where he served on politically powerful committees with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. Marshall also invented a revolutionary true meridian surveying device called "Marshall's Meridian Instrument," which the General Assembly endorsed in two legislative acts. Between 1763 and 1764, Marshall built the dwelling named for the valley that surrounds it, where the future Chief Justice spent part of his boyhood after age nine. Although worn with time and neglect, the frame, hall-and-chamber house is distinguished for its rare 240-year survival without invasive additions or alteration of its original 16-by-28-foot form.

Janney Hill (Loudoun County) is situated on a knoll at the corner of West Colonial Highway and South Rogers Street in downtown Hamilton. Constructed by 1876 by the Janney family, the house may have served as a boarding house for Washingtonians eager to escape summers in the capital. The five-bay I-house is notable for a one-story wraparound porch, the largest of the house's four porches, which extends along the north elevation and the first bay of the west elevation. The interior spaces reflect a social hierarchy in the level of trim detail, with the entry hall and east parlor exhibiting the highest standard of adornment. The west parlor's detailing is slightly more

The Hollow (exterior, above; interior, right), Fauquier County

subdued as is the trim in the dining room, while the first-floor service areas have little more than plain board trim. On the second level, the bedrooms in the front of the house are more detailed than those elsewhere.

The **Dr. Albert Johnson House** (City of Alexandria) is listed under the multiple property documentation form for African American Historic Resources of Alexandria. The house at 814 Duke Street is significant as the former residence of Dr. Albert Johnson, one of the city's first licensed African American physicians. Dr. Johnson graduated from Howard University in 1892 and practiced medicine in Alexandria for 46 years. He lived at 814 Duke Street from 1896 to 1940, using the lower level for his medical office, and was active in civic and fraternal organizations. The house is also significant in the historic context of residential development in "the Bottoms," the oldest African American neighborhood in Alexandria. Dr. Johnson's house serves as a monument to his life and achievements.

Lee Gardens North Historic District (Arlington County), at 2300-2341 North 11th Street, is significant for its association with the mid-20th-century rental-housing boom spurred by the establishment of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Although construction of the complex began in 1941 with Lee Gardens South, the second phase—Lee Gardens North—was completed in 1949–1950 with FHA-insured financing to serve postwar housing needs. The 30 masonry structures, consisting of seven buildings with varying plans set around landscaped courtyards, present stylistic

elements and forms closely associated with the Colonial Revival style favored by the FHA. The district illustrates the design skills of architect Mihran Mesrobian, who also drew from the Art Deco and Moderne styles to vary the ornamental detailing of the buildings. Furthermore, he used the higher 1934 FHA construction, design, and property standards that had been eased in 1941 when the need for low-cost housing for wartime workers became essential.

Located at 2406 24th Road South, the **Lomax African Methodist Episcopal Church** (Arlington County), constructed in 1922, is the oldest extant African American church in the county. Known first as Wesley Zion Church and then called Little Zion Church, it was established in Freedman's Village in 1863. Organized by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, the village sheltered African American slave refugees and freedmen. In 1874, two decades before the village disbanded, the congregation relocated to the area later called Nauck in Arlington County. The present building is the third A.M.E. Zion Church on the site. The church retained its importance in the African American community throughout the 20th century.

David Coffman, descended from the first German settlers in the Shenandoah Valley, built **Mannheim** (Rockingham County) about 1788. Three bays wide, the coursed-limestone dwelling stands two-and-one-half stories high, banked into the rolling hillside. The off-center entry is surrounded by a wide wooden architrave, a four-light transom, and splayed stone lintels. Presenting an almost square form, the interior plan illustrates rare early Germanic building traditions known as the flurkuchenhaus and kreuzehaus plans. A two-story wood-frame ell with double porches was added to the rear of the dwelling in 1855. The house was restored between 1997 and 2003. Mannheim is associated with the settlement patterns of German immigrants during the mid-to-late 18th century and for retaining a traditional Germanic cultural heritage in an Anglo-American setting.

Milford Battlefield (Page County) contains approximately 700 hilly acres bounded by the Shenandoah River and the Blue Ridge Mountains. Several military engagements took

Mannheim, Rockingham County

place at Milford (now Overall) during the Civil War, but the most significant occurred on Sept. 22, 1864, as Union Major General Philip H. Sheridan defeated Confederate Major General Jubal A. Early at Fisher's Hill (about 12 miles northwest of Milford). The action at Milford occurred because Early had posted forces there to protect his right flank and rear at Fisher's Hill, and Federal troops en route to attack Early's flank assaulted the forces at Milford. The Confederates held their ground, thereby preventing the flank attack. The Milford battlefield contains remnants of historic roads, buildings, trenches, and rifle pits, and was listed under the multiple property documentation form titled *The Civil War in Virginia, 1861–1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources.*

The 110 acres that comprise **Millbank** (King George County) are located west of Port Conway on the north bank of the Rappahannock River and overlook its confluence with Millbank Creek. Composed of pastures, fields, woodland, and landscaped grounds, Millbank encompasses a number of historic resources. The I-house of 1900, which incorporates elements of earlier dwellings on the site, stands atop a series of steep terraces that descend south to the river's edge. The sites of the kitchen or laundry building and a smokehouse are located on the eastern side of the dwelling. A family cemetery is located at the southeastern corner of the property overlooking the river. An archaeological survey conducted in 1990 identified six archaeological sites on the prop-

Millboro School, Bath County

erty dating from the third quarter of the 17th century through the 20th century, including commercial warehouses and a millrace.

The **Millboro School** (Bath County) was constructed in 1916 in the small village of Millboro and replaced an earlier log structure. This large, two-story, hip-roofed, brick building represented a new educational era in Virginia when the state created architectural plans and provided financial assistance in guaranteeing the bonds for the project. The school's simple form reflects the growing popularity of classical designs for public buildings early in the 20th century. In the 1930s, several new buildings were constructed on the site, including classrooms for elementary students, a gymnasium-auditorium wing, a brick home economics building, and an agricultural building with a shop and classrooms. In 1962, a new structure containing offices, a library, a science lab, physical education locker rooms, and restrooms was connected to the two earlier buildings. The complex met the educational needs of area residents from 1916 to 1989, when new facilities were built to replace the aging buildings.

The **Morgantown Historic District** (Fauquier County) is located at the junction of Freestate Road and Mount Nebo Church Road two miles south of Marshall. The crossroads community was created after William Morgan deeded land to several former slaves during the mid-to-late 1870s. The name of the community probably derives from this landholder. Although Morgantown is an unincorporated village that was never officially named, the word Morgantown appears in state land tax books as early as 1876. The Morgantown Historic District contains a concentration of historic buildings that are not only the oldest in the village, but well represent dwellings and institutional buildings typical of Reconstruction-era African American rural communities. All the buildings are vernacular and were probably constructed by local residents.

The 88-acre **New Baltimore Historic District** (Fauquier County), located about five miles north of Warrenton off U.S. Route 29, developed as a 19th-century crossroads community centered on a mill and a tavern. The town's position at the junction of the old road from Warrenton to Alexandria (Old Alexandria Turnpike) and two smaller roads made it a commercial center for trade being conducted in

several directions. When U.S. Route 29 bypassed the community in the 1920s, many of the historic resources and setting of New Baltimore were consequently preserved. Most buildings in the district date from the 1820s to the mid-20th century. They include James Hampton's Tavern (Ball's Inn), vernacular log dwellings, houses with subdued Victorian detailing, a school, a store, and Colonial Revival and Craftsman Bungalow dwellings, as well as an early-20th-century, one-lane, concrete slab bridge across South Run.

Richard Fitzhugh constructed **Oak Hill** (Fairfax County) on the historic Ravensworth tract. A late-Georgian-style wood-frame dwelling with weatherboard cladding, Oak Hill faces south and stands two stories in height and five bays in width, presenting a center-hall plan. The house was expanded about 1830 with the addition of a one-story, wood-frame wing that may have first been an outbuilding. Prominent restoration architect Walter M. Macomber significantly altered Oak Hill in the mid-to-late 1930s with the addition of a full- height Colonial Revival portico. He also replaced the central entry with a historic Italianate-style rounded-arch door and molded surround. The historic property, which was settled as a tobacco plantation late in the 18th century, is now nestled within a suburban Annandale neighborhood.

The **Odd Fellows Hall** (City of Alexandria) was listed under a multiple property documentation form for the African American Historic Resources of Alexandria. It is one of only a few surviving structures from the period 1790 to 1953 in the city associated with African American community organizations as a meeting hall for secret organizations, benevolent groups, and others. It was also the site of many festivals and other social events because it was one of the few non-religious buildings in the city that could hold large groups of people that were not restricted according to race. Closed in 1974, it underwent extensive interior changes during its conversion into a multiple-family housing unit. The alterations and change in use, however, have not diminished its importance to Alexandria's African American history. It is located in the oldest African American community there, "the Bottoms," and served its residents for more than 100 years.

Old Forge Farm, Frederick County

Old Forge Farm (Frederick County) is the site of Isaac Zane's late-18th-century ironworks, the largest industrial operation in the Shenandoah Valley, which employed more than 100 persons to cast and forge pots, stoves, firebacks, and bar iron. During the American Revolution, Zane's furnace, Marlboro Iron Works, was one of the largest suppliers of ordnance to the Continental Army. A mill on the property stands on the partial foundation of earlier mills; rebuilt in the 1930s, it ground feed into the 1950s. Other resources include a stone dwelling, probably rebuilt within the walls of the original 18th-century house, and an 18th-century stone icehouse that is architecturally significant for its rare hexagonal shape and may be the only hexagonal icehouse surviving in Virginia. There are also a family cemetery, the foundation of a covered bridge, the furnace site, and evidence of American Indian occupation during the Archaic and Woodland eras.

Located about three miles from Washington, D.C., **Penrose Historic District** (Arlington County) is a planned community associated with the historic, economic, and cultural contributions of African American families. During and after the Civil War, free blacks and former slaves lived in the government-established Freedman's Village, but as residents became assimilated into the work force, many families relocated to nearby communities that began to cater to African Americans. Planned development in the area that became Penrose began in 1882 when former Village residents William

Butler and Henry Louis Holmes established the Butler-Holmes Subdivision. The neighborhood also attracted middle- and working-class populations with the arrival of streetcar lines that allowed easy access to Washington, D.C. Today, Penrose is a firmly established multicultural and multiethnic neighborhood with domestic architecture representing vernacular forms and Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles.

Pilgrim's Rest Boundary Increase (Prince William County) adds a two-and-one-half-story, late-18th-century sandstone granary to the Pilgrim's Rest property that was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places in 1989. Originally attached to Kinsley Mill on Broad Run near the village of Buckland, the granary was carefully dismantled and re-erected at its current site in 1996–1998 to avoid being flooded by a lake expansion project. The house at Pilgrim's Rest also dates to the late 18th century and is one of the best-preserved plantations in the county.

The **Prince William County Courthouse** (Prince William County) is a two-story polychromatic Victorian Romanesque–style building completed in 1893 in the city of Manassas. Architects James C. Teague and Philip Thorton Mayre of Norfolk and Newport News designed it. The building is two stories high and roughly square, measuring 52 by 60 feet. The building's colors and textures are created by belt courses of rusticated sandstone and molded brick. Rusticated stone is used in the exposed foundation, a large semicircular stone arch forming the main entrance, the lintels above the windows, and belt courses defining the first and second floors and the cornice of the building. The walls of the building are predominantly red brick with a light red wash added during the 2000–2001 restoration. Of the six courthouses built in Prince William County, this is the fifth as well as the second-oldest courthouse remaining.

Roberts Memorial United Methodist Church (City of Alexandria) is listed under the multiple property documentation form for African American Historic Resources of Alexandria. The two-story, brick, vernacular Gothic Revival–style structure, with a standing-seam painted metal roof, was constructed in 1834 on

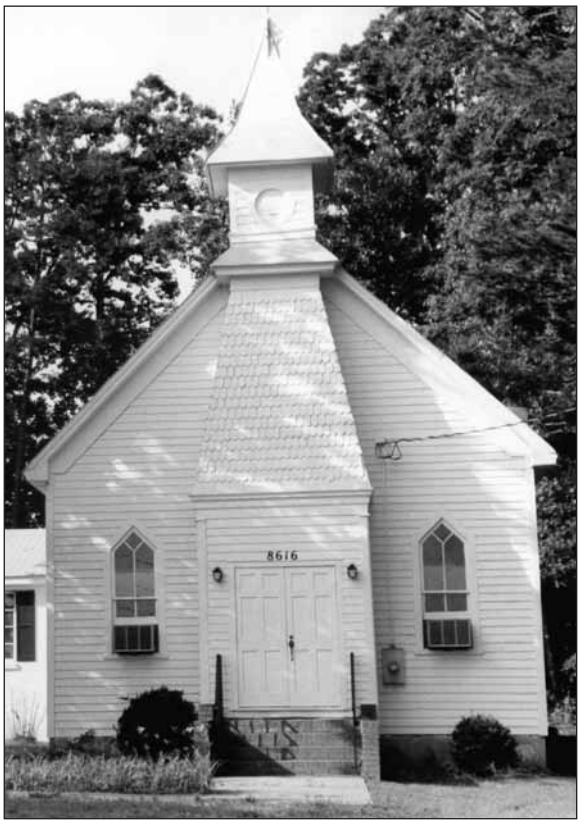
Prince William County Courthouse, Prince William County

South Washington Street in the African American neighborhood called "the Bottoms." It is the largest structure and the only church on the block of one of Alexandria's most prominent streets. Distinctive features include an ornate facade of decorative brick and stained-glass windows, flanked at either end with small brick towers topped with slate-roofed pinnacles and decorative metal finials. The building was extensively remodeled in 1894 with the addition of a new facade, entrance, narthex, and stained-glass windows. The church is the site of one of the oldest existing schools in the city, and it still is an important African American social gathering place.

The **George Lewis Seaton House** (City of Alexandria) is listed under the multiple property documentation form for African American Historic Resources of Alexandria. The two-story brick dwelling at 404 South Royal Street was constructed between 1861 and 1866 and modified substantially about 1900. Born free in Alexandria in 1822, Seaton is best known as a master carpenter and builder of houses and civic buildings there during the 1850s and 1860s. He also managed a thriving grocery store near the center of town. An outspoken Radical Republican after the Civil War, Seaton

in 1869 was elected the first African American member of the Virginia General Assembly from north of the Rappahannock River. He also served as head trustee of the First Free School Society of Alexandria, constructed two schools for African American children, was a founder of the Colored Building Association and the Colored YMCA, and constructed the Odd Fellows Hall.

The **Town of Shenandoah Historic District** (Page County) developed around the Shenandoah Iron Works. First settled in 1830s, the town was rebuilt after a devastating flood in 1870. Shenandoah is located on Norfolk Southern's main north-south rail line and includes commercial, domestic, religious, and railroad-related buildings dating from the 1880s to the 1950s. The town is also strategically positioned on the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, the main transportation route for the ore and lumber found in the nearby Massanutten Mountain range for much of the 19th century. The arrival in 1881 of the railroad linking Hagerstown, Maryland, with present-day Roanoke expanded the markets for Shenandoah Iron Works pig iron and other iron products and ushered in the town's greatest period of prosperity. The district possesses an interesting history as a community that developed near an iron ore furnace and then became a major rail center.



Silverbrook United Methodist Church, Fairfax County

Silverbrook United Methodist Church (Fairfax County), at 8616 Silverbrook Road in Lorton, is a well-maintained example of an early-20th-century Gothic Revival–style rural church. The original church, which contains a sanctuary, was built between 1906–1908, and is a rectangular, one-story, one-room, gable-front, frame structure with a projecting front vestibule topped by a bell tower. The bell tower is covered with wooden fishscale shingles and capped by a metal roof and finial. Windows are rectangular, topped by a Gothic triangular arch. Connected to the northwest elevation is a one-story cinder-block addition built in 1957 and a second cinder-block structure attached in 1990 to the rear of the first. The graveyard, located on the northern and rear section of the property, dates from 1911. The wooded setting of the church has changed very little.

The **Lucy F. Simms School** (City of Harrisonburg) is located at 620 Simms Avenue. A mission school first addressed the need for an educational facility for African Americans in 1868, then in 1882 a brick school was built on Effinger Street. The Effinger School was condemned in 1937. A two-story brick school arose between 1938–1939, named for Lucy F. Simms, an African American teacher born into slavery in 1855 on the very land where the school stands. She had a long career as a teacher in the two earlier schools. The Virginia Department of Education provided plans for the building, which rests on a partially raised basement and was originally constructed asymmetrically: the two-story, four-room portion to the right was not built until 1961 because of cost overruns. The school closed in 1966 but has been used since by civic organizations as well as for city administrative offices.

Sky Meadows State Park (Fauquier County), situated partially within the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District, is significant for architecture and agriculture between 1780 and 1954. In continuous use for nearly 175 years, the four major farms compromising the park were considered some of the best producers in

Mount Bleak, Sky Meadows State Park, Fauquier County

the valley. The park includes the stone Federal-style Mount Bleak house built in 1843 for merchant Abner H. Settle. The five-bay facade conveys formality, while the asymmetrical rear elevation with an unusual Dutch door to the dining room displays vernacular influences. At the park's entrance, the one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide Wayside Cottage, built about 1780, typifies the colonial Virginia hall-and-chamber house form. Thirteen well-preserved agricultural buildings in the park date from the antebellum period through World War II. The earliest is the 1843 carriage- and corn-house near the northwest dooryard at Mount Bleak.

Architect Rhees Evans Burket, Sr., of Washington, D.C., designed **Stratford Junior High School** (Arlington County) in 1949, during Arlington's most active period of school construction following World War II. It was the first of four junior high schools built there during the 1950s to accommodate the rapid increase in the student population. The school is a particularly high-style and intact example of the International style that predominated in school construction in the county as well as nationally during the late 1940s and 1950s. In 1959, it became the first public secondary school in the Commonwealth of Virginia to desegregate with the admission of four African American students: Ronald Deskins, Michael Jones, Lance Newman, and Gloria Thompson. The event signified the end of massive resistance in Virginia and dealt a powerful blow to the opponents of racial equality nationwide.

Taft Archaeological Site (44FX544) at Mason Neck (Fairfax County) is a multi-component, stratified, upland, prehistoric, and possibly proto-historic Native American camp dating between about 2000 B.C. and A.D. 1560. Located on a Coastal Plain plateau "finger" on the south side of the confluence of the tidal Kanes Creek Estuary and Belmont Bay on Mason Neck, the site contains a midden atop the plateau with eroded features and artifact material exposed on the plateau edges. Included in the midden are mussel and oyster shell piles and pits, hearths, and individual pottery clusters. The site can address important archaeological issues related to the evolution of small base camps from pre-agricultural (Popes Creek) to transitional (Mockley) to agricultural (Potomac Creek) sites. It contains well-preserved archaeological deposits that can provide information about lifeways during the Middle and Late Woodland periods, as well as the evolution of climate-induced adaptation in the upper Potomac Estuary.

Walnut Grove (Spotsylvania County) is a Greek Revival–style house situated atop a ridge of rolling farmland on property Jonathan Johnson II purchased in 1829. William A.

Jennings, a master builder of Greek Revival houses in this region from 1830 to 1850, likely constructed the imposing dwelling. The most distinctive stylistic feature of the five-bay facade is the raised entry porch with four square Tuscan columns connected by the original balustrades. The floor plan is L-shaped, and the interior details and workmanship are exceptional, with raised panel doors with nickel-plated hardware, original heart pine floors, and faux marbling and grain painting on various baseboards and carved pine mantels. The old smokehouse remains, as does the stone fireplace of the 18th-century Coleman house that preceded Walnut Grove and once served as its kitchen. Also on the property are an English garden, vegetable gardens, orchards, a vineyard and a Johnson family cemetery.

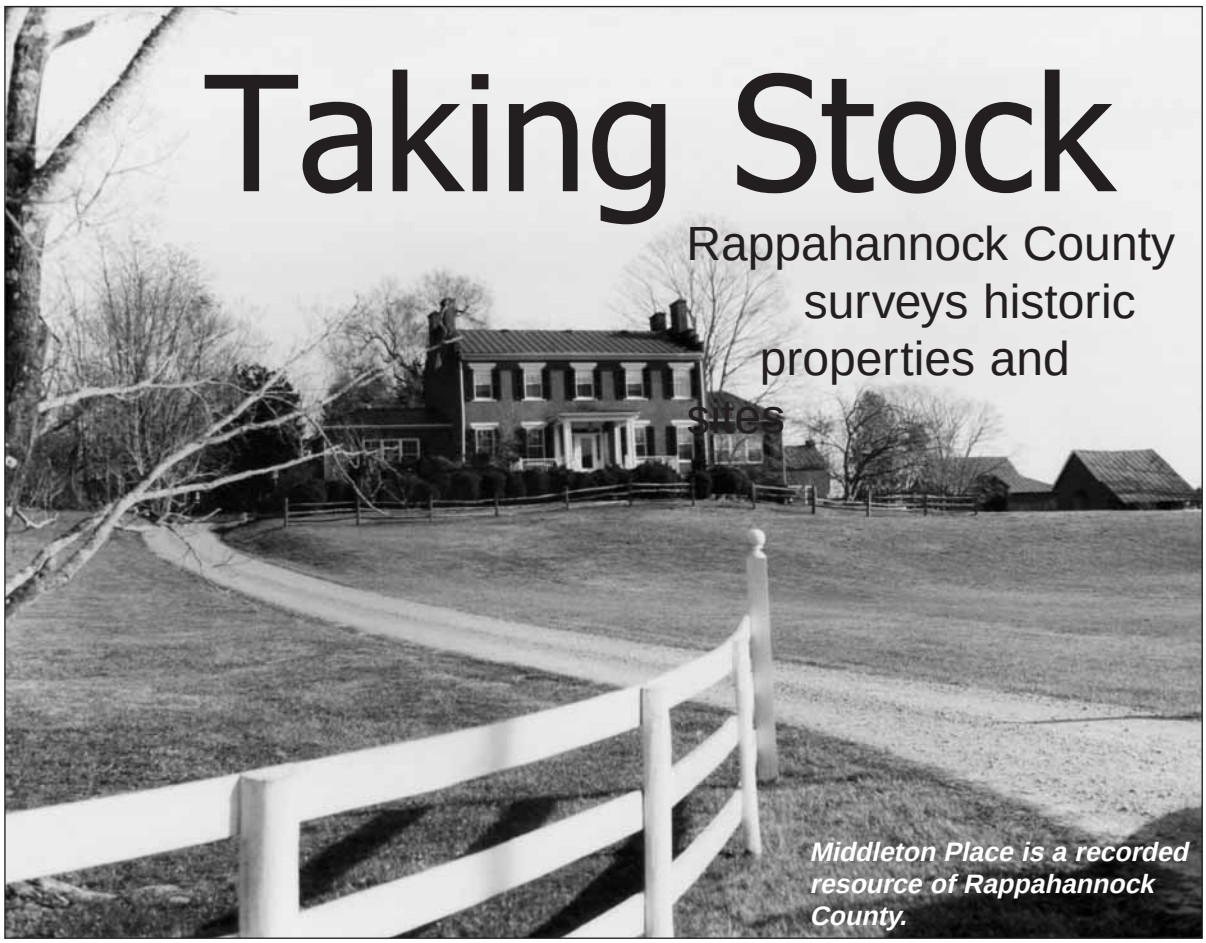
Waveland (Fauquier County) is a large farm located in the Piedmont Valley surrounded entirely by functioning agricultural land. The 1835 Greek Revival–style mansion originally featured a three-bay-wide, rectangular plan until an 1859 two-bay-deep rear addition was built to make the dwelling T-shaped. John Augustine Washington III, the last member of the nation's premier family to own Mount Vernon, bought Waveland in 1858. That same year, he turned over guardianship of Mount Vernon to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, inspiring a monumental historic preservation movement. At Waveland, Washington installed a technologically advanced water-delivery system that was supposedly modeled on one at the White House.

Waverley Hills Historic District (Arlington County) is significant as a planned community for the expanding middle-class suburban population of Washington, D.C., during the second quarter of the 20th century. The earliest section was platted as Willette Heights in 1919 on a 19th-century estate called Glebe House, and during the 1920s and 1930s, four other subdivisions were added to expand the neighborhood to the north and south. The Washington and Old Dominion Railroad, which first served the community, succumbed to the rising popularity of the automobile in 1935. The architecture of Waverly Hills community includes the Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles that were popular during the period. The earliest house styles are generally Tudor Revival and Craftsman. As the neighborhood expanded north, the Colonial Revival style predominated. By 1945, the five subdivisions of the Waverly Hills district were complete, with the majority of lots improved by private residences.

Walnut Grove, Spotsylvania County

Taking Stock

Rappahannock County surveys historic properties and sites



Middleton Place is a recorded resource of Rappahannock County.

The Department of Historic Resources has long recognized the importance of identifying and recording a community's historic and prehistoric architectural and archaeological resources. This information is the foundation on which depend several DHR programs and services including tax credits, preservation easements, and the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places. Survey data help property owners and local governments make land-use decisions and stimulate community interest in local history and heritage tourism.

By David A. Edwards
and Laura V. Trieschmann

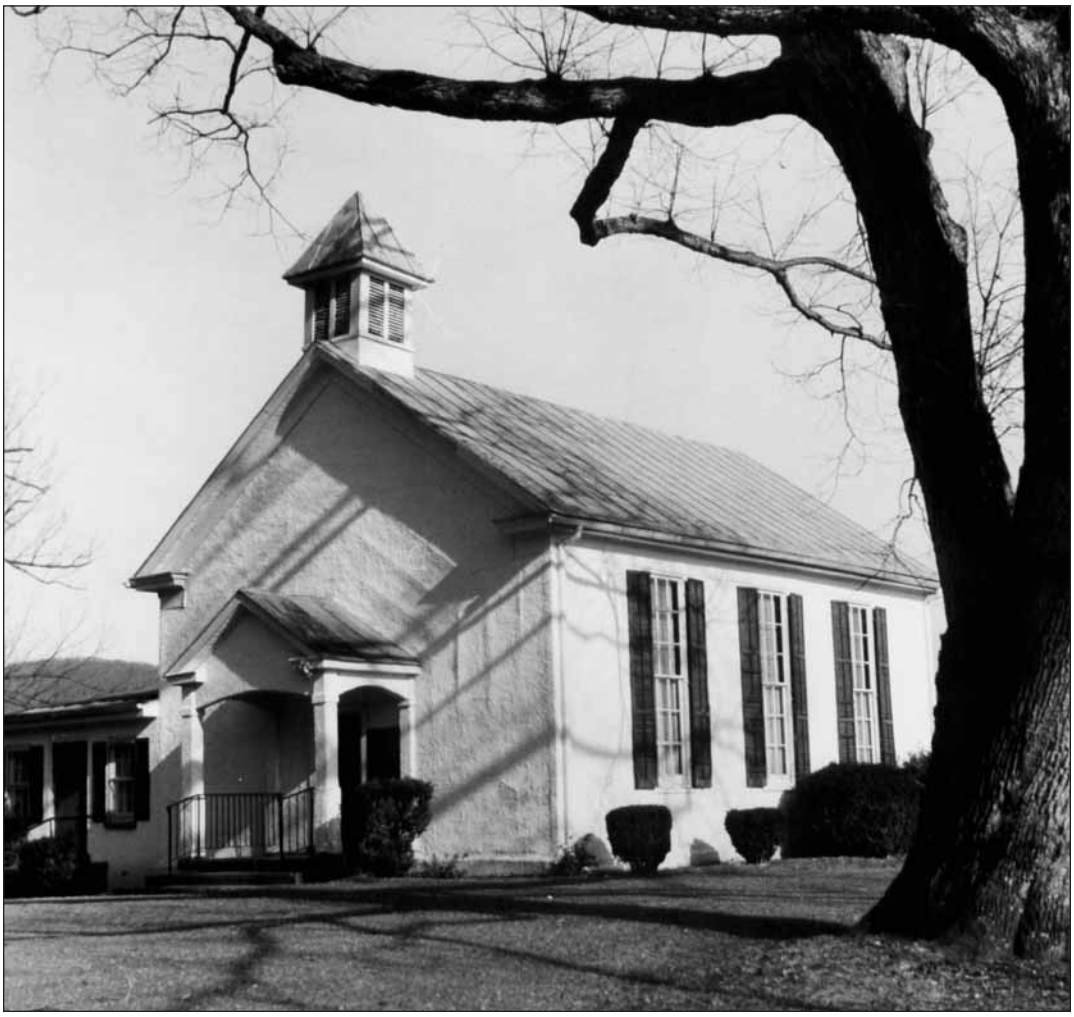
Since its beginnings in 1992, DHR's cost-share survey program has encouraged many local governments throughout Virginia to undertake architectural and archaeological studies. The department provides matching funds to cities, towns, and counties to hire professional architectural historians and archaeologists to conduct the surveys. The program has been especially popular in the Northern Virginia, northern Piedmont, and Shenandoah Valley regions. Nonetheless, most of the historic architectural treasures of one small northern Piedmont jurisdiction remained little known until 2001, when Rappahannock became the thirty-fourth county to participate in the program.

Rappahannock County first published a comprehensive plan in 1982. It acknowledged that "the unique cultural and historical nature of Rappahannock County is an asset which should be maintained and encouraged. A cooperative research program between the County and Town [of Washington], the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission [today's DHR] and the Rappahannock County Historical Society should be encouraged so that all structures can be accurately evaluated." This recommendation was repeated in successive comprehensive plans, although no official local efforts were made to evaluate the county's historic resources.

In 1983, however, David A. Edwards, an architectural historian with the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission who had completed agency surveys in four other Virginia counties, began a systematic study of Rappahannock County's most significant buildings. Edwards documented approximately 150 properties, the majority located in the western and northern areas of the county. For each property, he described on a survey form the primary historic building, such as a farmhouse or gristmill, and secondary resources, such as domestic outbuildings, barns, and perhaps a family cemetery. Black-and-white photographs of the resources—historic and contemporary—and a sketch map locating the primary and secondary resources accompanied each form. Edwards also recorded each property on a United States Geological Survey map. This study set the stage for a more comprehensive survey 20 years later.

Despite a recent reduction in funding for the cost-share survey program, in December 2001 DHR awarded Rappahannock County $5,000 to assist in completing the study Edwards began. With the county putting up $2,000 and the town of Washington, the county seat, contributing $1,000, local residents had to raise additional funds, and they met the challenge. By March 2002, a coalition of local residents and organizations with a deep interest in the coun-

Tollhouse, Rappahannock County



Willis Chapel, Rappahannock County

ty's historic and architectural heritage had raised the necessary money. No other locality in the history of the cost-share program has shown as much initiative and success in assuming most of the cost of an architectural survey at the grassroots level.

Dr. Hal Hunter, a resident of eastern Rappahannock County who worked tirelessly to promote the project and provided a substantial amount of the funding, spearheaded the coalition. It included the Rappahannock County Conservation Alliance, Rappahannock County Historical Society, Rappahannock League for Environmental Protection, Amissville Area Community Association, Lions Club, Piedmont Environmental Council, Moose Hill Enterprises, and several very active individuals. Jeff Light, a resident of Woodville, served tirelessly as the coalition's head. Eventually, local residents raised $22,000, not counting the county, town, and DHR contributions mentioned above. County residents and historical society members volunteered their time and provided information about historic resources. Hunter, who saw the opportunity to document as many of the county's cultural resources as possible, provided additional funding. Appropriately, Edwards, now the director of DHR's Winchester Regional Preservation Office, monitored the project.

The county engaged EHT Traceries, Inc., an architectural and historic preservation firm located in Washington, D.C., to conduct the survey. At the beginning of the project, Laura V. Trieschmann, the firm's Director of Survey and Documentation, met with County Administrator John W. McCarthy, Washington Mayor J. Stewart Willis, Edwards, Hunter, historical society staff members, and many other interested residents who enthusiastically provided valuable information about their properties and the county's history. Although EHT Traceries was to survey only 25 properties

intensively (documenting interiors as well as exteriors), the firm was overwhelmed with invitations to visit and document at least 50 of the county's architectural treasures.

Jennifer Hallock and Kristie Baynard, EHT Traceries' architectural historians, recorded 166 properties at the reconnaissance level (requiring only exterior documentation), and gathered information from generous property owners about many other significant buildings. In addition, they surveyed and evaluated the villages of Laurel Mills, Flint Hill, and Woodville, and recommended them as historic districts eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places. Among the surprises the survey uncovered was the home of blues singer John Jackson, who was born in 1924 at Millwood, and the home and burial site of Middleton Miller, who manufactured Confederate uniforms during the Civil War. The long list of recommendations includes potential historic districts in the villages of Peola Mills and Slate Mills, and rural historic districts in F.T. Valley, the Wakefield area, and along Fodderstack and Yancey Roads. EHT Traceries also recommended that additional architectural surveys be conducted for a more complete understanding of the county's architectural heritage. The firm documented 192 properties, and resource types included dwellings, outbuildings, barns, mills, warehouses, stores, schools, churches, orchards, and cemeteries.

At the completion of the project, EHT Traceries made a public presentation and suggested that various owners pursue listing their properties on the state and national registers. The firm also saluted the many individuals and organizations that had contributed to the survey effort. Called "History in the Foothills," the two-hour presentation was held on June 15, 2003, at a theater in the town of Washington to a packed house of approximately 230 people.

Since its establishment in 1977, EHT Traceries has conducted a substantial number of architectural surveys throughout Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, D.C., but has never documented a county so rich in history, architecture, and enthusiasm. Even after the project was completed in June 2003, supportive property owners continued to contact the firm with information on additional historic resources. They have also sought assistance to have their properties placed on the VLR and the National Register of Historic Places.

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources commends the Rappahannock County citizens and government officials who so generously supported their county's architectural survey. The outpouring of assistance and the financial support from residents and area organizations was truly remarkable. We hope that their example will encourage other localities in Virginia to conduct historic resources surveys with equal or even greater enthusiasm.

Forest Grove School, Rappahannock County

Flooding from Tropical Storm Gaston took its toll on the contents of Gray & Pape's basement.

After the DELUGE

Storms test conservators' triage skills

By Melba J. Myers

Between September 2003 and August 2004, frequent heavy rainfall from hurricanes and dying tropical storms caused quickly rising water to endanger several archaeological collections in Virginia. Boxes and boxes of carefully labeled artifacts—usually heavy, dusty, and processed and stored in basements—were threatened with almost irreversible damage. In these days of homeland security drills, emergency-preparedness plans, evacuation plans, and continuity-of-operations plans, this watery period has given us the opportunity to study three cases of actual disaster response.

The first instance occurred in September 2003 when the surge from Hurricane Isabel sent five feet of swampy water into the basement of the Jamestown Colonial Historical Park Visitors' Center, inundating cabinets containing thousands of artifacts recovered during excavations conducted in the 1930s. It happened again in August 2004 when Tropical Storm Gaston roared through Shockoe Bottom in Richmond, flooded the office of the cultural resource management firm Gray & Pape, and caused the first floor to collapse into the basement. The third disaster occurred farther up

Shockoe Valley when the same storm dumped eight inches of water into a Virginia Commonwealth University warehouse holding maps, slides, and field records of 25 years of archaeological investigations in Central and Tidewater Virginia.

Looking It in the Face: First Decisions

Several principles guide disaster recovery efforts. In the immediate aftermath, personnel safety issues come first, followed by damage assessment procedures. When the site is considered safe to enter, a triage phase is established using a different standard: the survival of as much cultural material as possible. Since the storage space is usually rendered unusable by the disaster, the first challenge is to find a place to work on the now-soggy and smelly artifacts, retrieve them from the debris, and transport them to the new location. The stabilization of scientifically excavated materials also imposes two equally important objectives: recovery of the provenience information associated with each artifact (data that may be on the item or on its container), and the preservation of as many individual artifacts and original records as possible. The archaeologists, curators, and collections managers most closely associated with the collection perform this triage to decide which materials will be processed and in what order, as well as the procedures to be followed. Ancillary professionals such as public health officials, flood recovery specialists, and artifact conservators who can provide stabilization procedures for different types of material also contribute. Having found a workplace, performed an initial condition assessment, and established procedures, skilled labor is required to do the work. It is also necessary to obtain supplies and equipment for personnel safety, dehumidification, artifact cleaning, and storage.

The high-water mark is visible on boxes at the Jamestown Colonial Historical Park Visitors' Center after flooding.

In the face of daunting pressures, a recovery operation is rarely carried out in a fashion quite so calm and orderly as this summary suggests. Nevertheless, by starting with a disaster-preparedness plan, adapting quickly to changing conditions, and making use of the people and resources available, amazing results can be achieved. Here are some examples taken from recent events in Virginia.

Jamestown Island: The Recovery Processing at Fort Lee

After Hurricane Isabel struck Virginia on September 18, 2003, state and local government officials, the Department of Historic Resources (DHR), the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA Preservation Virginia), Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and National Park Service (NPS) units coordinated by the Isabel Incident Command responded. About a week later, the artifacts were moved to a Fort Lee warehouse for preliminary processing. Over the next six weeks, an international flood recovery contractor, NPS supervisory personnel and staff members from several parks, and assorted groups of Virginia volunteers packed dry undamaged objects and rinsed wet materials with demineralized water. Next came the appropriate drying and repacking of the wet artifacts and the transportation of the entire collection to a storage facility in Newport News.

The decision to rinse every wet artifact (two-thirds of the total number) with demineralized water was made because they had been submerged in salty water for several days, thereby increasing the damage to many materials including metals and some ceramics. As in

all flood recovery efforts the primary objective was to get the materials free of possible floodwater contamination, then to dry them using methods that do not cause shrinkage or further damage. Different drying methods were created and assigned to specific material categories.

Thousands of chipboard tray containers sprouted mold, so workers wore protective gear. Although individual artifacts were numbered, most artifacts were not bagged. Labeled bags were prepared for each group of artifacts before the cardboard trays were eliminated, and this maintenance-of-provenience data goal influenced the pace of operations.

Dr. Amber Bennett of VCU works on flood-damaged artifacts in the collections room at DHR.

Everything about the Jamestown disaster made it an extreme case: the landmark nature of the collection, its size, the magnitude of the disaster, and the impossibility of controlling humidity (and thus mold growth) during the processing. At present, NPS staff members in Newport News are implementing a long-term plan for restoring the collection.

Gray & Pape in Shockoe Bottom: The Whirling Dervish

When the waters of Tropical Storm Gaston began pouring down Main Street on August 30, 2004, the office-basement pumps worked and the artifact-storage area remained dry at first. It was a floating vehicle crashing through the building facade that brought the storm inside and caused the first floor to collapse into the basement. Soon, water, oil, gasoline, and mud drenched some 51 boxes of artifacts. As is usually the case in such disasters, city authorities prevented staff members from entering the building for several days until official safety assessments were completed; meanwhile, the artifacts got wetter and dirtier.

Sending paper records and other organic materials off to the freeze-drying company was an early priority. Assessment and triage happened at the same time. An examination of slides indicated that they were beyond recovery, publications that existed elsewhere were not salvaged, and original records and maps were identified and earmarked for rescue. No disaster plan can anticipate the magnitude of the recovery task, but thinking through the triage process beforehand proved helpful.

Finding alternative workspace with running water and electricity for fans and lights was a big challenge in the flood's aftermath. Staff members transported materials to temporary space in a nearby self-storage building, where a bag-washing operation and a circulating-air drying room were set up. Many bags of artifacts had escaped their boxes. Aside from the obvious goal of getting the artifacts clean and dry, it was necessary to locate them in the debris, retrieve them, and make sure the recovery process preserved provenience information. Mold growth was not the primary health and safety issue—it was the contamination caused by the flood mud, which contained all kinds of filth. To clean off the mud and decontaminate the outside of bags, bleach was added to the water, but the process raised additional questions. Would washing off the bags with a hose remove the data written on the outside of the

bags? Would various kinds of tags inside the bags be destroyed? Thus far, the process seemed to be working.

Virginia Commonwealth University: Students to the Rescue

At a slightly higher elevation in the Shockoe valley, Gaston's floodwater seeped into a VCU office furniture warehouse where artifact collections stored in boxes on shelves barely escaped submersion. Some site-documentation materials and records had recently been stored there, however, in oversize boxes placed on the floor rather than on shelves. Large maps, rolled and stored vertically, sat directly on the floor and were soaked by eight inches of water and mud. Binders of slides and folders of field-recording forms and artifact drawings were also submerged.

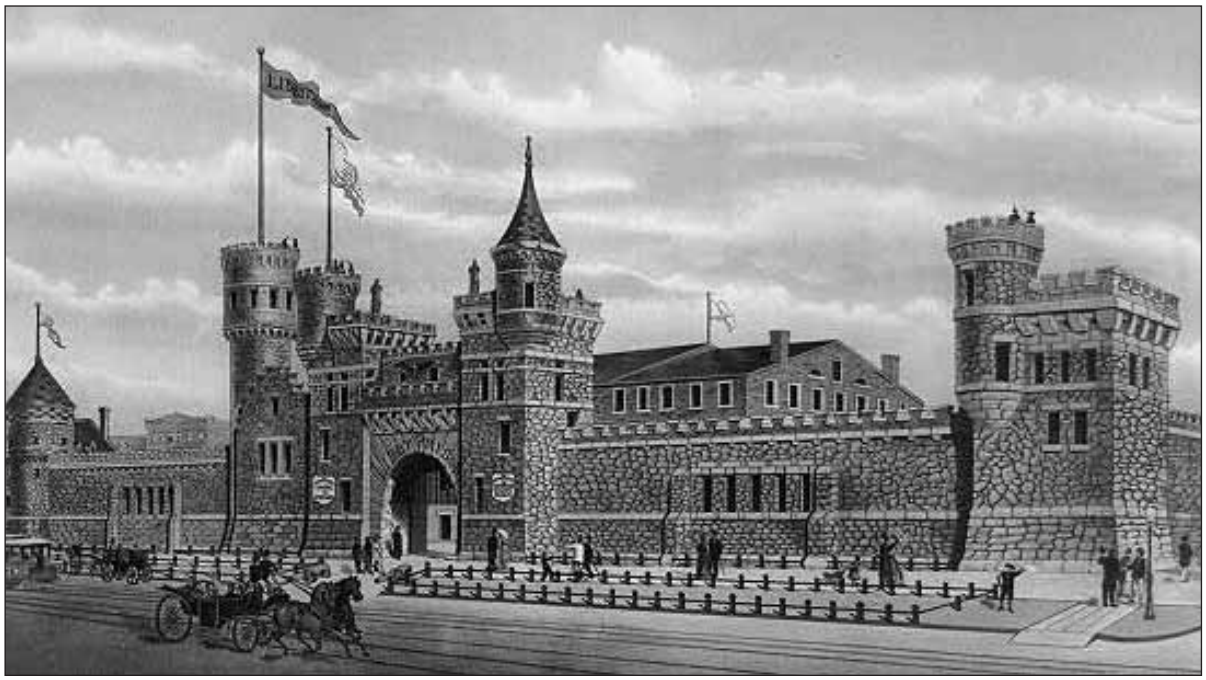
A cooperative agreement between DHR and VCU concerning the care of these collections and the establishment of an artifact-practicum internship class was in preparation when DHR learned of the flood damage. On the day that six students were due to report to the DHR curation facility for orientation, Keith Egloff, DHR curator, brought 15 boxes of damaged materials to the facility parking lot. Melba Myers, DHR archaeological materials conservator, and Stacy Rusch, Virginia Historical Society (VHS) paper conservator, joined Egloff, who started the triage process immediately and eliminated about two-thirds of the materials, pitching into the dumpster copies of Virginia Department of Transportation maps and publications available elsewhere. Rusch used her experience with disaster recovery in the VHS rare-book room several years ago to assess the damage, the magnitude of the salvage work, and whether it was safe to bring the wet materials from a flood zone into the facility. She recommended procedures for flattening the maps, air-drying the slides and drawings, and freezing the negatives until they could be washed. VHS facilities staff, using the building's heating, ventilation and air conditioning control system and additional local dehumidification equipment, kept processing-room humidity at or below 50 percent, thereby preventing mold growth. DHR had recently set up disaster supply stations (big, red, wheeled Rubbermaid trash cans full of paper towels, duct tape, sponges, Lysol spray, and other useful items), so supplies were at hand.

Keith Egloff performs triage on damaged VCU materials after Tropical Storm Gaston flooded the university's storage area.

For the next two weeks Myers and Egloff taught disaster recovery techniques to the students, who succeeded in flattening, drying, and repackaging more than 700 maps, thousands of slides, and hundreds of pages of field-recording forms and artifact drawings. The class then moved on to the cataloging and processing of more traditional "artifacts."

A chance labor supply, a proper facility, and a constellation of appropriate expertise makes it tempting to consider this a tidy, classic disaster-response case. As anyone who has faced a large-scale disaster knows, however, it was really the limited size of the problem that most contributed to its relatively easy solution. The experience does prove that planning for the smaller event (such as by setting up disaster supply stations) can keep a broken water pipe or an unexpected basement flood from becoming a completely out-of-control disaster situation.

— For a list of what to include in a disaster supply station, and a list of freeze-dry and flood-recovery companies, contact Melba J. Myers, Conservator, Department of Historic Resources at ***melba.myers@dhr.virginia.gov****, or by phone at (804) 367-2323.*



In 1888, businessmen purchased the former Libby Prison building and moved it to Chicago to be the centerpiece of the Libby Prison War Museum. It was torn down in 1900.

History on the **Move**

Virginia's architectural treasures often end up far from home

By Bryan Clark Green

Libby Prison photos courtesy of the Library of Congress

A photo from 1865 shows the infamous Confederate Libby Prison at its original Cary Street location in Richmond.

Virginians have been moving buildings since the 18th century—well before the United States was a nation, and before many structures were even old enough to be considered "historic." Because most buildings were of frame construction, it was often easier and more cost–effective to disassemble and move them than to build new ones. Buildings of all sizes were moved with some frequency.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, thus, moving buildings was generally an economic decision devoid of any preservation motive. Even as a preservation ethic evolved in the second half of the 19th century, moving historic buildings was not generally considered as a means of preservation. By the early 20th century, however, moving historic buildings to preserve them became commonplace.

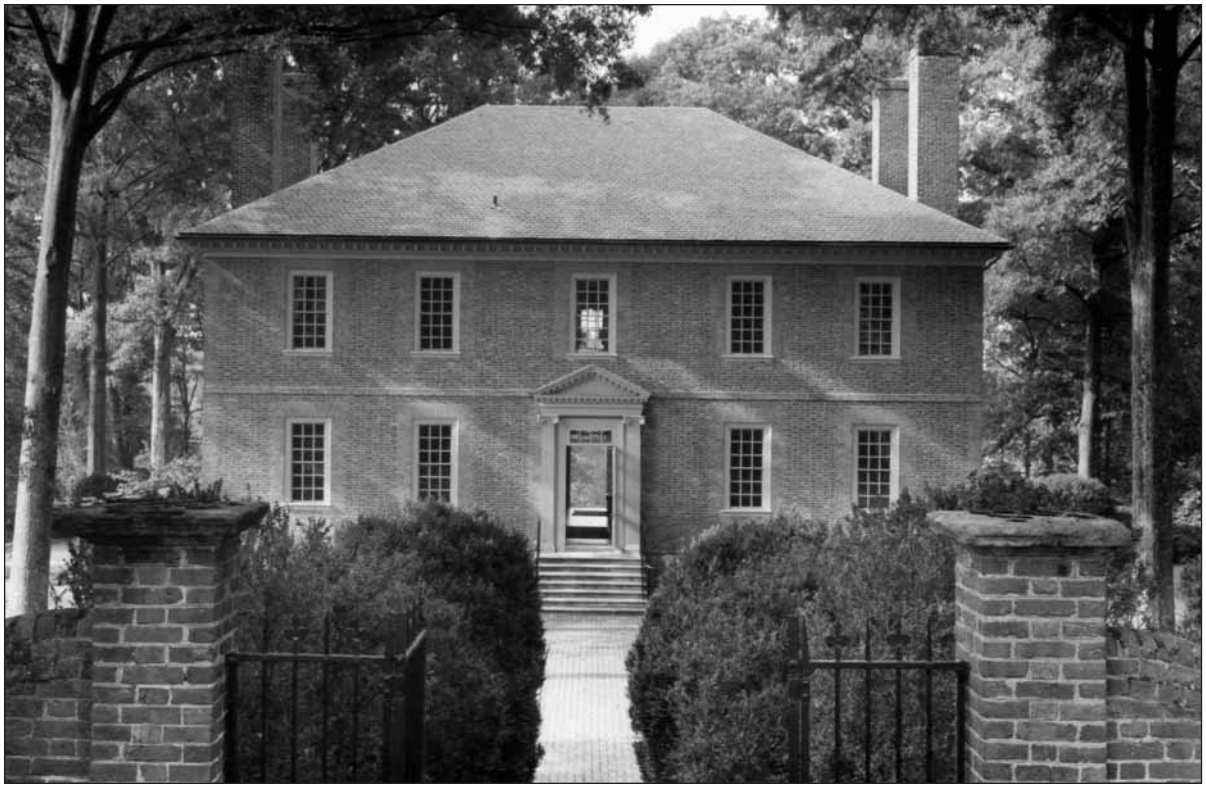
Beginning in the 1890s and continuing through the 1940s, architects with a keen interest in history and preservation studied historic buildings in much the same way their contemporaries in other fields were studying furniture, paintings, and documents. Norman Isham and J. Frederick Kelly in Rhode Island and Connecticut respectively, and Thomas T. Waterman in Virginia documented, published, and chronicled the history of architectural landmarks as works of art. Buildings were photographed, drawn, and published as isolated objects to be evaluated, compared, and rated against one another (Kelly further divided the subject, publishing his studies by structural parts such as doors, windows, mantles, etc.) This "connoisseurship" approach allowed buildings to be moved as individual artifacts. As they were being evaluated in comparison with other architecturally similar structures, and not in the context of the built environment around them, moving historic buildings to preserve them was not considered objectionable.

Historic buildings were often treated like icons and transported to places where the faithful might venerate them.

Transported architectural icons

Moreover, historic buildings were often treated like icons and transported to places where the faithful might venerate them. For example, the United States Armory in Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia), built in 1848, was the focus of abolitionist John Brown's raid of October 16–18, 1859. In the raid's final hours, Brown and his followers took refuge in the armory's fire engine– and guardhouse. The structure became known as John Brown's Fort, and it was the only armory building to escape destruction during the Civil War. As a result, it became an icon of sorts. In 1891, it was sold, dismantled, and transported to Chicago, where it was re-erected and opened to the public just outside the precinct of the World's Columbian Exposition. As an exhibit, John Brown's Fort was a failure, attracting only 11 visitors in 10 days. It was closed, dismantled, and left behind. In 1894, it was acquired and shipped back to a site three miles outside of Harpers Ferry. In 1909, the building was purchased by Storer College and moved to the college's campus on Camp Hill in Harpers Ferry. But John Brown's Fort had not finished wandering. Acquired by the National Park Service in 1969, the building was moved once more. Because the original site had been covered with a railroad embankment in 1894, the building now rests—after a long detour through Chicago—150 yards east of its original spot.

Libby Prison was another Civil War building cum relic that found its way to Chicago. Built about 1850, the Richmond tobacco warehouse leased for a time by Luther Libby became a building synonymous with some of the most notorious events of the Civil War. Following Libby's death, in 1861 the Confederate government seized the warehouse. That building and the two adjoining it were converted into a prison that was dark, dirty, unheated, poorly ventilated, and unsanitary. "Libby Prison" became infamous because as many as 1,200 Union officers were confined at a time in the 32,000 square feet of its eight rooms. Some 30,000 Federal prisoners of war were housed there during the course of the conflict. From 1865 to 1868, the buildings were used to imprison former Confederates. In 1888, Chicago businessmen purchased Libby Prison and removed it there, to be viewed as a



Wilton House, circa 1753, was the home of William Randolph III. To save it from destruction, it was moved and reconstructed on a site 15 miles west along the James River in 1934. Today it is a house museum.

relic of the late war. Philadelphia architect Louis Hall supervised the relocation, which involved dismantling, numbering, and loading the materials of the prison on 32 boxcars. On its new site, the reconstructed building was surrounded by a massive turreted and castellated stone wall and filled with various war artifacts and artwork. The Libby Prison War Museum opened in 1889 to disappointingly small crowds, although it did become an attraction during the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. In 1900, the building was demolished, its bricks and timbers reportedly reused in area barns, and the Chicago Coliseum rose in its place.

More frequently, however, historic buildings were moved for utilitarian purposes. For example, the Bremo Slave Chapel in Fluvanna County (it was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1979 and on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980) was built at Lower Bremo in 1835. It served as a chapel for slaves on John Hartwell Cocke's plantation. At some point between 1882 and 1884, the Cocke family offered to sell and move the chapel 15 miles to the community of Bremo Bluff as an Episcopal church, where it became known as Grace Church. In 1924, it was moved once again, to serve as a parish hall for a new brick Grace Church built on the site.

Putting the pieces back together

The American willingness to rearrange historic buildings on the landscape perhaps reached its zenith in the 1920s and 1930s. Buildings were simply regarded as objects, and could be moved or rearranged to suit contemporary needs or whims. If a building were threatened or simply ignored, moving it was an acceptable, oftentimes even desirable alternative. Agecroft Hall, for instance, now overlooks the James River in Richmond's Windsor Farms, but this post-medieval manor house began its life near Manchester, England. Richmond businessman Thomas C. Williams, Jr., purchased the house, had portions of it dismantled, and reconstructed it during the late 1920s in modified form in the new garden suburb of Windsor Farms. At the same time, diplomat Alexander W. Weddell purchased the ruined Tudor Warwick Priory and shipped portions of it to Richmond, where architect Henry Grant Morse redesigned the pieces into Virginia House in 1928. In 1933, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in

Wilton House on its original site on the James River in Varina. The main house was the nucleus of a 2,000–acre tobacco plantation. This photo dates from the late 19th century. Only the house was moved; none of its outbuildings were saved.

the Commonwealth of Virginia purchased Wilton, the 1750–1753 home of William Randolph III, then located in eastern Henrico County. The grand James River plantation house (but not its outbuildings) was dismantled and moved 15 miles to the west, where it was reassembled and is now a house museum. All of these houses were listed on the Virginia and national registers at least three decades after they were moved.

The desire to rearrange a building on the landscape—in some cases to address threats, in others, to enhance the buildings as relics—was also evidenced through Tidewater Virginia. Buildings also left Virginia soil to be re-erected in distant locations. Built about 1801, Colross, a sophisticated Federal mansion in the Washington, D.C., area, was part of a series of sophisticated mansions that included Tudor Place, Dumbarton House, and Woodlawn. Yet Colross is little remembered in Virginia architecture today, in large part because Colross is no longer in Virginia. After tornado damage in 1927, the house was standing in a state of neglect when John Munn purchased it and had it completely dismantled and shipped to Princeton, New Jersey, then rebuilt it in 1929 as his residence. Following Munn's death in 1956, the house became the centerpiece of Princeton Day School.

'Historic' has many meanings

Many "historic" American villages are actually assemblages of buildings. Henry Ford's Greenfield Village is perhaps the best example of the remaking of a village into a form it never attained (or could have attained) during its natural life. In one area, Ford grouped an overseer's cabin next to the Logan County (Illinois) Courthouse where Abraham Lincoln practiced law, next to the George Washington Carver Memorial Cabin, in an attempt to illustrate the march from slavery to emancipation. Strawberry Banke, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is likewise composed of buildings moved to the site. Mystic Seaport, in Mystic, Connecticut, contains buildings moved from all over New England. Old Sturbridge Village isn't actually very old: it dates to 1929, when several dozen early New England buildings were relocated to the site.

Virginia was by no means immune to this moving and creation of faux complexes. The Frontier Culture Museum in Staunton contains

Mount Ida was originally located in Buckingham County. Although already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, permission was granted to move the house to Albemarle County to save it from being stripped of its interior woodwork. Mount Ida remains on the National Register.

buildings relocated from Germany, Northern Ireland, England, and various places in Virginia to recreate Old World farmsteads. The owners of Michie Tavern, near Charlottesville, foraged closer to home to create a "historic" complex out of historic buildings (including the tavern) moved largely from elsewhere in Albemarle County. Neither of these assemblages is listed on the National Register, although Michie Tavern is listed on the Virginia register.

Better known is Colonial Williamsburg, although it is not made up of historic buildings moved onto the site—in fact, far more buildings were moved out of Colonial Williamsburg to make room for reconstructions than were ever moved into the historic precinct. In the early years, however, this outcome was not yet certain. The Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin, the project's conceiver, benefactor John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the architectural firm Perry, Shaw and Hepburn struggled as early as 1928 with the question of how to complete the structural fabric of the colonial capital of Virginia.

Although it was clear that the principal public buildings would be reconstructed, the question of how to address missing dwellings and shops was far from settled. At first, the Greenfield Village approach was considered, and two early houses were moved to Colonial Williamsburg from other parts of Virginia. Belle Farm, in Gloucester County, was one of the rural dwellings recorded, demolished, and moved to Williamsburg. In the meantime, however, museum leaders decided not to pursue the assembled village model, and resolved instead to recreate as accurately as possible particular buildings that once stood on now–vacant lots in Williamsburg. As a result,

the Belle Grove remains were consigned to a warehouse, where they stayed until architect Ernest M. Frank designed a suburban Williamsburg house to utilize them. In 1991, the woodwork was again removed and installed in a new house near Tappahannock.

Moving to preserve

The 1960s saw the beginning of the governmental structure that underpins historic preservation to the present day. It was during this period that moving historic buildings came to be seen as a method of preservation. The Kennedy-Tower amendment to the Housing Act of 1965 permitted the use of federal funds to move historic buildings caught up in urban renewal projects and prepare the receiving sites. This was concurrent with publication of *With Heritage So Rich*, the Raines Commission report that led directly to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In that work, Christopher Tunnard observed, "in certain designated areas, distinguished buildings may be saved from the path of the bulldozer. Moving, of course, is a last resort when no other path can be found for the highway or for new building. Whenever possible, buildings should remain on the sites with which they are associated."

This statement was a prescient one. Of the three individually listed buildings in Virginia that were moved in the 1960s, two were moved from the projected path of highway projects.

"Moving, of course, is a last resort when no other path can be found for the highway or for a new building. Whenever possible, buildings should remain on the sites with which they are associated."

Christopher Tunnard,
With Heritage So Rich

Dranesville Tavern, located in Fairfax County, was repositioned on its site in 1968 for the widening of Route 7. Better known is the case of Frank Lloyd Wright's Pope-Leighey House, in Falls Church. Commissioned in 1939 by Loren Pope, Wright's solution was a modestly scaled, affordable house. In 1963, the Virginia Department of Highways informed the subsequent owner, Marjorie Leighey, that it intended to use her land for the construction of Interstate 66. Leighey appealed for aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the U.S. Department of the Interior. In July 1964, she agreed to donate the house, its contents, and the $31,500 condemnation fee to the Trust, which agreed to provide a site for the house, move it,

The Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Pope-Leighey House is located on the grounds of Woodlawn Plantation near Mount Vernon. It is now owned by the National Trust.

Sam Black Tavern, relocated to Mirador in 2001, has been moved twice.

maintain it after reconstruction, open it to the public as a historic house museum, and grant her life tenancy. From the fall of 1964 to the spring of 1965 the house was dismantled and moved to Woodlawn Plantation near Mount Vernon, where it was reassembled. That June, the house was opened to the public. Like so many moved houses, however, the Pope-Leighey House was not yet finished moving. In 1995, cracks developed in the floor slab and foundation, caused by positioning the house on a belt of marine clay. Once again, the house was dismantled, relocated, and restored.

Although the preservation community continues to discuss whether moving historic buildings should be a last resort, the pressure to move them steadily increases. This is further evidenced by the formation in 1982 of the International Association of Structural Movers, which publishes its own magazine, *Structural Mover*. The association claims more than 300 firms and individuals as members, including six in Virginia.

Public and private preservation organizations are now facing the issue of moving buildings that are already listed on the state and national registers, or listing buildings that have been recently moved. The National Register of Historic Places discourages moving historic buildings; in fact, moving a listed building without advance permission results in the automatic de-listing of that resource. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation clearly discourage "removing or relocating buildings or landscape features, thus destroying the historic relationship between buildings and the landscape." The Save America's Treasures Program will not fund "moving historic properties or work on historic properties that have been moved." The portions of the Internal Revenue Service Code that pertain to historic tax credits also discourage moving historic structures. Finally, in the most complete work on the subject, *Moving Historic Buildings*, John Obed Curtis warns, "It cannot be overemphasized that such buildings should be moved only as a last resort."

Development threats

Commercial development continues to be a driving force for relocating historic structures, although the collecting instinct has not yet disappeared. For example, Office Hall, in King George County, was the birthplace and boyhood home of William "Extra Billy" Smith, U.S. Congressman, Confederate general, and twice governor of Virginia. Built between about 1805 and 1820, only two outbuildings survive: a rare, two-story, one-room-plan brick kitchen and a smokehouse. They were listed on the state and national registers in 1990 and 1991 respectively and, when the site was developed in 1995 as a shopping center, the buildings were moved about 100 yards to take them

out of harm's way. At about the same time, Mount Ida, located in Buckingham County and listed on the state and national registers in 1986 and 1987, was threatened with the sale of its interior woodwork. The solution was a 15-mile move in 1996–97 into Albemarle County. The owners of both Office Hall and Mount Ida received permission to move the buildings, which were relocated according to National Park Service standards. As a result, both remained listed on the registers. That was not the case with Richmond View, in Chesterfield County, listed on both registers in 1975. Facing little threat, in 1994 Richmond View was dismantled and moved 10 miles, without advance permission and not according to guidelines. Richmond View was delisted from both registers.

Most recent moves have been undertaken as preservation actions directly related to threats. For instance, the two-and-one-half-story sandstone Kinsley Granary, one of the few surviving 18th-century granaries in Prince William County, was built near Buckland on Broad Run and attached to the Kinsley Mill. When Broad Run was flooded in 1968 to create Lake Manassas, the mill was dismantled. The abandoned granary remained on the edge of the lake until a recent lake expansion project threatened it with submersion. In 1996–98, it was dismantled, reconstructed on the Pilgrim's Rest property five miles from its original site, and carefully adapted for use as a guesthouse. In 2003, the Kinsley Granary was listed as a contributing resource to Pilgrim's Rest.

Some buildings are moved more than once to preserve them. The Sam Black Tavern, located in Albemarle County, was moved in 1978 to Seven Oaks Farm and listed on both registers as a contributing resource. Twenty-three years later, in 2001, a neighbor concerned about the tavern's condition purchased and moved it to Mirador, an adjacent farm. The tavern was listed as a contributing resource on both registers in 2003.

The meaning of moving

What does it really mean to move a historic building? Perhaps "move" is a misleading term, because contrary to what the word suggests, usually only the smallest frame buildings are moved as a unit. Although masonry structures as large as the National Historic Landmark Cape Hatteras Lighthouse can be moved as a unit successfully, the complexity and cost of such an undertaking is often prohibitive. Relocating the lighthouse 1,500 feet at a cost of $12 million was "debated for nearly a quarter of a century, planned for nearly a decade, was two years in site preparation, and finally [accomplished] in 23 days." In contrast, most historic buildings—including virtually all historic masonry buildings—are disassembled and moved in pieces. Many of the examples discussed above were moved in that way, such as the Kinsley Granary, which was carefully disassembled, marked, and reassembled on the new site. Richmond's Maupin-Maury House, unfortunately, did not meet such a happy ending. This registered building was moved across Clay Street, out of the path of a planned Medical College of Virginia expansion. Although the house was to be moved as a unit, contractors discovered a canalized creek below Clay Street, and they feared that the brick structure's weight would cause the channel to collapse. As a result, significant interior elements were removed, the building was disassembled, the brick was used to create a replica of the old building across the street, and the major interiors were reinstalled. The result was essentially a new building with some salvaged interiors. The House was removed from the registers in 1993. All too often, as in this case, a move produces what is essentially a new building containing elements of the old.

Given the potential for unfortunate results, therefore, moving historic buildings should be undertaken only as a last resort. Not only are the moves expensive and complicated, but they are also likely to damage the historic fabric and result in a new building assembled from old elements. There is also the threat of de-listing, which precludes the use of many preservation incentive programs such as preservation tax credits. Finally, all too often, moving a historic building creates a set of conditions under which the building will be moved again. Too often, a move seems, in historical perspective, to be a temporary solution. Moving historic buildings, then, should be viewed as the very last resort, only undertaken when preservation in place is simply not possible.

— Bryan Clark Green is a former architectural historian and register specialist with DHR. He is now an architectural historian with Commonwealth Architects in Richmond.

The dedication of the Jacob House marker in the city of Richmond drew a large crowd of supporters and preservationists. The historic house is now the headquarters of the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council.

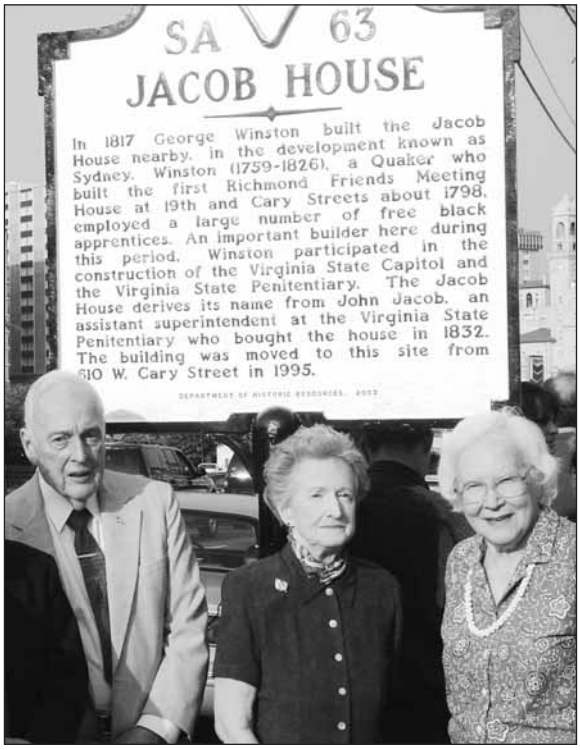


Photo courtesy of Charles Pool

51 Highway Markers Added to Virginia's Roadways

Since the first markers were erected in 1927, the Virginia Historical Highway Marker Program has placed more than 2,100 markers along the Commonwealth's roadways. Between September 2003 and June 2004, a total of 51 were added throughout the state. Of these, 25 were new markers sponsored and paid for by individuals, historical societies, and other groups. Over the years, more than 400 markers have been destroyed in traffic crashes or stolen, or have been determined to contain outdated information. The Department of Historic Resources and the Virginia Department of Transportation are replacing them using federal funds from a TEA-21 grant, and 25 markers were erected during the year. In addition, VDOT paid the full cost of replacing one other marker.

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

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

Virginia historical markers are now a part of Governor Mark R. Warner's Walk Smart, Virginia! initiative. This project is designed to encourage daily physical activity on the part of school-age children using pedometers. Students can log on to the Walk Smart, Virginia! Web site found at **www.walksmartvirginia.com** and track their progress along a route crossing the state. The site displays information along the route and integrates historical markers and other aspects of history, geography, government, recreation, and health education.

New Markers Sponsored by Private Organizations, Individuals, and Localities

Albemarle County	Earlysville Union Church	GA-41
City of Alexandria	Alfred Street Baptist Church	E-124
Augusta County	Colonel George Moffett	W-227
Botetourt County	Daleville College	D-41

Campbell County	Col. Vincent W. "Squeek" Burnett	K-318
Dinwiddie County	Birthplace of Roger Atkinson Pryor	K-321
Fairfax County	Birthplace of Fitzhugh Lee	E-125
Goochland County	First Baptist Church, Manakin	SA-59
James City County	Jamestown	V-44
James City County	Pocahontas	V-45
City of Lynchburg	Pearl S. Buck	Q-6-22
City of Lynchburg	Chauncey E. Spencer, Sr.	Q-6-23
Stafford County	Moncure Daniel Conway	N-36
City of Newport News	James A. Fields House	W-77
City of Newport News	Jessie M. Rattley	W-78
City of Richmond	Execution of Gabriel	SA-66
City of Richmond	Forest Hill Park	SA-60
City of Richmond	Jacob House	SA-63
City of Richmond	John Miller House	SA-61
City of Richmond	Oakwood Cemetery, Confederate Section	SA-64
City of Richmond	Samuel Pleasant Parsons House	SA-62
City of Richmond	Richmond's First African American Police Officers	SA-65
Surry County	Jerusalem Baptist Church	K-320
Washington County	Revolutionary War Muster Ground	K-60
Wise County	The University of Virginia's College at Wise	A-19

Replacement Markers Paid For With Funding Obtained by VDOT

Tazewell County	Site of James Burke's Garden	XL-5

Markers Replaced Through TEA–21 Funding

Campbell County	Concord Depot	K-152
City of Covington	Fort Young	D-27
Cumberland County	Campaign of 1781	ON-5
Fairfax County	Doeg Indians	E-67
Henrico County	Brook Road	E-4
Isle of Wight County	Isle of Wight County/Surry County	Z-242
Isle of Wight County	Wrenn's Mill Site	K-240-b
Lee County	Martin's Station	K-4
City of Petersburg	Early English Exploration	S-76
Prince William County	Battle of Groveton (Brawner Farm)	C-26
Prince William County	Rock Fight	C-33
Rappahannock County	Albert G. Willis	J-26
City of Richmond	British Invasion of Richmond, January 1781	S-1
Rockingham County	Knights of the Golden Horseshoe	D-10
Russell County	Dorton's Fort	KA-13
Russell County	Moore's Fort	X-18
Scott County	Blackmore's Fort	K-13
Scott County	Houston's Fort	K-17
Spotsylvania County	Colonial Fort	E-46
Surry County	Cabin Point	K-222
Surry County	English Settlement on Gray's Creek	K-319
Surry County	History of Crouch's Creek	K-234
Surry County	Wakefield and Pipsico	K-226
Sussex County	Nottoway River Crossings	UM-16
Sussex County	Sussex County/Southampton County	Z-31

Total new historical highway markers.....**51**

14 Historic Preservation Easements Received

Since publication of the last issue of *Notes on Virginia*, the Board of Historic Resources has accepted preservation easements on 14 additional historic resources, ranging from properties in Richmond's Oregon Hill Historic District to a log house in Henry County. Among the more conspicuous landmarks receiving easement protection is Monumental Church, a National Historic Landmark. The easement was a requirement of a Save America's Treasures grant award for the church's exterior restoration. Easement donations were also received on two houses in the village of Waterford in Loudoun County. The Board now holds easements on 58 properties in this National Historic Landmark district.

The easement program provides permanent legal protection against demolition and inappropriate architectural changes, while permitting properties to remain in private ownership. In order to receive easement protection, a property must be listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register or be a contributing property in a registered historic district.

The staff of the Department of Historic Resources now administers 369 preservation easements for the Board of Historic Resources. Information on the easement program may be obtained from the department's Web site at **www.dhr.virginia.gov** or by contacting Calder Loth (804) 367–2323, ext. 113, or by email, **calder.loth@dhr.virginia.gov**, or Virginia McConnell (804) 367–2323, ext. 137, or **virginia.mcconnell@dhr.virginia.gov**.

522 South Pine Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond
Date of easement: September 2, 2003
Grantor: Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council
Land included: city lot

This frame dwelling is one of the many structures rescued from dereliction by the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council. The house is typical of the numerous simple workers' dwellings that make up the fabric of this distinctive urban residential neighborhood. Following donation of the easement, the council sold the house to an individual with requirements for it to be restored for owner occupancy. The Board now holds easements on 25 Oregon Hill properties, all serving to stabilize this once-threatened historic district.

522 South Pine Street

Bear Mountain School, Amherst County
Date of easement: January 19, 2004
Grantor: The Monacan Indian Nation, Inc.
Land included: building only

Bear Mountain School

Picturesquely sited above a mountain stream, the simple log structure was originally built around 1870 to house church services for the Monacan Indians. Because Virginia's racial segregation laws excluded Monocans from public schooling, an Episcopal mission was established at Bear Mountain in 1908, and used the log building as a schoolhouse. The building continued to serve as a school until 1964, when school desegregation made it obsolete. With the help of a Virginia General Assembly grant, the Monacan Indian nation has recently restored the school as a museum.

Camp Family Homestead

Camp Family Homestead, Franklin Historic District, extended, City of Franklin
Date of easement: August 31, 2004
Grantor: Wyndie Crest, L.L.L.P.
Land included: 2.22 acres

On this property stood a Federal-period dwelling that was the original home of the Camp family, whose members have been leading area industrialists, community leaders, and philanthropists. The house was destroyed by fire in 1930. The family found a nearly identical house in the countryside nearby and had it moved to the site. Since then, the present house has served to commemorate the family's many contributions to the region. The managing foundation has recently transferred the property to the city of Franklin.

Moncure Conway House

Moncure Conway House, Falmouth, Stafford County
Date of Easement: June 19, 2004
Grantors: Norman and Lenetta Schools
Land included: approximately 2.5 acres

The Conway house, constructed in 1807 for Falmouth merchant and mill owner James Vass, is a distinctive and well-preserved example of Federal domestic architecture. The interior retains nearly all of its original woodwork. The unusual profile of its east elevation may be the result of an intended expansion that was never accomplished. The property was later the home of author, clergyman, and abolitionist Moncure Daniel Conway. During the Civil War, the U.S. Army requisitioned the house for a hospital. American poet Walt Whitman served as a nurse there.

Greenway Court, Clarke County
Date of Easement: March 18, 2004
Grantor: James H. Diggs
Acreage: 4.9 acres

Thomas Fairfax, sixth Baron Fairfax of Cameron, established a residence at Greenway Court in 1752 in order to oversee his vast land-holdings, a 5,000,000-acre grant of northern Virginia lands inherited from his mother. The present brick farmhouse replaced his dwelling in 1828. Of Fairfax's original complex, only the modest stone office, a carriage house, and plank meathouse remain. The archaeological site of Lord Farifax's manor house remains undisturbed. The easement on this National Historic Landmark was purchased from the current owners by Clarke County, which subsequently made the Board of Historic Resources a co-grantee.

Greenway Court

Griffith-Gover House, Waterford Historic District, Loudoun County
Date of Easement: April 28, 2004
Grantor: Cornelia Keller
Land included: two village lots

One of the village of Waterford's several log dwellings, the older section of the Griffith-Gover house was erected in the early 1800s for Samuel A. Gover. In the 1920s, Marcus Hopkins, an engineer for Edison Labs who was responsible for the development of the loud-speaker, owned the property. The present owner restored the house in recent years. The dwelling is an important component of this National Historic Landmark village's Main Street.

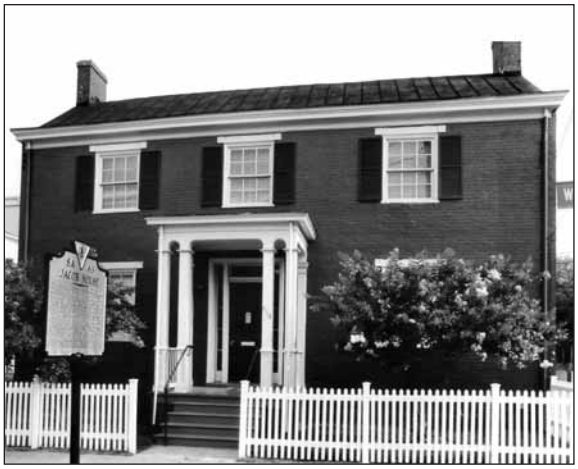
Griffith-Gover House

Hopkins and Brother Store, Onancock, Accomack County
Date of Easement: June 2, 2004
Grantor: Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities-Preservation Virginia
Land included: town lot

A landmark on the waterfront of the port town of Onancock, the bracketed Victorian building housed a dry-goods business founded in 1842 by Captain Stephen Hopkins. The business remained in the Hopkins family until 1965 when the family deeded the property to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Detailed records of the establish-

Hopkins and Brother Store

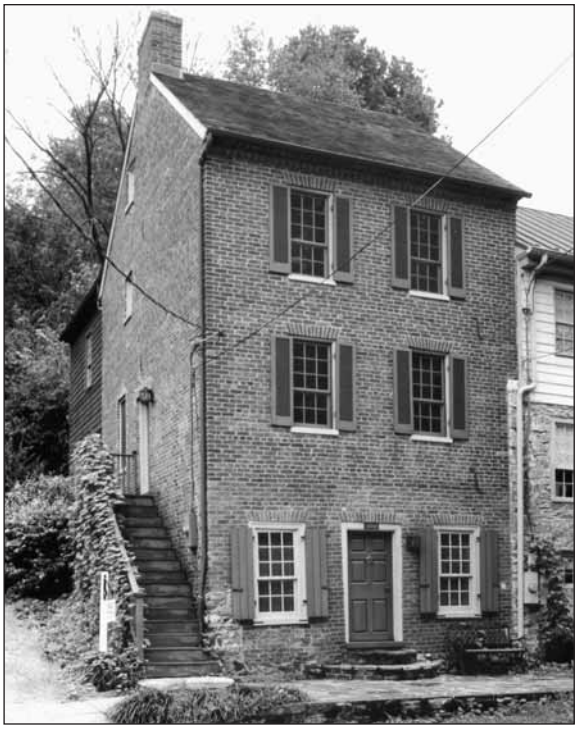
ment are preserved in the Virginia Historical Society. The building's interior includes most of its original interior fittings. The property was recently transferred to the Eastern Shore of Virginia Historical Society.



Jacob House

Jacob House, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond
Date of easement: September 11, 2003
Grantor: Stephen Salomonsky
Land included: city lot

George Winston, a Quaker brick-maker and builder, erected this simple but dignified Federal house in 1817. John Jacob, assistant superintendent at the State Penitentiary, from whom the house derives its name, purchased it in 1832. The house was originally located immediately across the street, but was moved in the 1990s to its present site at 611 West Cary Street to prevent its demolition for the Virginia Commonwealth University engineering school. The house was subsequently restored. Following the granting of the easement, Mr. Salomonsky donated the property to the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council for its headquarters.



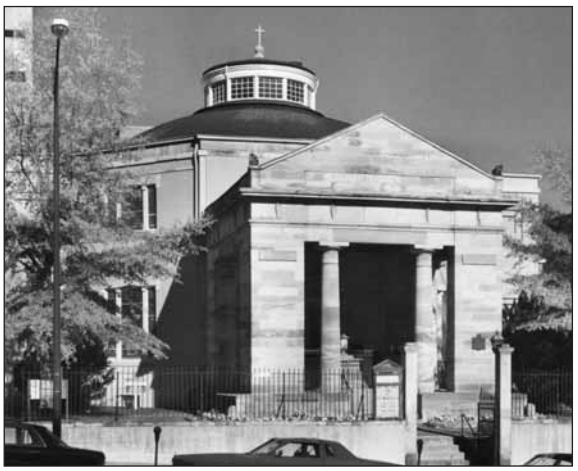
Janney–Coates House

Janney-Coates House, Waterford Historic District, Loudoun County
Date of Easement: April 1, 2005
Grantor: Richard L. Storch
Land included, two village lots

This three-story brick town house is prominently situated towards the end of Waterford's Main Street. It was erected in the first quarter of the 19th century on land formerly owned by Joseph Janney, member of a locally prominent Quaker family. In recent years it was the property of the Coates, one of Waterford's few African American families. After a period of neglect, Richard L. Storch restored the house in the 1990s. The interior preserves much original simple trim.

Monumental Church, Richmond
Date of easement: May 4, 2004
Grantor: Historic Richmond Foundation
Land included: city lot

One of the nation's most important architectural landmarks, Monumental Church was built in 1812–1814 as a memorial to 72 people who perished in a theater fire on the site. Robert Mills, America's first native-born professional architect, designed the church and incorporated many features learned from his mentors, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Henry Latrobe. The Historic Richmond Foundation is currently undertaking an extensive restoration of the church with the assistance of a Save America's Treasures grant.



Monumental Church

Mount Moriah Baptist Church,
City of Roanoke
Date of easement: April 2, 2004
Grantor: Trustees of Mount Moriah Baptist Church
Land included: one acre

Mount Moriah's members descend from one of the Roanoke region's earliest black congregations. It originated in a Sunday school for slaves established in the mid-1800s by Dr. Charles L. Cocke, founder of Hollins University. The present church, the congregation's third, was built in 1908. The simple building is typical of country African American churches of the period. It has been little changed and preserves its original furnishings. The cemetery, expanded from a former slave burial ground, has more than 100 graves.

Mount Moriah Baptist Church

Old Turner Place (King's Grant One), Henry County
Date of easement: April 14, 2004
Grantor: Harry Lee King, Jr.
Land included: 14 acres

The Turner family was established in western Virginia before the Revolution. Larkin Turner probably erected the present house about 1788 as a home for him and his bride-to-be. A rare surviving 18th-century structure in the region, it is a classic example of a log, hall-parlor-plan dwelling, a house type favored by the early settlers. By the mid-20th century, the house was being used as a barn. The present owner, a Turner family descendant, restored the

Old Turner Place

dwelling for his residence following his purchase of the property in 1968.

Recoleta

Recoleta, Charlottesville
Date of easement: January 20, 2004
Grantor: Virginia O. Stokes
Land included: one acre

A noteworthy example of Spanish Colonial Revival, Recoleta was designed by architect Charles Benjamin Baker for music professor Harry Rogers Pratt and his wife, Agnes Rothery Pratt. Agnes Rothery, a prolific writer of travel books, produced three books on Virginia. Completed in 1940, the house incorporates many features the Pratts admired on their travels. Following the Pratts' death in 1954, the property passed to their close friends, William Ewart Stokes, Jr., and his wife Virginia Harmon Stokes. Mrs. Stokes has preserved the house and grounds much as the Pratts left them.

William Smith House

William Smith House, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond
Date of easement: September 11, 2003
Grantor: Stephen Salomonsky
Land included: city lot.

Built in 1842, this brick dwelling at 611 West Cary Street is typical of the many free-standing Greek Revival houses that dotted Richmond neighborhoods in the antebellum period. It was sold in 1849 to William Smith, twice governor of Virginia, who is remembered by his nickname "Extra Billy," gained by his acquiring many profitable contracts with the U.S. Post Office. The house was long obscured from view by large trees and a later two-story veranda. It was recently restored as part of an apartment-house development.

BEFORE

AFTER

New life has been brought to 321-325 North Adams Street in Jackson Ward.

Historic Rehabilitation Program Continues to Grow

The rehabilitation tax credit program continues to contribute strongly to the Commonwealth's economic vitality. During the period between August 1, 2003, and July 31, 2004, 209 new projects were proposed with total anticipated expenditures of nearly $325 million. A total of 118 projects were completed during this period, representing private investment of $144.4 million.

Rehabilitation projects can return buildings to their historic uses or adapt them for new uses. Two hospitals whose rehabilitations were completed this year illustrate the program's flexibility. Burrell Memorial Hospital in Roanoke, which was built in the 1950s to serve Roanoke's African American community, was rehabilitated for continued institutional use as Blue Ridge Behavioral Health Burrell Center. Stuart Circle Hospital in Richmond, by contrast, was converted to luxury condominiums. Other notable projects this year included Lovingston High School, a 1931 school in Nelson County that was converted to a community center; the Roanoke Passenger Station, a Raymond Loewy building rehabilitated for a museum and visitor center; the Professional Building in Suffolk, a neglected landmark now restored to its former dignity; and the Potts-Fitzhugh House in Alexandria, a meticulous, painstaking rehabilitation of a single-family home.

The state program parallels the federal program in many ways. For both programs, the building must be a "certified historic structure." It must be individually listed on the state and national registers, or certified as a contributing structure in a listed historic district. For the state credit, the building is also a certified historic structure if it is eligible for individual listing on the state register. Both programs also require that rehabilitation work meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The biggest difference between the two credits is the federal program's limitation to income-producing buildings. The state credit, by contrast, is available to owner-occupied as well as income-producing buildings. In most cases, as well, the state spending threshold is lower than the federal. For further information and downloadable applications, visit the department's Web site at **www.dhr.viginia.gov.**

Completed Rehabilitations

The following projects received final certification between August 2003 and July 2004.

Name of Property	Address	City/County	Rehab Cost
Isaac Clark House	402 East Main Street	Abingdon	$59,904.45
Potts-Fitzhugh House	607 Oronoco Street	Alexandria	$3,440,898.00
	3629 North 21st Avenue	Arlington	$73,317.00
	434 North Lincoln Street	Arlington	$93,132.25
	4127 South 36th Street	Arlington	$57,923.00
	3509 North 21st Avenue	Arlington	$79,413.00
	3108 North 6th Street	Arlington	$391,686.93
	513 North Kenmore Street	Arlington	$113,352.30
	3607 North 22nd Street	Arlington	$107,200.00
	2326 North Jackson Street	Arlington	$47,263.33
	3412 South Utah Street	Arlington	$57,878.04
	1600 South Barton Street	Arlington	$49,500.00
Biette-Timmons House	4638 South 34th Street	Arlington	$121,713.00
	3623 North 21st Avenue	Arlington	$70,000.00
	4004 North 20th Road	Arlington	$28,778.00
	1625 North Barton Street	Arlington	$748,000.00
	213 North Emerson Street	Arlington	$84,461.64
The Cliff	3605 Swift Shoals Road	Clarke	$7,908,727.80
Cornwell Farm	9414 Georgetown Pike	Fairfax	$294,209.85
Belt House	97 Culpeper Street	Fauquier	$71,441.21
Dr. C. Mortimer House	213 Caroline Street	Fredericksburg	$962,332.29
Goolrick-Caldwell House			
Kitchen Dependency	209 Caroline Street	Fredericksburg	$99,956.97
	805 South Center Street	Hanover County	$106,491.03
Boude Deaver House	406 South Main Street	Lexington	$373,288.46
Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp.	50-54 Ninth Street	Lynchburg	$4,192,974.00
	724 Commerce Street	Lynchburg	$582,612.00
Strother Drug Company	918 Commerce Street	Lynchburg	$2,814,379.29
Presser Hall	2500 Rivermount Avenue	Lynchburg	$844,455.25
Goode Bank Building	350 Washington Street	Mecklenburg	$631,622.00
Lovingston High School	Thomas Nelson Highway	Nelson County	$2,079,224.37
Hundley House	320 65th Street	Newport News	$22,872.00
	411 Granby Street	Norfolk	$7,112,172.00
	705 Redgate Street	Norfolk	$1,035,566.00
	440 Granby Street	Norfolk	$204,465.76
	220 West Freemason Street	Norfolk	$1,258,147.00
Ghent Arms	641 Redgate Avenue	Norfolk	$2,373,605.00
	333 West York Street	Norfolk	$118,738.00
	318 Sycamore Street	Petersburg	$658,481.00
	320 Sycamore Street	Petersburg	$621,706.00
	322 Sycamore Street	Petersburg	$749,828.00
	221 South Jefferson Street	Petersburg	$297,868.00
Appomattox Iron Works	20-28 Old Street	Petersburg	$2,932,393.57
First Presbyterian Church Manse	367 Middle Street	Portsmouth	$106,985.00
	330 London Boulevard	Portsmouth	$160,169.00
	541 Mount Vernon Avenue	Portsmouth	$82,241.16
	101 Linden Avenue	Portsmouth	$153,097.24
Kirby Building	113 Third Avenue	Radford	$116,450.56
	1132-1138 East Main Street	Radford	$303,040.00
Eagle Paper Company Building	1400 West Marshall Street	Richmond	$3,462,207.00
Stuart Circle Hospital	413 Stuart Circle	Richmond	$10,428,358.00
21 East Main Street	21 East Main Street	Richmond	$187,462.06
Carolina Building	2200 East Cary Street	Richmond	$23,494,035.00
Call House	3206 Seminary Avenue	Richmond	$336,210.55

	614 1/2 North 23rd Street	Richmond	$99,375.00
	1821 West Cary Street	Richmond	$318,160.00
Shockoe Cary Building	19 South 13th Street	Richmond	$3,565,452.00
Brooks Double House	1519 West Main Street	Richmond	$306,089.78
Prestwould Condominiums	612 West Franklin Street	Richmond	$2,434,670.00
	2506 West Grace Street	Richmond	$70,000.00
Prestwould Condominiums			
Duplex C	610-614 West Franklin Street	Richmond	$104,384.00
	2018 Princess Anne	Richmond	$184,739.74
	1203-1205 East Main Street	Richmond	$1,385,397.45
Carriage House	14 South Davis Avenue	Richmond	$605,803.00
	3 North 17th Street	Richmond	$353,148.00
	321-325 North Adams Street	Richmond	$382,468.05
	800-802 West Clay Street	Richmond	$263,891.50
	803 West Clay Street	Richmond	$147,061.04
Donnan-Asher			
Iron Front Building	1209-11 East Main Street	Richmond	$1,884,362.00
	219 North 19th Street	Richmond	$1,411,782.00
	400 West Marshall Street	Richmond	$233,542.11
William Byrd Apartments	100 South Boulevard	Richmond	$344,067.18
	415 North First Street	Richmond	$507,301.26
	105 West Jackson Street	Richmond	$216,613.25
Kelleher-Whitlock			
Double House	1322-24 West Main Street	Richmond	$256,946.56
	203-205 North Davis Avenue	Richmond	$227,775.73
Marks Building	300 East Broad Street	Richmond	$953,689.43
	2719 East Broad Street	Richmond	$193,455.00
Beers House	1228 East Broad Street	Richmond	$1,534,504.34
	16 East Main Street	Richmond	$210,104.00
	1816-1818 Parkwood Avenue	Richmond	$154,081.52
	1812-1814 Parkwood Avenue	Richmond	$147,756.89
	1838 West Grace Street	Richmond	$212,313.00
	420 North 23rd Street	Richmond	$205,126.51
	1907 Hanover Avenue	Richmond	$98,385.00
	2322 Floyd Avenue	Richmond	$163,509.00
	101 1/2 West Jackson Street	Richmond	$297,509.00
	1832-1834 Parkwood Avenue	Richmond	$142,202.66
	726 North 27th Street	Richmond	$142,349.00
	1824-1826 Parkwood Avenue	Richmond	$178,013.31
	1806 Parkwood Avenue	Richmond	$87,690.49
Cheek-Neal Warehouse	201 Hull Street	Richmond	$2,081,539.00
	3208 Floyd Avenue	Richmond	$73,914.88
Cardwell Machine Company	1900 East Cary Street	Richmond	$11,870,005.00
	1808-1810 Parkwood Avenue	Richmond	$139,536.07
	1300 West Clay Street	Richmond	$68,800.00
	3305 Ellwood Avenue	Richmond	$36,254.00
Monumental Church	1224 East Broad Street	Richmond	$1,334,115.00
	15 South Boulevard	Richmond	$99,630.00
	1700 East Main Street	Richmond	$250,000.00
	3601 East Marshall Street	Richmond	$87,232.94
	2214 Hanover Avenue	Richmond	$83,000.00
	2112 Floyd Avenue	Richmond	$186,535.19
	3006 Monument Avenue	Richmond	$565,358.79
Norfolk Avenue Warehouse	117-119 Norfolk Avenue	Roanoke	$2,656,528.23
Burrell Mem. Hospital	611 McDowell Avenue, N.W.	Roanoke	$9,261,000.00
N&W Railway			
Passenger Station	209 Shenandoah Avenue, N.W.	Roanoke	$5,826,545.00
	305-307 South Jefferson Street	Roanoke	$331,808.00
New Town Center	709-711 West Beverly Street	Staunton	$147,000.00

Professional Building	100 North Main Street	Suffolk	$4,936,171.00
	312 Main Street	Suffolk	$248,244.00
	310 North Main Street	Suffolk	$145,977.00
	302 Main Street	Suffolk	$174,854.99
	120 South Broad Street	Suffolk	$76,428.00
	302 Bank Street	Suffolk	$168,484.40
	1 College Court	Suffolk	$82,664.00
Alexander & Charlotte West House	224 Johnson Street	Washington	$78,450.00
Giacometti Building	7 North Loudoun Street	Winchester	$356,539.00
Homespun	949 Cedar Creek Grade	Winchester	$242,927.00
TOTAL			**$144,435,493.65**

Proposed Rehabilitations

The following projects received certification for proposed rehabilitation work between August 2003 and July 2004.

Name of Property	Address	City/County	Amount Estimated
Fisher House	23292 Main Street	Accomack	$200,000.00
Blue Ridge Farm	7700 Blue Ridge Farm Road	Albemarle	$1,750,000.00
	514 Cameron Street	Alexandria	$750,000.00
	221 South Pitt Street	Alexandria	$170,000.00
	4922 South 29th Road	Alexandria	$100,000.00
	4277 South 35th Street	Arlington	$250,000.00
	3201 South Stafford Street, A-2	Arlington	$40,000.00
	4722 South 29th Street	Arlington	$40,000.00
	1030 South Barton Street, No. 279	Arlington	$30,000.00
	1510 North Herndon Street	Arlington	$70,000.00
	3201 North First Road	Arlington	$60,000.00
	3082 South Woodrow Street, B-2	Arlington	$45,000.00
	3609 North 21st Avenue	Arlington	$32,000.00
	2928 North Second Road	Arlington	$200,000.00
	1823 North Hartford Street	Arlington	$300,000.00
	2157 North Brandywine Street	Arlington	$40,000.00
	600 North Hudson Street	Arlington	$265,000.00
	3439 South Stafford Street, B-2	Arlington	$72,000.00
	3426 South Stafford Street	Arlington	$98,000.00
	520 North Irving Street	Arlington	$80,000.00
	419 South Adams Street	Arlington	$25,000.00
	38 North Highland Street	Arlington	$35,000.00
	108 North Highland Street	Arlington	$90,000.00
	3018 South Columbus Street	Arlington	$55,000.00
	3314 North Pershing Drive	Arlington	$60,000.00
	1813 North Glebe Road	Arlington	$350,000.00
	1706 North Jackson Street	Arlington	$45,000.00
	1823 North Stafford Street	Arlington	$25,000.00
	816 South Barton Street	Arlington	$150,000.00
	2601 North 18th Street	Arlington	$43,000.00
	1506 North Garfield Street	Arlington	$130,000.00
	2614 Lee Highway	Arlington	$50,000.00
	1501 North Highland Street	Arlington	$175,000.00
	3460 South Stafford Street, A1&B1	Arlington	$125,000.00
	4040 North 20th Road	Arlington	$85,000.00
	4703 South 31st Street	Arlington	$55,000.00
Park Motor Company	380 Washington Street	Boydton	$2,700,000.00
Coleman's Grocery	396-A Washington Street	Boydton	$600,000.00
Bristol Union Railway Station	State Street	Bristol	$3,500,000.00

Rock House Farm	Bear Creek Road	Campbell	$200,000.00
Paramount Theater	215 East Main Street	Charlottesville	$13,500,000.00
Old Fellini's Restaurant	200 West Market Street	Charlottesville	$540,000.00
Bibb-Wolfe House	505 Ridge Street	Charlottesville	$180,000.00
The Glen	664 Country Club Lane	Clarke	$400,000.00
North Theatre	629 North Main Street	Danville	$2,000,000.00
	625 North Main Street	Danville	$250,000.00
	623 North Main Street	Danville	$250,000.00
	2855 South Abingdon Street, A-2	Fairlington	$75,000.00
Waveland	Route 651, Caters Run Road	Fauquier	$499,999.00
	12 Smith Street	Fauquier	$50,000.00
	111 Lee Street	Fauquier	$150,000.00
The Virginia House	701 Caroline Street	Fredericksburg	$500,000.00
City Gas Works	400 Charles Street	Fredericksburg	$1,200,000.00
	408 Princess Anne Street	Fredericksburg	$300,000.00
Church View	17099 Mountain Road	Hanover	$350,000.00
National Wholesale Co.	15 1/2 Jefferson Street	Lexington	$400,000.00
Hopkins House	120 West Nelson Street	Lexington	$180,000.00
Lexington & Covington Toll House	453 Lime Kiln Road	Lexington	$90,000.00
State Theatre	12 West Nelson Street	Lexington	$500,000.00
Griffith-Gover House	40139 Main Street	Loudoun	$850,000.00
Yardley Taylor House	18456 Lincoln Road	Loudoun	$251,812.00
Lloyd Curtis House	40216 Main Street	Loudoun	$140,000.00
Walton House	2379 Pendelton Road	Louisa	$450,000.00
Old Raptor Farm, Wheat Barn	1815 East Green Springs Street	Louisa	$97,250.00
Bloomington	Bloomington Lane	Louisa	$300,000.00
Brickland	6877 Brickland Road	Lunenburg	$250,000.00
William Phaup House	911 Sixth Street	Lynchburg	$50,000.00
Lynchburg Shoe Company Warehouse	612-616 Commerce Street	Lynchburg	$2,500,000.00
Gilliam House	2525 Rivermont Avenue	Lynchburg	$68,000.00
	1021 Court Street	Lynchburg	$307,835.00
	800-802 Rivermont Avenue	Lynchburg	$137,397.00
	412 Harrison Street	Lynchburg	$167,397.00
	1023 Rivermont Avenue	Lynchburg	$167,397.00
Dr. H. W. Canada House	451 Rivermont Avenue	Lynchburg	$261,466.00
Leachman House	419 Rivermont Avenue	Lynchburg	$177,397.00
	415 Rivermont Avenue	Lynchburg	$167,397.00
J. T. Davis Warehouse	1225 Main Street	Lynchburg	$2,200,000.00
Bowman and Moore Leaf Tobacco Factory	1301 Main Street	Lynchburg	$2,830,000.00
Piggly Wiggly Supermarket	1307 Main Street	Lynchburg	$3,010,000.00
Churchland Apartments	519-521 Church Street	Lynchburg	$275,000.00
Metcalfe-Overstreet House	322 Overstreet Lane	Lynchburg	$200,000.00
Lynchburg Courthouse	901 Court Street	Lynchburg	$2,100,000.00
Schaefer-Cromer House	102 Junkin Street	Montgomery	$70,000.00
	436-438 Granby Street	Norfolk	$900,000.00
C. Barry Residence	542 Mowbray Arch	Norfolk	$160,000.00
Virginia Pilot Building	115 Tazewell Street	Norfolk	$490,000.00
Hugh Davis House	212 Colonial Avenue	Norfolk	$450,000.00
	1715 Lafayette Boulevard	Norfolk	$70,000.00
Granby Theater	421 Granby Street	Norfolk	$900,000.00
	703 West Princess Anne Road	Norfolk	$450,000.00
Selden Arcade	200-216 East Main Street	Norfolk	$4,761,804.00
Ives House	518 Redgate Avenue	Norfolk	$250,000.00
	626-628 Randolph Avenue	Northampton	$120,000.00
	529 Tazewell Avenue	Northampton	$125,000.00
The Cape Charles Hotel	235 Mason Avenue	Northampton	$400,000.00

Chandler House	3342 Main Street	Northampton	$290,000.00
Chestnut Hill	236 Caroline Street	Orange	$650,000.00
Joynes-Booth House	110 Marshall Street	Petersburg	$250,000.00
Nathaniel Friend House	27-29 Bollingbrook Street	Petersburg	$400,000.00
	135 West Tabb Street	Petersburg	$120,000.00
	411 Hinton Street	Petersburg	$85,000.00
	300 High Street	Portsmouth	$250,000.00
	447 Dinwiddie Street	Portsmouth	$200,000.00
	51 Riverview Avenue	Portsmouth	$180,267.00
	67 Riverview Avenue	Portsmouth	$178,920.00
Towne Center Annex	24 Third Street, NW	Pulaski	$195,000.00
Sperryville Hotel	47 Main Street	Rappahannock	$200,000.00
Nolde Brothers, Inc., Bakery	2520 East Broad Street	Richmond	$10,000,000.00
Home Brewery Building	1203-1209 West Clay Street	Richmond	$3,500,000.00
Virginia Hall	3400 Brook Road	Richmond	$3,000,000.00
Fraternal Order of Eagles Bldg.	220 East Marshall Street	Richmond	$1,000,000.00
	1112 West Cary Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
	1114 West Cary Street	Richmond	$225,000.00
	5-7 North 17th Street	Richmond	$500,000.00
	731 West Marshall Street	Richmond	$225,000.00
	209 East Broad Street	Richmond	$100,000.00
Branch House	2501 Monument Avenue	Richmond	$2,000,000.00
Market Villas	11-15 North 18th Street	Richmond	$3,600,000.00
	311 Gilmer Street	Richmond	$49,900.00
Berry House	110 East Cary Street	Richmond	$728,000.00
	1621 West Broad Street	Richmond	$60,000.00
Miller & Rhoads	508-512 East Grace Street	Richmond	$28,000,000.00
Tucker Cottage	701 Chamberlayne Parkway	Richmond	$180,000.00
John N. Dyson House	2120 East Marshall Street	Richmond	$150,000.00
	2310 East Main Street	Richmond	$300,000.00
	2607 Hanover Avenue	Richmond	$150,000.00
William Smith House	611 West Cary Street	Richmond	$755,000.00
	511 North Henry Street	Richmond	$87,000.00
	13-15 South 15th Street	Richmond	$500,000.00
Stuart Avenue Condominiums	2620 Stuart Avenue	Richmond	$2,500,000.00
	7 North 23rd Street	Richmond	$750,000.00
Daffron Furniture Co.	1436-1438 Hull Street	Richmond	$1,000,000.00
Venus Theatre	1410-1414 Hull Street	Richmond	$1,000,000.00
Philip Morris Complex	East Main & South 20th Street	Richmond	$11,948,780.00
American Tobacco	2009 East Grace Street	Richmond	$14,760,000.00
Crawford Manufacturing Bldg.	300 Decatur Street	Richmond	$10,500,000.00
Reynolds Metals Building	6601 West Broad Street	Richmond	$24,000,000.00
	2504 Third Avenue	Richmond	$424,380.00
	37 East Third Street	Richmond	$900,000.00
Linden Row	100 East Franklin Street	Richmond	$1,200,000.00
C. G. Jurgen's Sons, Inc.	27 West Broad Street	Richmond	$2,700,000.00
	401 West Clay Street	Richmond	$300,000.00
	1422 Grove Avenue	Richmond	$75,000.00
Discount Furniture	5 West Broad Street	Richmond	$500,000.00
Imperial Glass & Mirror Shop	7 West Broad Street	Richmond	$1,500,000.00
Phillip Levy & Co.	17 West Broad Street	Richmond	$2,300,000.00
Lewis Furniture	19 West Broad Street	Richmond	$1,400,000.00
Butch's Produce	15-17 North 17th Street	Richmond	$450,000.00
	711 North 23rd Street	Richmond	$150,000.00
	2107 East Marshall Street	Richmond	$95,000.00
	105-105$^{1/2}$ East Clay Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
	2325 West Grace Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
Atlantic Corrugated Box Co.	201 West Seventh Street	Richmond	$1,800,000.00
	620 North 31st Street	Richmond	$70,000.00

	2608 West Main Street	Richmond	$95,000.00
	19 South Morris Street	Richmond	$109,000.00
	801 North Davis Avenue	Richmond	$500,000.00
	2801 West Grace Street	Richmond	$180,000.00
	809-811 Idlewood Avenue	Richmond	$49,900.00
	1220 West Clay Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
	1502 Porter Street	Richmond	$98,000.00
	1500 Porter Street	Richmond	$95,000.00
Philip Morris			
Stockton Street Plant	700 Stockton Street	Richmond	$23,000,000.00
	2822 East Broad Street	Richmond	$30,000.00
Grace Hospital	401 West Grace Street	Richmond	$4,340,000.00
	2300-2308 East Main Street	Richmond	$450,000.00
Hippodrome Theater	528 North Second Street	Richmond	$2,000,000.00
	713 Chimborazo Boulevard	Richmond	$100,000.00
	205 North Granby Street	Richmond	$75,000.00
	1827 West Main Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
	3203 North 19th Street	Richmond	$40,000.00
	2401 North Avenue	Richmond	$75,000.00
	2115 North Brandywine Street	Richmond	$25,000.00
Hotel John Marshall	101 North Fifth Street	Richmond	$34,000,000.00
	109 East Leigh Street	Richmond	$109,000.00
	101 West Jackson Street	Richmond	$350,000.00
Eubank Grocery Store	2623-2625 East Broad Street	Richmond	$400,000.00
Latimer's Drug Store	800 West Marshall Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
Walter W. Marston House	2008 Monument Avenue	Richmond	$400,000.00
Richmond Memorial			
Hospital Complex	1300 Westwood Avenue	Richmond	$15,000,000.00
	614 S. Laurel Street	Richmond	$200,000.00
	1009 Park Avenue	Richmond	$144,000.00
	403 Highland Avenue, SW	Roanoke	$40,000.00
	358 Allison Avenue	Roanoke	$168,000.00
	22 Campbell Avenue, SW	Roanoke	$200,000.00
	310 Washington Avenue	Roanoke	$100,000.00
Mulberry Grove	2249 Sterrett Road	Rockbridge	$165,000.00
Hotel Lincoln	107-109 East Main Street	Smyth	$1,800,000.00
Greer Restaurant	132 East Main Street	Smyth	$400,000.00
Royal Oak Apartment Building	115 East Main Street	Smyth	$350,000.00
The American Hotel	125 South Augusta Street	Staunton	$2,000,000.00
Staunton Bottling Works	222 South Washington Street	Staunton	$225,000.00
Smith Fuel Company Complex	300 Church Street	Staunton	$1,000,000.00
Stonewall Jackson Hotel	24 South Market Street	Staunton	$20,000,000.00
Stuart House	120 Church Street	Staunton	$300,000.00
	111-113 South Augusta Street	Staunton	$100,000.00
Huger-Davidson Warehouse	222 Church Street	Staunton	$49,000.00
Trapezoid Building	3-5 Middlebrook Avenue	Staunton	$90,000.00
Suffolk High School	301 North Saratoga Street	Suffolk	$14,000,000.00
	310 South Main Street	Suffolk	$49,476.00
Epps House	346 Main Street	Suffolk	$120,000.00
	201 Grace Street	Suffolk	$225,000.00
	120 Franklin Street	Suffolk	$50,000.00
Front Street Building	434 North Main Street	Suffolk	$50,000.00
J. A. Greever Building	215 South Main Street	Tazewell	$250,000.00
McGuire-Peery House	2037 Cedar Valley Drive	Tazewell	$250,000.00
First National Bank	420 West Main Street	Waynesboro	$734,000.00
	411 South Kent Street	Winchester	$35,000.00
Yorktown Freight			
Shed Building	400 Water Street	York	$99,000.00
TOTAL			**$324,956,774.00**

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.

Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

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