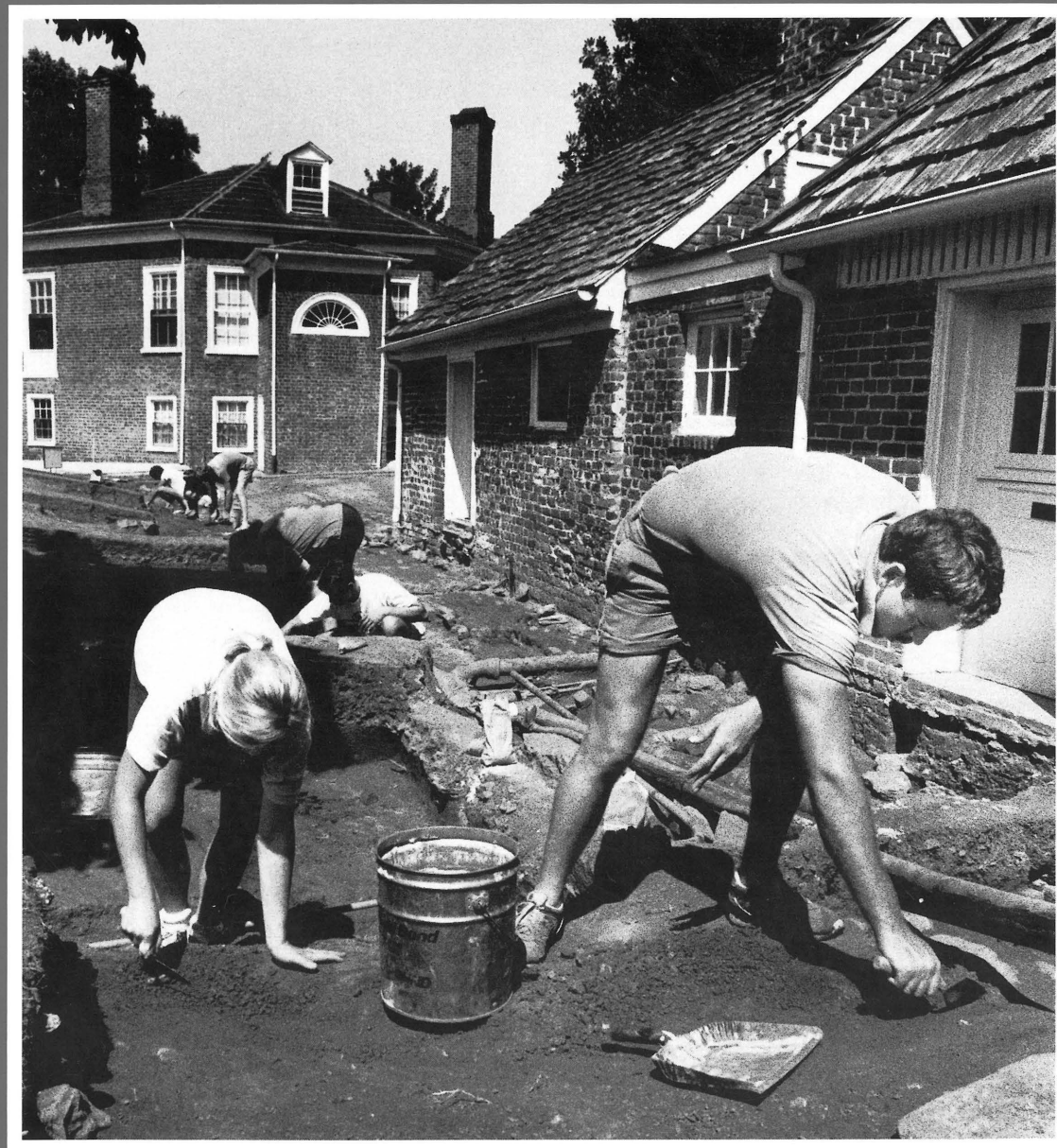


Notes on Virginia

Number 38

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Fall, 1993



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Contents

<i>New Historical Markers</i>	2
<i>Notes from the Director</i>	3
<i>Disaster Recovery at Petersburg</i>	5
<i>The Virginia Landmarks Register</i>	8
<i>A Jefferson Trilogy</i>	26
<i>Thomas Jefferson: The Father of Modern Archaeology</i>	30
<i>Roanoke Regional Preservation Office – Fifth Anniversary</i>	32
<i>Education and the Collections</i>	35
<i>New Preservation Easements</i>	37
<i>Certified Rehabilitations in Virginia</i>	39



Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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HUGH C. MILLER
Director

Notes is edited by Margaret T. Peters, Department of Historic Resources
and designed and prepared for publication by the
Office of Graphic Communications, Virginia Department of General Services.
All photographs are from the Department archives, except where noted.

Cover

In this issue of *Notes on Virginia*, we are recognizing the contributions of Thomas Jefferson in the field of historic preservation and archaeology. At Poplar Forest, Jefferson's retreat in Bedford County, Virginia, both disciplines are evident in the excavations of the office wing and the ongoing restoration of the residence shown on the cover. Historic preservation in Virginia owes a great debt to Mr. Jefferson; he is acknowledged as the "Father of Modern Archaeology" and three properties closely associated with him — Monticello, Poplar Forest and the University of Virginia — have undergone restoration based on exceptional research during the past decade. This photograph was taken by Andre R. Alonso of Roanoke, a photojournalist formerly with the *Washington Post*, whose particular expertise is in the field of architectural photography.



Historical markers authorized by Board of Historic Resources

Twenty-three new historical markers and two replacement markers have been authorized by the Board of Historic Resources this year. All markers are funded by private organizations or individuals or local governments.

Antioch Baptist Church, UO-6, Sussex County, sponsored by the church.

Battle of New Market Heights, V-26, Henrico County, sponsored by the County of Henrico History Program.

Benjamin D. Tillar, Jr., UM-39, Greensville County, sponsored by Thomas T. Land.

Bluefield College, X-31, Tazewell County, sponsored by the college.

Carsley United Methodist Church, K-312, Surry County, sponsored by the church.

Carter G. Woodson Birthplace, F-57, Buckingham County, sponsored by the Harriet Tubman Historical Society.

Cherry Point and Cowart's Wharf, O-53, sponsored by Ms. Page Frischkorn.

Engagement at Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 7 April, 1865, O-52, Cumberland County, sponsored by the Cumberland County Historical Society.

Engagement at Harris Farm (Bloomsbury), EM-2, Spotsylvania County, sponsored by the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

Freedom's Fortress, W-94, Hampton, sponsored by the Casemate Museum, Fort Monroe.

Grave of Brig. Gen. John R. Chambliss, Jr., UM-38, Emporia, sponsored by the City.

Little River Turnpike, T-41, Fairfax County, sponsored by the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Program.

Origins of Richmond, SA-39, Richmond, sponsored by Enterprise Developers, Inc.

Patrick Hagan and Dungannon, KA-16, Scott County, sponsored by the Dungannon Women's Club.

Ravenworth, T-42, Fairfax County, sponsored by the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Program.

Rucker's Church, R-21, Amherst County, sponsored by the Rucker Family Society.

Sad Reunion, PA-251, Henrico County, sponsored by the West Point Society of Richmond and Central Virginia.

Sgt. James Walton, Salem Flying Artillery, C.S.A., K-78, Salem, sponsored by the City of Salem.

Shawver Mill, XH-2, Tazewell County, sponsored by Robert L. Shawver.

Stuart Hall, I-21, Staunton, sponsored by Stuart Hall.

United Negro College Fund, NW-13, Gloucester County, sponsored by the United Negro College Fund, Inc.

Virginia Estelle Randolph, W-221, Henrico County, sponsored by the County of Henrico History Program.

Whitnell P. Tunstall, L-48, Pittsylvania County, sponsored by Palmer G. Tunstall.

The two replacement markers are: **Burke's Garden, X-12-a**, Tazewell County, sponsored by Bob Burke and **Rockfish Gap Meeting, W-218**, Nelson County, sponsored by the University of Virginia Alumni Association and Edward A. Leake, Jr.

Notes from the Director

Hugh C. Miller, FAIA

July 1, 1989 saw the creation of the Department of Historic Resources. As we near the end of Governor Wilder's Administration, a review of some of the Department's accomplishments seems timely. This particular issue of *Notes on Virginia* features articles on the success and expansion of a number of our programs. The Roanoke Regional Preservation Office, with its variety of preservation services and outreach, has been one of the most fruitful efforts of the Department. Possibly most indicative of the Department's resolve both to respond to local community needs and to work with others in the delivery of services has been the Department's response to the tragic tornadoes that swept Petersburg in August.

As I wrote in 1989, survey of historic resources must be the first goal of the Department's efforts. Local governments and state and federal agencies cannot be expected to make reasoned land-use decisions about historic resources without a valid, up-to-date inventory. Today our surveys are more comprehensive and of higher quality than ever before. Since 1989, the Department has provided support for surveys in 25 localities. We have now developed an innovative system of "cost sharing" with local governments. This process invites localities to share the costs of survey in mutually agreed-upon areas while the Department assumes the administrative responsibilities. This program has resulted in completed or on-going surveys in eight counties, four independent cities and two towns. These localities can now conduct their comprehensive planning with a good historic resource data base. Knowing what the resources are and where they are located helps local governments make good decisions as they plan for their growth and development.

The extraordinary outreach and education programs, both formal and general, have been special accomplishments. Archaeology Week 1990 with 41 events expanded this October to Archaeology Month, highlighted by more than 60 events and the production and distribution of teacher's packets with suggested classroom activities, posters, bookmarks and calendars to more than 1,800 schools in the Commonwealth. The Roanoke Office has been particularly successful in educational efforts with training sessions for teachers in surrounding counties, assembling of "archaeology trunks" of teaching materials for grade school students and producing an extremely popular video about the architecture of Southwest Virginia. Archaeology "field schools," conducted in conjunction with developing long range steward-

ship programs, have provided rich educational experiences for dozens of people. Possibly one of the most productive Department educational efforts was the release in 1992 of the book, *First People - The Early Indians of Virginia*. This prize-winning publication portrays Virginia's Native Americans using archaeological information and methods. The success of this particular project demonstrated that conscientious consultation with the Native American community produced a book of both quality and popularity.

The Department has also directed its attention to expanding its work with Virginia's African American community to recognize its heritage places and role in Virginia's history. Historical highway markers have been placed at many sites such as one at Jamestown for the first African-Americans in English North America and one in Henrico County noting the Battle of New Market Heights. Recognition of special landmarks like the Stanton Family Cemetery opened the door to another Department effort to expand the knowledge of the cultural diversity of Virginia. In 1994, the Department will co-host an African-American Conference in Roanoke and will publish a catalogue of Virginia's landmarks associated with African-American culture and history.

Virginia Heritage Tourism Weeks, observed for the first time last May, expanded an on-going partnership between the Department and the Virginia Division of Tourism. Conceived to encourage visitation to Virginia's small historic towns, villages and neighborhoods, the celebration was marked in more than 40 communities. Workshops were held this fall to plan for Virginia Heritage Tourism Weeks 1994, May 1-15.

Other instances of partnering with State Agencies include the Forestry Stewardship program. In this program the Department provides training to forestry officials and property owners to encourage the inclusion of archaeological resources in the owner's overall management plans. A successful Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) workshop was offered by Department staff in cooperation with the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities to managers of both public and private historic properties to help them address the issue of physical accessibility to their historic buildings and programs.

The establishment of an independent Department required the development of a fully functioning administrative support system. During the past four years, the newly organized Division of Administration developed effective support for the delivery of services to

the Department's clients. This Division has received acclaim from administrative departments and the Auditor of Public Accounts.

The leasing of space in Tobacco Row on East Cary Street in Richmond for the Department's growing archaeological collections was a significant start in our new collections management program. The Department is the only state agency equipped to handle large archaeological collections. Only recently, the Department received 1,700 boxes of artifacts from James Madison University. With the expansion of the Department's curatorial and conservation staff, we are looking to the upgrading of the Cary Street facility to make the collections more accessible to scholars and the public. In the meantime, we have become more aggressive in taking the collections to the public with travelling exhibits and the loan of objects to museums around the Commonwealth.

Other accomplishments during the past four years include the completion of a survey of all state-owned historic buildings; the initiation of a computer data base and mapping of the Depart-

ment's inventory of historic sites and structures; the signing of a mutual agreement with the Department of Transportation establishing procedures for timely review of all state-funded highway projects; and publishing studies mandated by the General Assembly.

But we must not rest on past laurels. The Department is committed to continuing an aggressive survey program; to providing quality outreach programs about the value of Virginia's historic resources to a broad public audience; to exploring ways to join with other state agencies, local governments, private organizations and individuals to develop effective preservation programs. To this end, we have begun a planning process to develop a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan for Virginia. This fall, we are holding a series of regional workshops to define the content of this plan. During the coming year, we will solicit citizen input on how Virginians can better understand their heritage places and plan for their effective protection and use.

The National Register nomination for the Greenway Rural Historic District in Clarke County is a product of the on-going partnership between the Department and Clarke County. Clarke County is a Certified Local Government which has conducted extensive surveys to identify its historic resources. The new historic district joins four other properties in Clarke recently recognized by the Board of Historic Resources.



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Disaster Recovery in Petersburg

In 1815, after a devastating fire destroyed the commercial core of Petersburg, the merchants rebuilt, and the city grew stronger than before. In 1864-1865, the federal armies of U.S. Grant besieged Petersburg. The city survived, rebuilt and recovered. In 1993, Petersburg suffered a third great catastrophe.

A powerful storm passed through southeastern Virginia on August 6. Tornadoes and high winds caused four deaths and millions of dollars of property damage. Two historic neighborhoods in Petersburg were clobbered — the Old Town commercial district and Pocahontas Island. Several people were injured by collapsing buildings and flying debris. Property damage in the city was placed at \$12 to \$15 million.

Local and state government agencies, private preservation groups and property owners recognized that immediate coordination to assess the damage was essential. Governor Wilder established an emergency task force with representatives from 10 state agencies, including the Department of Historic Resources. The federal government determined that the losses were not severe enough to justify federal disaster assis-

John Wells, architectural historian for the Department, and Leslie Lupold, historic preservation planner with the City of Petersburg, assess tornado damage in Old Town Petersburg.



tance. Although an appeal for reconsideration of the federal disaster designation is pending, presently the entire burden of recovery rests with the state, the city and the private sector.

The Department of Historic Resources was among the first state agencies to respond to the crisis. A preservation assistance team was formed within 72 hours to plan for the area's recovery. The team included Petersburg's Planning Department and Architectural Review Board; the Historic Petersburg Foundation; the Virginia Society of the AIA; the National Trust for Historic Preservation; the Preservation Alliance of Virginia; the Department of Historic Resources; and private volunteers. The team's goals were to 1) identify the extent of the damage and 2) provide professional guidance for the property owners; materials, equipment and labor for temporary coverings; and money and guidance for permanent repairs to the damaged properties.

The team undertook a full damage assessment survey of every affected building. When property owners were allowed back inside the disaster area on August 9, a team of preservation architects, engineers and architectural historians was ready to help. This effort continues at press time. Temporary weather-proofing materials were acquired and distributed without charge. A telethon raised money for repairs, private individuals and corporations donated funds and services, regional banks issued challenge grants, and the Department of Historic Resources and the Department of Housing and Community Development made emergency grants.

The city has moved beyond the emergency phase to a phase of long-term repair and reconstruction. Although there is general agreement as to what needs to be done, funds are lacking to do the work. Many of the damaged houses on Pocahontas Island are being repaired, and destroyed buildings will be replaced. The rebuilding and rehabilitation of the Old Town district will take much longer, as the more heavily damaged buildings are evaluated and the commercial questions are weighed. Although it is difficult to forecast the fate of the Old Town district at this time, indications are hopeful for ultimate recovery, particularly given the strong resolution of both the City and many of the property owners.

Historic communities that may suffer substantial damage from natural disasters may be able to benefit from these lessons from the Petersburg disaster-and-recovery effort.

- **Looting.** Local and state police placed a restrictive cordon around the disaster area shortly after the storm and maintained it for seven days. Before the cordon was set, thieves made off with displaced parts of buildings, merchandise and other private property.

- **Public safety.** Staff from the city's Architec-



John Orrick, David Edwards and Elizabeth Lipford of the Department record the damage to the Appomattox Iron Works, a prominent Petersburg landmark.



The Nathaniel Friend House, a registered Virginia landmark, sustained considerable damage to its walls and brick gables.

tural Review Board, the city's Division of Planning, and the Department of Historic Resources examined the disaster area with the city's building inspectors the morning after the storm to determine where damaged buildings posed immediate threats to public safety. These professionals were familiar with the dynamics of old buildings, and with the buildings of Petersburg in particular. All buildings in the disaster zone were red-tagged, prohibiting occupancy until analysis by qualified engineers could show whether a building was safe. Responsible action by all parties insured that no unnecessary demolitions occurred. Many damaged buildings that might have been demolished survived the aftermath of the tornado and are being repaired.

• **Immediate weatherproofing and structural stabilization.** A heavy rainstorm two days later, before any weatherproofing measures could begin, caused significant damage to the interiors of buildings that had suffered roof damage.

• **Triage, a concept borrowed from medical emergencies,** acknowledges that disasters will overwhelm available personnel and resources, and that ideal treatments will not be possible. The Preservation Team assessed each building for immediate structural threat; for the building's potential for recovery; and for the capability of available resources to deal with the problem. The buildings considered most important, and facing the greatest threat, were given priority treatment. Some buildings of minor value and extensive damage were surrendered to demolition. Some damaged buildings with little threat of further destruction were left alone, so that the available resources could be focused on buildings that faced greater dan-

ger. Emergency stabilization funds from the Department of Historic Resources were directed to important buildings that were not likely to receive attention from other sources.

• **Recognition of personal limits.** Stress, personal loss and exhaustion affected the ability of property owners, merchants, residents and relief workers to deal with the situation. Psychological support after a disaster is as important as technical and financial support.

• **Aggressive charity.** In the absence of coordination, public and private relief efforts can lead to hasty and unnecessary measures. Damaged trees that could have been saved were cut down, and some building components that should have been saved were destroyed.

• **Destruction of commerce.** Businesses occupying the damaged buildings have not been able to pursue their commerce. Many merchants discovered that their insurance coverage was inadequate. Some of the affected enterprises may not re-open. Employees of the businesses have been laid off. In the long term, this loss of commerce will affect a much wider geographic area than Petersburg alone.

• **Protection of displaced building elements.** Building components, ranging from molded cornice bricks to the massive timber trusses at South Side Railway Depot, were dislodged by the storm. Many of these fragments were salvaged by the property owners, but some important building parts were lost, and may have been removed with general debris in the initial street clean-up.



Petersburg South Side Railway Depot. The owners have rescued the antebellum roof trusses, removed debris and protected the standing sections of the building with temporary roofing. They are planning to rebuild.



Although they have made temporary repairs, the owners of the Appomattox Iron Works do not presently plan to reopen the museum.

• **Party walls.** Damage to buildings with party walls can affect adjacent properties. Where adjacent buildings with common walls and multiple owners are affected, it is sometimes difficult for the owners to identify responsibility and to collaborate in building stabilization.

As bad as the damage to the historic buildings was, the most severe destruction and all loss of life were sustained in nearby modern buildings; historic buildings proved more resistant to the storm and can be rebuilt. The storm did provide valuable data on the special vulnerabilities of historic buildings to high wind stresses. These building systems suffered the most in Petersburg:

• **Sheet-metal roofing.** The combination of extreme negative pressure, the strong tensile integrity of sheet metal and the typical light anchoring of metal roofing was deadly. Large sections of sheet-metal roofing were lifted and peeled off buildings, and carried long distances by the high winds, wrapping around trees, power lines, cars and other buildings. In two cases, whole sections of roof were ripped off, lifted as units by the negative pressure. The basic building structure, however, survived.

• **Brick gable ends.** Masonry walls in gable ends typically carry no load. They are thin and have little or no lateral support. These tons of bricks in high

places have enormous potential energy. Dozens of gable ends were knocked down in Petersburg, causing extensive property damage and personal injury.

• **De-stabilized brick walls.** Where roof systems were damaged or destroyed, many walls lost their lateral bracing. Where there was any separation of the walls from the lateral support of the ceiling joists, rafters or roof trusses, the walls were vulnerable to collapse. For several days after the storm, wall movement was measured in a dozen buildings in Old Town. Decisive action by structural engineers, coordinated with the building inspector, allowed the stabilization of most of these endangered walls, so that further demolition was not necessary.

• **Gutters, downspouts, chimneys and antennae.** These lightly braced rooftop elements quickly fell under wind pressure. Several roofs were damaged more by falling chimney bricks than by wind.

The degree to which Petersburg's commercial historic district and Pocahontas Island will recover cannot be predicted, but given Petersburg's recuperative abilities in the past, and the city's demonstrated commitment to preservation, there is reason for optimism. The Department of Historic Resources, along with others in Virginia's preservation community will continue to work closely with the city, the Historic Petersburg Foundation and the private property owners. There is little doubt that for decades to come, Petersburg children will hear stories of the Tornado of '93, one of the most destructive natural disasters for Virginia's historic resources in recent memory.

John E. Wells
Architectural Historian

The Virginia Landmarks Register

The Board of Historic Resources is pleased to note the following additions made to the Virginia Landmarks Register since the Fall of 1992. As the state's official list of properties worthy of preservation, the Register embraces buildings, structures, sites and districts prominently identified with Virginia history and culture from prehistoric times to the present. Since the General Assembly established the Register in 1966, recognition of more than 1,600 places has directed public attention to Virginia's extraordinary legacy from the past and greatly encouraged the preservation efforts of state, local, and private agencies and groups. All of the properties here listed have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

A hard-bound copy of the *Virginia Landmarks Register*, Third Edition (1986) is available for \$29.95 (plus Virginia sales tax) from the University Press of Virginia, Box 3608 University Station, Charlottesville, VA. 22903. Add \$3.00 for handling.



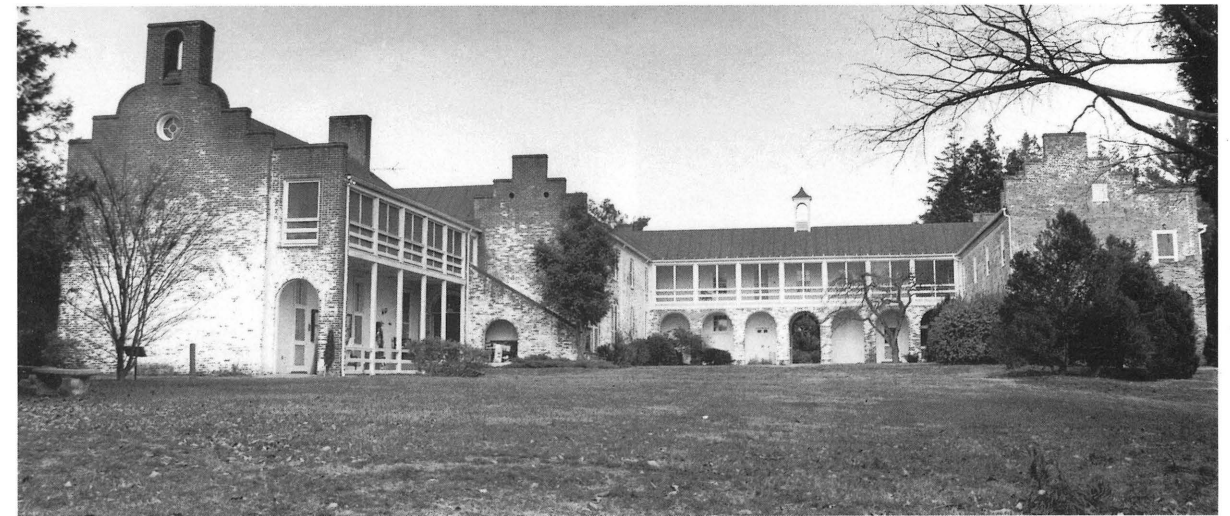
Annandale, Botetourt County.

Since it was built in 1835, **Annandale** has been the manor house of a large and prosperous agricultural estate in Botetourt County. The Greek Revival, Flemish-bond brick house features a deck-on-hip roof, six-over-six windows and a one-story, three-bay wooden front porch with tapered square columns. The interior, with its plan featuring two back-to-back center-hall-plan rectangles, has Greek Revival detailing, along with four elaborate Colonial Revival mantels. The house remains in its pristine pastoral setting. A hexagonal brick smokehouse is the lone survivor of the original plantation dependencies.

The **Blandy Experimental Farm**, the State Arboretum of Virginia, maintains one of the largest collections of trees and shrubs in the eastern United States. The property was bequeathed to the University of Virginia in 1926 by Graham F. Blandy, a wealthy New



A hexagonal smokehouse with decorative brickwork is one of Annandale's historic buildings.



Impressive brick buildings are the focal point of the Blandy Experimental Farm Historic District in Clarke County.

York stockbroker who owned the adjacent Tuleyries estate. Mr. Blandy left a 712-acre portion of his Clarke County estate to the University of Virginia, asking that it be used to educate "boys farming in the various branches." Since 1927, Blandy Experimental Farm has educated both students and the public in botany, genetics, horticulture and agriculture. The property is organized into three sections: the 150-acre arboretum, commercial farming areas and research areas. At the center of the arboretum stands the imposing Quarters building. The original section of the building was the early 19th-century slave quarters associated with the Tuleyries. It remains today as one of the largest examples of antebellum slave quarters in the northern Shenandoah Valley. Blandy Farm also retains good examples of 19th- and 20th-century dwellings and agricultural buildings, as well as a landscape that includes features from the period of the property's association with the Tuleyries to the present. Along with the adjoining Tuleyries property, it contributes to an understanding of antebellum plantation architecture in Clarke County and of early 19th-century education and research concerning botany and horticulture. The arboretum was designated by the General Assembly of Virginia as the State Arboretum in 1986.

The Bishop Robert A. Gibson Memorial Chapel and the Martha Bagby Battle House are situated on the grounds of the **Blue Ridge School** in Greene County. The chapel, completed in 1932, was designed by Ralph Adams Cram of Boston, with Charlottesville architect Stanislaus Makielski serving as consulting architect. The chapel is built entirely of uncut and uncoursed native fieldstone, reflecting the Gothic Revival style. The Battle House, built in 1934 and known as the Headmaster's House, was designed by Mr. Makielski in the English Gothic style. Cram is considered one of the premier American architects of the first half of the 20th century. He was well known for his exceptional work in the Gothic Revival style that includes the chapels at Princeton University and the United States Military Academy at West Point. The Blue Ridge School, established in 1910 as the Blue Ridge Industrial School, was a pioneering missionary effort by the Episcopal Church in the Blue Ridge Mountains. As conceived by its founder, the Rev. George P. Mayo, the school was a boarding school that educated mountain children in the agricultural and industrial arts. Later, as Greene



The Chapel at the Blue Ridge School, designed by Ralph Adams Cram, is built entirely of uncut and uncoursed native field stone.



Carlin Hall in Arlington County displays exceptional late Victorian design, proportions and detailing.

County became less isolated, the school broadened its focus to include children from broken homes and urban environments. The school closed in 1961 and reopened a year later as a boys' preparatory school.

Carlin Hall was built in 1892 for the Carlin Hall Association. The Hall is central to the Glencarlynn neighborhood, the earliest planned suburban subdivision in Arlington County. From its construction until about 1920, Carlin Hall was the single most important structure in the community. It served as a meeting place for the civic association, the local Episcopal church, dances and other social events. In 1892, the



Cartersville Baptist Church is an important visual resource for the Cartersville Historic District.



The Gwaltney Store in the Chuckatuck Historic District is a reminder of the commercial community that served the agricultural region of old Nansemond County, now the City of Suffolk.



The 1810 Cartersville Tavern reflects the atmosphere of a thriving 19th-century river town in Virginia.

Carlin's Hall Association was chartered as a stock corporation, with lot owners purchasing shares for the purpose of building a community meeting hall. The work of local carpenter Theodore Bailey, the Hall is architecturally significant for its late-Victorian vernacular design, proportions, use of materials and fine detailing. Carlin Hall is built in the shape of a cross and is sheathed in wood siding of two designs separated by a wooden belt course. Vertical beaded board is used below the belt course and 5" German siding above. Carlin Hall was donated to the School Board in 1920 after the Glencarlyn School was destroyed by fire. It served as the community school until 1953 when it was returned to the Carlin's Hall Association. In 1962, the association deeded the property to Arlington County for a recreational and cultural center.

Cartersville is a well-preserved village sitting on a bluff overlooking the James River in northeastern Cumberland County. Established by an act of the Virginia General Assembly in 1790, Cartersville boasts a variety of building types spanning the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. Early buildings include a dwelling known as the Deanery from the 1780s and the Federalstyle Glaser House and Baptist Parsonage, both dating from the 1790s. Other buildings dating from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries include

the ca. 1810 Cartersville Tavern, two churches, a former schoolhouse, a post office and several commercial structures. The small town flourished as the region's antebellum transportation center with Carter's Ferry in the 18th century, the construction of Cartersville Bridge in 1822 and the arrival of the James River and Kanawha Canal by the mid-19th century. After the Civil War, a new railroad line was developed along the north bank of the James River on the Goochland side. Bypassed by the railroad, Cartersville's population, along with its economy, declined. The town has changed little since the early 20th century and retains many of its architecturally significant historic buildings.

Chuckatuck is one of the oldest communities in the City of Suffolk, formerly Nansemond County. This settlement developed in the mid-17th century and was supported by the growing agricultural economy of the surrounding plantations. The name "Chuckatuck" is of Indian origin and means "crooked creek." The historic district, consisting of 60 buildings, has a village atmosphere with residences interspersed among the churches, a school complex and three commercial establishments. The residences exhibit many of the popular building styles from the late 18th to the



The mid-19th century Dickinson-Milbourn House in Lee County, served as a refuge for Union soldiers during the Battle of Jonesville in 1864.



The early 19th-century Dogget House exemplifies the sophisticated town house favored by many of Fredericksburg's professionals.

20th centuries. The Godwin-Knight House, built between 1780 and 1820, is an example of a typical Tidewater side-passage, double-pile plan with two exterior end chimneys. The house was the boyhood home of Mills Edwin Godwin, Jr., former governor of Virginia. Other residences exemplify Colonial Revival, American Four-square, Federal and Queen Anne styles. Chuckatuck became an educational center with the opening of the Chuckatuck Male and Female Institute. Chuckatuck also became a commercial center because of its excellent water and land transportation serving the tobacco industry. However, with the depletion of area soil, tobacco cultivation was abandoned, and farmers turned to raising corn and cotton in the years following the Civil War.

The **Dickinson-Milbourn House** is one of only five early-to-mid-19th-century brick dwellings in Lee County. Located in western Jonesville, this Federal-style house was built between 1844 and 1848 for Benjamin Dickinson. By 1850, Dickinson had become one of the largest landholders in Lee County, with nearly 3,500 acres. When Dickinson died in 1851 and left the land to his children, Andrew Milbourn began acquiring shares in the property from the heirs. The house is a two-story, central-passage-plan dwelling that retains much of its original interior and exterior architectural character. On January 3, 1864, during the Battle of Jonesville, Union troops used the house and its outbuildings for protection from Confederate attack. Although much of the fighting took place on the property, the house was not seriously damaged and was



Downtown Danville displays a broad variety of elaborate architectural styles, including this Masonic Building.



A cohesive streetscape of two- and three-story commercial buildings defines the Downtown Danville Historic District.

probably used as a hospital after the battle. Today, the four-acre property includes the dwelling and a 19th-century brick smokehouse, the only historic outbuilding to have survived.

The **Dogget House**, located in the Fredericksburg Historic District, reflects the urban growth that Fredericksburg experienced in the early 19th century. During the early 1800s, side hall-plan houses like the Dogget House became the urban norm in Fredericksburg and throughout eastern Virginia. The two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling was built for attorney Carter Littlepage Stevenson about 1817. Stevenson served for 35 years as commonwealth's attorney for the town of Fredericksburg. He also was president of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia and a delegate to the General Assembly. Stevenson sold the house in 1827 to John B. Hall, a prosperous druggist whose family owned the property for more than 60 years. Dr. A. C. Dogget purchased the property and its buildings in 1888 at a public auction and renovated the kitchen/servants' quarters to accommodate his antiques business. The property includes a rare early 19th-century brick office building. Although the one-story office has been substantially modified, an original Federal-style mantel survives. One of the subsequent owners of the Dogget House was Kate Dogget, whose sister Emily entertained photographer Frances Benjamin Johnston during her stay in Fredericksburg. While visiting, Miss Johnston completed a remarkable photographic study of the city's better known buildings.



The majority of dwellings in Suffolk's Driver Historic District were constructed soon after the completion of the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad in 1887.



The two-story Bowling-Eldridge House in Halifax County features sophisticated federal styling such as the remnants of a two-tiered pedimented portico.

The **Downtown Danville Historic District** centers on Danville's Main Street and includes a wide range of commercial, industrial and institutional building types dating from the 1870s to the present. The historic architectural character of Danville's downtown is entirely the product of the city's tobacco-and-textile-based prosperity during the 75 years following the Civil War. The population of Danville doubled within a few years of the coming of the railroad to Danville in the 1850s, transforming the city into an important regional commercial center. Although the tobacco labor force was primarily African-American both before and after the Civil War, Danville's African-American community joined the booming commercial life downtown as early as the 1850s. During the 1880s black merchants rented 20 of the 24 stalls in the city market. By 1927 African-Americans owned several businesses, including a bank. Now known as the First State Bank, the Danville Savings Bank and Trust Company was one of only three black-owned Virginia banks to weather the depression of the 1930s. The most elaborate architectural styles in the district date from the early 20th century to the Art Deco era. The Fuller Hardware Building, built in 1903, is a two-story brick building featuring a complex curved street front enlivened by decorative brickwork. During the 1910s, architect Charles G. Pettit, Jr., made notable contributions to Danville's downtown. The four-story brick Elks Home built in 1912, features an unusual and highly decorative front facade. At least 10 extant buildings in downtown Danville, including the U.S. Post Office and the Danville City Hall, were designed by J. Bryant Heard. His

distinctive works represent a somber monumental version of the Art Deco style.

The **Driver Historic District**, located in the City of Suffolk, is an excellent example of a well-preserved rural community. The historic district centers on the main intersection of Driver. The village has an interesting collection of small country stores and several examples of domestic plan types that reflect the continuing influence of earlier Tidewater homes. The first structure in Driver appears to be the federally inspired Parker House built between 1820 and 1840. The two-story, frame dwelling has a typical side-passage, single-pile plan with a large exterior, end chimney. The majority of Driver's buildings were constructed after the completion of the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad, later called the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, in 1887. The railroad expanded the market for local farm products and created new jobs in the area. At this time, the growing town was named after E. J. Driver who operated a successful general store. Two significant churches were built in the district between 1890 and 1910. A Methodist church features a central pointed arch and a stained glass window with Gothic tracery. Its bell tower has an octagonal spire with circular stained glass windows. The Congregational church boasts similarly ornate detailing with 13 cut-out motifs representing Christ and his disciples. Two surviving school buildings built in 1926 reflect the Colonial Revival style.

The **Bowling Eldridge House** is a well-preserved example of a Halifax County plantation dwelling dating to the early 1820s. The two-story frame house features sophisticated Federal styling such as the remnants of a two-tier pedimented portico and intricately carved mantels and stair detailing. At its peak in the mid-19th century, the Eldridge plantation included nearly a thousand acres on Birch Creek and was sustained by more than 70 slaves. After most of the Eldridge family had relocated to Texas, the house was sold in 1869 to James S. Easley and John R. Edmunds. With Easley and Edmunds began a century-long period during which the Eldridge farm was owned by absentee land-owners and gradually reduced in size. This time of neglect accounts for the disrepair of the house today. The current owners are Eldridge descendants who plan to rehabilitate the house as a residence.

Emmaus Baptist Church is a well-preserved example of the Greek Revival style that was so popular with congregations before the Civil War. Construction



Three generations of the same family served the Emmaus Baptist Church, an excellent example of the popular Greek Revival styling used for many rural churches.



In the 19th century, counties assumed the responsibility of caring for the poor in their communities. The Frederick County Poor Farm is the oldest and best preserved of this resource type.

of the church which began in 1849, replaced the former frame structure in order to accommodate a growing membership. Originally formed in 1776, the congregation still uses the church today, and the sanctuary remains remarkably unchanged. William Clopton, a lay preacher who served from 1804 to 1816, was the first of three generations of Cloptons who served the church and inspired its growth. When membership peaked at 516 people in 1860, the congregation still included both black and white members. However, after the Civil War the black members began a church of their own that they named Second Liberty Church. During the Civil War, church meetings continued with the exception of one occasion when the secretary recorded that "the presence of Northern armies prevented the church from meeting earlier." The "presence" referred to the skirmish that occurred in the nearby town of Talleyville "between the Federal Cavalry and J. E. B. Stuart's Cavalry, without loss to either side."

The **Frederick County Poor Farm** consists of a complex of brick buildings located in a rural area of central Frederick County. The main building, constructed in 1820, is both the oldest and best-preserved such structure in Virginia. The two-story Federal-style house features original lateral one-story brick wings and a rear two-story brick ell. Other contributing buildings dating from the early 19th century to the early 20th century include a brick springhouse, a frame dwelling and a blacksmith shop. By 1785, the General Assembly required each county to create a committee called the Overseers of the Poor to replace



The Fudge House evolved over 130 years as the residence of a family that was prominent in Alleghany County and Covington public affairs.

the parish vestry in providing for the poor of the community. Gradually the idea of concentrating the poor in workhouses or poorhouses gained acceptance as a cost-effective way of caring for and controlling the poor. Joining with the City of Winchester, Frederick County built its first poorhouse between 1793 and 1794. This facility served the community for nearly two decades until the purchase of a new site in the 1820s. The new poor farm housed as many as 55 or 60 people. By 1900 the number of residents at the farm had dropped dramatically to 14 because of the availability of alternative care and institutions. The Frederick County Poor Farm continued to operate until 1947.

For almost two centuries, the **Fudge House** was the seat of one of the earliest and most prominent families in Alleghany County. Conrad Fudge, Jr. and Christian Fudge purchased the property in 1795. In about 1798, Conrad Fudge built the two-story log house that is the core of the present dwelling. The house, a weather-boarded structure composed of log, frame and brick, predates the founding of its town, Covington, by 20 years. A frame smokehouse, probably built in the late 19th century, also stands on the property. Fudge substantially enlarged the house in the 1820s, adding a large brick section and new chimneys. His son, Andrew, inherited the property in 1849 and continued farming the family land in addition to operating a distillery. Andrew served as clerk of the county and circuit courts. Joseph Fudge and three of his brothers fought in the Civil War as members of the Stonewall Brigade. Joseph eventually enlarged the house again in 1897, giving it the Victorian appearance it retains today. The Fudge House represents the evolution of a successful middle-class family over 130 years in Alleghany County.

The **Greenway Historic District** encompasses roughly 30 square miles of remarkably unaltered and picturesque rural land in southwestern Clarke County. The landscape is distinguished today, as it has been since the 18th century, by large land holdings used primarily for agricultural purposes. The district also features architectural styles and uses spanning more than 180 years. The predominant architectural element is the farm and estate dwelling and its related outbuildings, many of which are associated with such families as the Carters, Burwells and Meades. The area was primarily settled by planters and farmers of English stock from Tidewater Virginia who brought an appreciation for stylish architecture and the means to build fine homesteads. Unlike most other agricultural



Lord Fairfax's Land Office in the Greenway Historic District, Clarke County. The district takes its name from Lord Fairfax's estate known as Greenway Court.



Greenwood is among the earliest I houses built in Orange County. The 19th-century frame dwelling retains its integrity of plan and design.



Major Isaac Hite, Jr., built Guilford for his son James Madison Hite in a highly sophisticated German style. A 19th-century newspaper called it "one of the most desirable estates in the Valley."



The Holland Historic District in the City of Suffolk grew up around a settlement known as Holland's Corner which dates from the late 18th century.

regions of western Virginia, the land holdings in this district are very large. The district includes ten properties that are individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register, including Saratoga, home of Revolutionary War hero Daniel Morgan, the village of White Post, and Lord Fairfax's land office at Greenway Court. It is Lord Fairfax's property, Greenway Court, for which the district is named. In addition to fine residences dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries, the Greenway Historic District includes vernacular agricultural dwellings and structures, several mills, five churches and several schools. The district's roadways, cultivated fields, small villages and stately mansions continue to convey an exceptionally unchanged picture of rural Virginia landscapes of the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

Greenwood, lying one mile west of the town of Orange, was one of the first I houses built in Orange County. Dating from 1820, the Federal timber-frame dwelling remains a remarkably early example of this house form. The one-and-a-half-story, mid-19th-century addition is characteristic of the enhancement made by a family that had achieved prosperity. The seat of the Macons, a prominent local family, the house retains its integrity of plan and details. The landscape surrounding Greenwood has changed little over time. Standing on a rise of a 111-acre farm in the rolling Piedmont region of Virginia, Greenwood commands an arresting view of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west. The nearby grave of Mary Roberta Macon, aged nine, who died in 1843, is a notable feature of the property.

Guilford is a brick, 19th-century dwelling located on nearly 300 acres of agricultural land in Clarke County. Major Isaac Hite, Jr., of Belle Grove in Frederick County, built the early Classical Revival-style building sometime between 1812 and 1820 for his son, James Madison Hite. Architectural evidence suggests that some of the Greek Revival decorative elements, the rear wing and possibly the portico were added about 1830. Guilford's exceptional interior decoration is virtually unaltered, featuring painted floors, grain-painted trim and doors and highly decorative mantels. The dwelling is a highly sophisticated residence built in the German tradition rather than in the tradition of settlers who traveled from Tidewater Virginia. Major Hite was the grandson of Jost Hite, who is considered to be the first permanent settler of Frederick County. A rare 1846 newspaper advertisement from the Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser describes Guilford as "one of the most desirable estates in the Valley."

Holland Historic District is located in the southwestern part of the City of Suffolk that formerly was Nansemond County. Holland, originally known as Holland's Corner, is reputed to have been settled by the descendants of Gabriel Holland, a London Company promoter who came to Virginia in 1621. Holland family members were prosperous farmers and owned a general merchandise store at Holland's corner for generations. Although Holland's Corner dates to the 18th century, the present town of Holland dates from the late 19th century. In 1888, the Atlantic and Danville Railroad was completed through Holland, contribut-



This two-story federal house was built by Andrew and David Johnston in Pearisburg, Giles County, in 1829.



Killahevin in Warren County, home of noted Virginia conservationist, William E. Carson. Credit: James C. Massey.



Advertised in 1832 as a "fine brick building," Kenmore Woods displays a distinctive carved cornice. Its strategic site on the road to Spotsylvania Court House made it a convenient command center for Colonel Walker of 1st Corps Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia.

ing to the growth of the community. Since then, the town's economy has been based on local agriculture and the lumber industry. A fire on January 1, 1910, destroyed nearly 30 houses and all but two commercial buildings, most of which were frame. The community used brick to rebuild the structures. Most of the commercial buildings date from 1910 to 1930 and are influenced by the Italianate and the Romanesque Revival styles. Residences reflect common plan types and architectural styles of the period. One of the earliest houses in the district is the William T. Holland farmhouse, built between 1860 and 1880. The Colonial Revival Boxwood Farm with a semicircular entry portico is an example of one of the later styles to come to Holland. The Holland Christian Church (1918), was designed by R.H. Riedel, a German immigrant who settled in Holland and reportedly had previous architectural training in Europe. The church combines Roman and Byzantine influences and has unusual diagonal aisles with original oak pews and woodwork.

The **Andrew Johnston House** in Pearisburg was built in 1829 by Andrew and David Johnston, sons of Scottish immigrants. The brothers were among the founding settlers of the area in 1806, when Captain George Pearis engineered the separation of Giles County from the larger surrounding counties. Pearisburg was officially established in 1808. The Johnston brothers were commissioned by the town to lay out its lots. Among the original merchants of Pearisburg, they opened the area's first tannery. Their two-story brick house was constructed with a central passage plan in the Federal style. Dr. Harvey G. Johnston, Andrew's eldest son,

used one outbuilding as an office. Dr. Johnston built the one-story, weather-boarded office between 1857 and 1859. Local histories suggest that Brigadier General Rutherford B. Hayes may have made his headquarters in this office during the Civil War. The property was given to the Giles County Historical Society in 1985 in memory of the past owners "and their desire that property of importance to the history of Giles Co. Virginia be maintained and preserved."

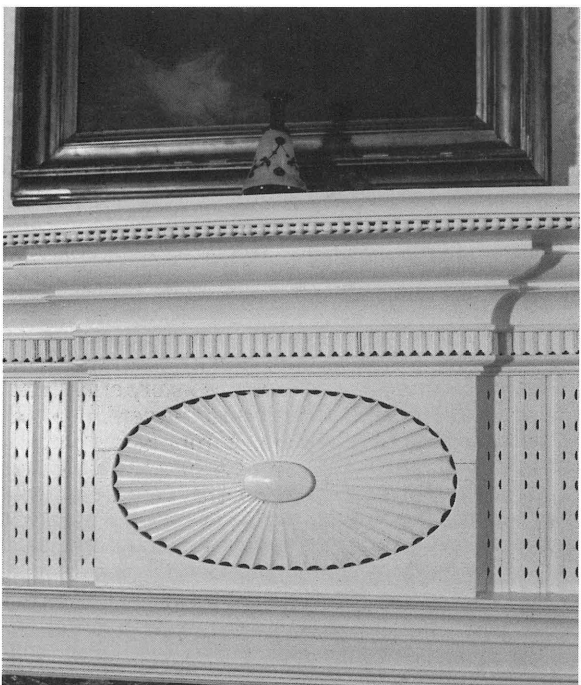
Kenmore Woods presents an outstanding example of the conservative Federal detailing of an early 19th-century rural plantation home. Completed in 1829 by Samuel Alsop, Jr., this two-and-one-half-story brick building is situated on a 91-acre site in Spotsylvania County. Alsop is associated with this and nine other brick buildings in Spotsylvania County and Fredericksburg. Kenmore Woods is the earliest of these properties to use Alsop's unique detailing—a carved frieze in the exterior entablature featuring sunbursts and squares. Kenmore Woods was advertised by then-owner John M. Anderson in 1832 as a "desirable little farm" with a "beautiful two-story brick building... well situated for a physician or lawyer." Hubbard T. Minor, a physician originally from Essex County, bought the house in 1832. In 1836, he added a rear ell, a gable-end shed roof and a barn. The prominent position of the property, astride two roads leading to the courthouse, gave the house a strategic importance during the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, May 18-19, 1864. During this time, the house was the command site of Colonel Walker of the 1st Corps Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia. Two Civil War maps



The imposing facade of Lantz Hall, the center of the Massanutten Military Academy, displays vertical and horizontal architectural elements associated with the Late Gothic Revival style of the late-19th century.



Level Loop, William Houston's high-style Federal brick dwelling, displays outstanding craftsmanship in its brickwork (above) and its interior woodwork (below).



illustrate trenches extending across the east end of the Kenmore property. As late as the 1930s, trench lines were still visible in the woods surrounding Kenmore.

Killahevlín is a large, two-and-one-half-story brick house located near the northern edge of Front Royal in Warren County. The main house, built in 1905, was designed by A. B. Mullett and Co., of Washington, D.C., as the home of William E. Carson. A noted conservationist, Carson was appointed by Governor Harry Byrd as the first chairman of the Virginia Development and Conservation Commission, serving from 1926 to 1934. He supervised the formation of Virginia's recreational parks system, helped to establish the state's system of historical road markers and was instrumental in the creation of the Shenandoah National Park and Skyline Drive. Carson never failed to make the most of Virginia's proximity to Washington. In 1930, he persuaded President Herbert Hoover to use drought relief funds to construct the first leg of the Skyline Drive, an essential element of the Shenandoah National Park. The main house, built in a modified Queen Anne style, exhibits fine early-20th-century, interior woodwork such as painted, paneled wainscoting and original mantelpieces in each of the three major rooms. The house has three dependencies including a guest house and two gazebos. The two-story, brick guest house features a four-story water tower; both are probably contemporary with the main house. The rustic gazebo, built before 1921, is supported by rough timber posts of cedar set on stone, while the second gazebo, built in 1924, is more elaborate with Tuscan columns set on low stone pillars. Killahevlín is reputed to have been the site of various Civil War activities, including use in 1862 as a campground for Union troops and the hanging by Union troops of two captured members of Mosby's Rangers.

Lantz Hall was built in 1907 as the second structure on the campus of Massanutten Military Academy. Massanutten Academy was chartered by the state of Virginia in 1899 by the Virginia Classis of the Reformed Church, presently the United Church of Christ. It was the youngest of 12 Reformed Church institutions in the United States. The school was "established to foster Christian education without regard for denomination or sect." Its imposing facade of vertical and horizontal architectural elements derives from the popular Late Gothic Revival style of the period. The three-and-one-half-story building sits on a raised rock-face foundation looking east toward the Massanutten Mountains. The double oak, pointed-arch doors and the tower pavilion with a three-bay pointed arched porch are unmistakably Gothic. Although Lantz Hall now stands vacant, the building originally housed 52 boys and four teachers on the upper floors, and an auditorium and a gymnasium on the lower floors. The hall is a tribute to William C. Lantz, son of German Valley settlers, who was a founding trustee of the Academy. In 1909, Lantz dedicated the hall in memory of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Lantz of Hamburg, Shenandoah County. During the early 1900s, Massanutten Military Academy was one of many such academies in Virginia. Today, it is one of only seven to survive in the state.

Level Loop is a 145-acre farm near Brownsburg in northwestern Rockbridge County. The main house is a high-style Federal brick dwelling built in 1819 for William Houston, a relative of the Texas pioneer and



The Lincoln Theatre in downtown Marion has interior design elements reminiscent of an early Mayan temple.

Rockbridge County native, Sam Houston. The house is noted for its fine regional Federal woodwork, particularly an exceptional carved mantel in what is now the dining room. Level Loop is a formal example of the I house, a Georgian variation favored by the rural elite of the Shenandoah Valley in the decades following the Revolution. The historic outbuildings date from the mid- to late 19th century. The most distinctive is a board-and-batten smokehouse with a small cupola on its gable roof. The superior quality of the house symbolizes the high status achieved by the Houston family in the early 19th century and is a document of the exacting standards of craftsmanship enjoyed by the area's prosperous farmers.

In the heart of Marion, the county seat of Smyth County, the **Lincoln Theatre** is a rare example of an ornate moving picture palace, and an unusual one at that. Built in 1929, its interior suggests an ancient Mayan temple. Three-dimensional appliques and stenciled Mayan designs of gods, animals, mythological creatures, Mayan calligraphy and curious glyphs decorate the walls, columns, pilasters, beams, proscenium arch and ceiling of the theatre. Even more outstanding are six large paintings of scenes from American and local history, which flank the auditorium. The interior was designed as an elaborate theatre set by the Novelty Scenic Studios of New York City. The three-story brick cinema has no facade and is not visible from Main Street because it is located behind the Royal Oak Apartment House. A cooperative arrangement allows access to the theatre via a broad arcade on the ground floor of the apartment house. The apartments were built by Charles S. Wassum, a prominent Marion businessman. Wassum sold the one-fifth-acre lot in back of the apartments to Charles C. Lincoln, Sr., Marion's wealthiest resident, who had the 750-seat theatre built. The Lincoln Theatre not only offered first-run films and stage shows by noted performers, celebrities, musicians and live vaudeville acts, but also served as a regional center for civic, cultural, industrial and educational meetings in the 1930s and '40s. The theatre closed in 1977. In 1988, it was purchased by The Lincoln Theatre Foundation, which plans to restore the building and convert it to a regional cultural center.

Lynchburg's Federal-style **Locust Grove** possesses architectural significance both for its original plan and for its design. An early-19th-century planter's house, it was begun about 1810 for Edmund Cobbs, Jr., as a side-passage-plan dwelling. Between 1825 and 1830, it was enlarged greatly to its present central passage plan.



Locust Grove in Lynchburg displays fine interior woodwork on this dignified mantelpiece.

The story of the Cobbses of Locust Grove is a story shared by many mid-19th-century Virginia farm families who faced the effects of declining land productivity and the devastation of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Renovated in the 1930s, Locust Grove also illustrates the influence of renewed interest in "colonial" architecture that typified restorations of the period. This five-bay, one-and-a-half-story home, once the center of a 294-acre farm in Bedford County, now sits on a 32-acre tract. Four outbuildings, a garage, barn, guest house and tenant house, all erected in 1932, complete the complex.

Lucketts School is a well-preserved early-20th-century elementary school that is the principal landmark in Lucketts, a farming community in northeastern Loudoun County. Built in 1913, the original school was a two-story, frame and weatherboard structure with elements of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. It contained four classrooms with no electricity or running water. There were two additions to the main building, the first in 1919, adding two classrooms and a mezzanine, and the second in 1929, attaching a one-story wing housing two classrooms and an auditorium. The additions echo the design and materials used in the original section of the building. The interior retains much of its early-20th-century fabric, including wooden wainscoting, embossed metal ceilings, slate blackboards and a flexible wooden room divider. The most distinctive architectural feature of Lucketts School is an open bell tower with a metal flagpole at the ridge of the roof. Four wooden posts support a pyramidal roof with decorative rafter ends. The original bell was



Lockett's School is the principal landmark in this farming community of northeastern Loudoun County.

removed and taken to the new Locketts Elementary School in 1972, but a replacement bell made by the same manufacturer was installed in 1991. Locketts School continues to serve the surrounding community as the Locketts Community Center.

Lucky Hit is a 131.5-acre farm located in southwestern Clarke County. The two-story, five-bay, Federal-style dwelling was built in the early 1790s by Colonel Richard Kidder Meade, an aide to General George Washington. Lucky Hit is the original name given the land by Meade himself. He considered himself "lucky" to have chosen land that originally had been timber and swamp land and, due to his work, became productive and beautiful. The central-passage-plan house was built of locally-made brick and features fine interior woodwork. Two contributing outbuildings stand nearby, including a summer kitchen and a necessary, both of which likely date from the construction of the house. The estate began as an 800-acre tract bought by Colonel Meade in 1783. Upon Colonel Meade's death in 1805, the farm had grown to encompass more than 1,000 acres. The property had several subsequent owners, but remained essentially unchanged until sold to Alexander Mackay-Smith in the mid-20th century. Mackay-Smith is responsible for most of the changes made to the house. The present owners are currently rehabilitating the interior of the house and operate a working farm on the land.

The **William Mackey House**, located in Rockbridge County, is an outstanding and rare example of 18th-century, middle-Shenandoah Valley architecture. A date near the top of the west wall, inscribed "WM/



Colonel Richard Kidder Meade built Lucky Hit in the early 1790s in what is now Clarke County.



The William Mackey House in rural Rockbridge County is a rare example of middle-Shenandoah Valley stone architecture.

1796," indicates the construction date of the two-story I-plan house. The house was built for William Mackey, the son of the Scottish immigrant and Rockbridge County pioneer, John Mackey. The 214-acre property is the historic core of a 600-acre dairy farm and includes the main house and six contributing outbuildings. The Mackey house, surviving relatively unchanged, is a stately stone structure with finely crafted classical detailing. Stone construction, most popular in the period following the Revolution, was a strong building tradition among both the German and Scotch-Irish settlers. The interior of the house retains fine woodwork, such as original architrave mantels, board partitions and a simple, refined stair railing. The house illustrates a blending of academic classical design with traditional vernacular building practices. Among the six dependencies are a weatherboard springhouse, a wooden granary and a bank barn, all built about 1900. The property remains in the ownership of William Mackey's descendants.

Mankin Mansion is a rambling one-story house built in 1924 by one of Virginia's foremost brick-makers. The house and its dependencies are a personal expression of the brick-making and brick-building craftsmanship of their creator, Edward Thurston Mankin. Mr. Mankin was the owner of E. T. Mankin, Inc., a brick-making business located just outside of the city of Richmond. At its peak, the Mankin brick company produced about 25 million brick per year. Mankin bricks were used to construct buildings for the University of Virginia, the Medical College of Virginia, the original Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and Yale University. Mankin's skill in the production of custom-made



Mankin Mansion in eastern Henrico County is a showplace for the elaborate use of brick.

bricks is illustrated in the design of his residence. The Mankin complex was constructed of medium- to deep-red-colored bricks. Decorative effects were achieved by manipulating bricks to form curves, recessed panels and architectural details including cornices, pilasters, arches and contrasting brickwork borders. Essentially, the main house follows the Georgian Revival style, but it has Queen Anne-style elements and an undertone of the Arts and Crafts ethos in its hand-built irregularities. The seven dependencies around Mankin Mansion, all constructed of brick, vary in ornamentation ranging from the fairly elaborate gardener's cottage to the farmer's house and barn.

Meadea, built in 1784, is the only remaining late-18th-century log building in the village of White Post, Clarke County. The one-and-one-half-story house is set on a stone foundation and features a central chimney. The present central passage and west chamber of the house and the upper half-story were probably added in the 19th century. The east gable of Meadea was extended in the 20th century with a one-story lean-to addition featuring an unusual chimney with an exterior and an interior hearth. The Meadea property was originally part of a larger tract of 50,212 acres owned jointly by Robert Burwell, George Washington and Fielding Lewis. Later, a portion of this tract was sold to Colonel Richard Kidder Meade, an aide-de-camp to General George Washington during the Revolutionary War. The Meade family lived in the log house while the larger home, Lucky Hit, was being built, circa 1790. The Meadea property remained in the Meade family until the turn of the century.

The **Michie Tavern** is the main section of a surrounding museum complex located about one mile southeast of Charlottesville in central Albemarle County. The two-and-one-half-story tavern, circa 1772-1784, was originally built by William Michie in northern Albemarle County. The structure was disassembled, moved and rebuilt at its present site between 1927 and 1928. Michie Tavern was then used by Mrs. Mark Henderson as a museum to display her extensive collection of antique furniture. In the 1920s, increased leisure time, a rise in disposable income and the proliferation of automobiles triggered increased tourism throughout the U. S. The Michie Tavern has been an important part of Albemarle County's tourism economy ever since. Between 1933 and 1940, part of the tavern served as the office of Charlottesville architect Milton L. Grigg. Grigg was associated with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, Monticello and Ash Lawn. The



Meadea is the only surviving late-18th-century building in the historic village of White Post in Clarke County.



The Samuel Miller House in Lynchburg was the principal residence of one of Virginia's wealthiest philanthropist before the Civil War.

tavern adopted many popularly held beliefs of colonial interior design in the 1930s, including the soft pastel colors, elaborate wall-hangings and the incongruous placement of furniture. Both in its exterior appearance and interior furnishings, Michie Tavern reflected the prevalent interest in early American design. It is an early illustration of the Colonial Revival style in central Virginia.

The **Samuel Miller House**, located in Lynchburg, is noted for its association with Samuel Miller (1792-1869), who emerged from poverty to become a successful businessman and investor. Miller, one of the wealthiest men in the South before the Civil War, was a philanthropist who bestowed most of his considerable fortune on public, educational and social causes within Virginia. He also owned a considerable amount of land including the 1,500-acre farm near Lynchburg on which he built his dwelling. The two-and-one-half-story house was built between 1826 and 1829 with a T-shaped floor plan. A cottage on the property may predate the house and was probably used as a lodging for Samuel Miller's overseer. The property was contested terrain during the siege of Lynchburg in June 1864, when a cavalry skirmish took place. Informed by local citizens of Miller's wealth, Union troops ransacked the premises and confronted the elderly Samuel Miller in search of his riches. But Miller had taken precautions and buried his most important papers in waterproof cylinders throughout the property. Although Miller was known among his contemporaries as a miser, his gifts to groups he found worthy proved him generous, such as his \$100,000 gift to the Univer-

sity of Virginia. After his death in 1869, Miller's fortune went to family members and organizations including the Miller School in Albemarle County and Lynchburg Female Orphan Asylum, now called the Miller Home of Lynchburg for Girls.

Moore's Auto Body and Paint Shop, located at 401 West Broad Street in downtown Richmond, is significant both for its architecture and its association with the automobile industry. The one-story commercial building was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style that was popular in the early 20th century. The oldest part of the building, constructed about 1875, housed a stable which by 1924 was serving as an auto garage. When J. Luther Moon bought the stable in 1926, he saw tremendous potential in the tiny garage. Moon contracted with the Richmond architectural firm of Lee, Smith, and VanderVoort to construct a building on the site that would incorporate the old stable and would add offices and another garage. The decorative pilasters, a terra cotta tile roof, elaborate lanterns and stucco-covered brick all remain virtually unchanged as an extraordinary example of a 1920s period structure using imaginative Spanish Colonial Revival design elements. Reflecting the changes in transportation from 1875 to 1926, Moore's Auto Body and Paint Shop continues to provide automobile services to Richmonders today.

Mount Jackson is a small town in south central Shenandoah County. Situated just north of the confluence of Mill Creek and the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, the historic district is a cluster of shops and residences on about 75 acres. Originally known as Mount Pleasant, Mount Jackson was established by the Virginia General Assembly in 1826 and named for General, later President, Andrew Jackson. The town prospered as a commercial, milling and transportation center, primarily because of the routing of the Valley Turnpike through town in the 1830s and the arrival of the Manassas Gap Railroad in 1859. A few brick Federal-style dwellings, vernacular log structures and a small brick Union Church survive from the late 18th and early 19th centuries; however, most of the buildings in the historic district date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among the later buildings are an 1872 frame mill, three Victorian Gothic brick churches, and several frame and brick turn-of-the-century residences. The oldest dwelling on Main

Michie Tavern is a familiar landmark in Albemarle County.



Street is probably the log Stoneburner House. This house has an unusual surviving pair of corner limestone fireplaces that share a brick chimney, a feature of a few 18th-century log or stone dwellings in the area. Union Church, built about 1825, was one of many buildings in the town to serve as a Confederate hospital during the Civil War. In a recent restoration of the church interior, several names of presumably convalescent soldiers and their companies were uncovered on the walls of the church. The cemetery surrounding the church contains a number of early grave markers, including one for local Revolutionary War veteran Daniel Gray.

William Jerdone, one of Charles City County's wealthiest planters, built **Mount Stirling** in 1851. This house is an outstanding example of high-style Greek Revival architecture. Mount Stirling was erected at a time when few plantations were being built in eastern Virginia. Its architectural formality reflects its role as the center of a busy agricultural unit. Original hardware, mantels and interior and exterior woodwork survive to illustrate the skill and craftsmanship employed by Mount Stirling's builders. A frame kitchen building, dating from a preceding 18th-century plantation complex, is the only remaining dependency. The plantation was the scene of Union activity during the Civil War. Federal soldiers occupied the house in 1862 and again in 1864.

The **New Castle Historic District** in Craig County encompasses nearly 70 acres of the downtown com-



Moore's Auto Body and Paint Shop is a familiar landmark on Richmond's West Broad Street.



The Mount Jackson Theatre Building is an important landmark for the Shenandoah County town.



The high-style Greek Revival mansion known as Mount Stirling was built by William Jerdone in 1851 in Charles City County.

mercial center and contiguous residential areas. The historic district grew up around the Craig County Courthouse and the tavern, which is now the core of the Central Hotel. Among the residential buildings is a house known as Locust Hill or Idlewood. The I-house dwelling dates from the 1870s, when J. P. Martin owned the property. From the 1890s through the 1920s, the Bank Square Subdivision lots along Main Street were sold and developed for commercial use. The typical New Castle commercial building is a two-story frame store with a false-front parapet and large first-floor display windows. Laid out in 1818 and formally established in 1819, New Castle was originally within the boundaries of Botetourt County. In 1849, more than 200 citizens in and around New Castle petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to form a new county with New Castle as the county seat. The 1830s marked the arrival of the Cumberland Gap Turnpike, which served as a major transportation channel. New Castle continued to serve as a center for Craig County commerce and small-scale artisan manufacturing. The Craig County Court responded quickly to news of the approaching Civil War in the spring of 1861. The Court passed special levies to raise troops for the Confederacy and to provide support for the soldiers' families. Although Federal troops moved through Craig County in 1863 and 1864, New Castle recovered quickly from the war and was incorporated in 1873.

Oak Grove stands on a 171-acre peninsula overlooking the Chesapeake Bay in Northampton County. This Eastern Shore plantation is distinguished by its early manor house, a rambling frame structure built in



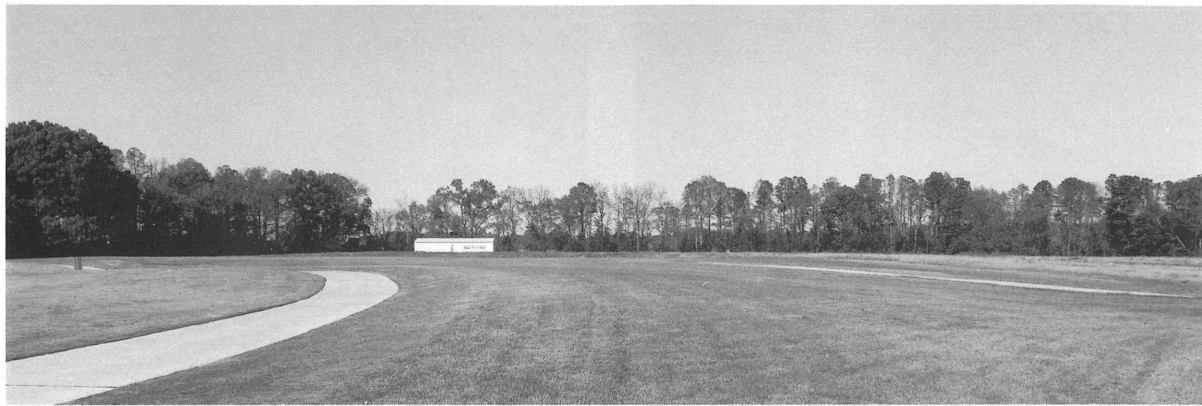
The Tisinger and Pennybacker houses stand on Main Street in the Mount Jackson Historic District in Shenandoah County.



The enlarged New Castle Historic District in Craig County now includes the Jones Law Office building.

several stages. The core of the house dates from the mid-18th century with additions built in 1811, 1840 and the 1940s. The evolutionary quality is typical of the region, where the various generations of owners are reflected in the fabric of their dwellings. The Colonial Revival flavor of the 1940s addition is heightened by an 18th-century-style garden designed by Richmond landscape architect Charles Gillette in 1942. Among the outbuildings are a frame smokehouse and an office dating from the early 19th century or earlier. Just as the exterior has been maintained, the interior of the manor house is in excellent condition. Original woodwork remains in each of the three early sections of the house including doors, door frames and chair railing. Although no archaeological survey has been conducted, Oak Grove's placement on a peninsula overlooking the bay offers the strong possibility that it contains prehistoric sites. The property may also contain evidence of a dwelling erected prior to the oldest part of the present house.

The **Paspahegh Archaeological Site**, located in James City County, was noted on John Smith's map of 1612. Paspahegh was one of the 30 districts of the Powhatan Chiefdom, and its 17th-century inhabitants were among the first Indians to establish contact with the settlers at Jamestown. The identification of its location has long been a goal of archaeologists. The earliest cultural evidence at the site dates from the PaleoIndian period (ca. 9,500-8,000 B.C.). Other intact deposits may help archaeologists learn about the cultural development of the Native Americans from the Middle Woodland (ca. 500 B.C.-A.D. 900) and Late Woodland/Contact (ca. A.D. 900-1646) periods. The



Human occupation dates from 9,500 B.C. on the Pasbehegh archaeological site in James City County.

A 171-acre peninsula on the Chesapeake Bay is an appropriate setting for Oak Grove in Northampton County.



The George P. Layman House is now a part of the New Castle Historic District in Craig County.



site may also provide information about the Native American-European relations during the early colonial period. Artifacts of the 17th and 18th centuries may show the specific course of English cultural adaptations to the New World in the crucial early years of expansion beyond Jamestown as Virginia reached maturity. Archaeological discoveries at the site include various ceramic artifacts, postmolds associated with longhouse patterns, human burials, copper and shell ornaments and textiles.

Red Fox Farm is a remarkable illustration of a typical Southside Virginia tobacco farm in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Located in northwestern Mecklenburg County, the farm complex was built between 1886 and the 1920s by Thomas Easley, Robert M. Jeffreys and R. L. Thomasson. The tobacco complex includes the main house, five log tobacco barns, a frame pack house, a log strip house, a log cabin, a smokehouse, a corncrib and a commissary. These buildings collectively represent the techniques employed to produce flue-cured, bright-leaf tobacco in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Jeffreys introduced this type of tobacco processing to the area when he bought the farm in 1888. Within a few years flue-cured, bright-leaf tobacco replaced the older, dark-cured tobacco as the cash crop—a change that continues to the present day. Red Fox Farm represents a period of significant innovation in the economy and agriculture of Mecklenburg County.

The **Shenandoah County Almshouse**, located on the 166-acre County Farm, is a rare surviving example of an early-19th-century, Federal-style institutional building. The County Farm played a central role in the county's efforts to provide for the welfare of its citizens and is believed to be the only county poorhouse built for that purpose still operating in Virginia. The farm provided a home for those who, because of age, circumstance or incapacity, could not cope alone with the rigors of rural life. The two-story main block, which housed the supervisor, is constructed of locally-made red brick laid in five-course American bond and set above a limestone foundation. However, the defining features of the composition are two unusually long, onestory wings, which are similar in materials and workmanship to the main house. Each of the brick lateral wings is 75 feet long. Two additions, both built about 1850, include a two-story extension on one of the wings and a two-story kitchen wing on the rear of the main house. Original interior detailing such as simple, wood mantelpieces, wood-paneled dados and chair rails still remain. In addition to the main house, the Shenandoah County Farm has five other

dependencies, including a 19th-century limestone springhouse, a 19th-century frame meat house and a 20th-century frame barn. A small part of the County Farm was used as a bivouac by Union forces on the night prior to the Battle of Toms Brook. The county-owned complex continues to function as a working farm, and in 1991, the Shenandoah County Farm sheltered seven people.

The **Stanton Family Cemetery** is an exceptionally well-preserved and rare African-American rural cemetery. Located in the northeastern part of Buckingham County, the cemetery has about 36 graves that contain the remains of at least four generations of the Stanton family. Although family members can identify some of the graves, it is likely that there are several unknown burial places which were never marked or where the markers have been lost. Nancy and Daniel Stanton were the original landholders, purchasing 46.5 acres in 1853. By 1860, they were one of only 10 free black families in Buckingham County. Nancy and Daniel were the first Stantons buried in the family cemetery. Most of the grave markers are irregular rectangular slate slabs, with only a few finished to a fairly smooth surface. As it is most likely that a largely uneducated rural population were unable to inscribe the markers themselves, inscriptions on African-American grave markers are rare. All of the burials are oriented on an east-west axis—an old tradition often found in African-American cemeteries. The availability of slate in Buckingham County accounts for the use of that material, which has resulted in the survival of so many markers. The buildings on the original property deteriorated after the Stanton family left the area, but the cemetery has survived virtually untouched since the last family burial in 1941. The Stanton Family Cemetery exemplifies the family cemeteries that predated the establishment of church-associated and public burial grounds in many rural communities.

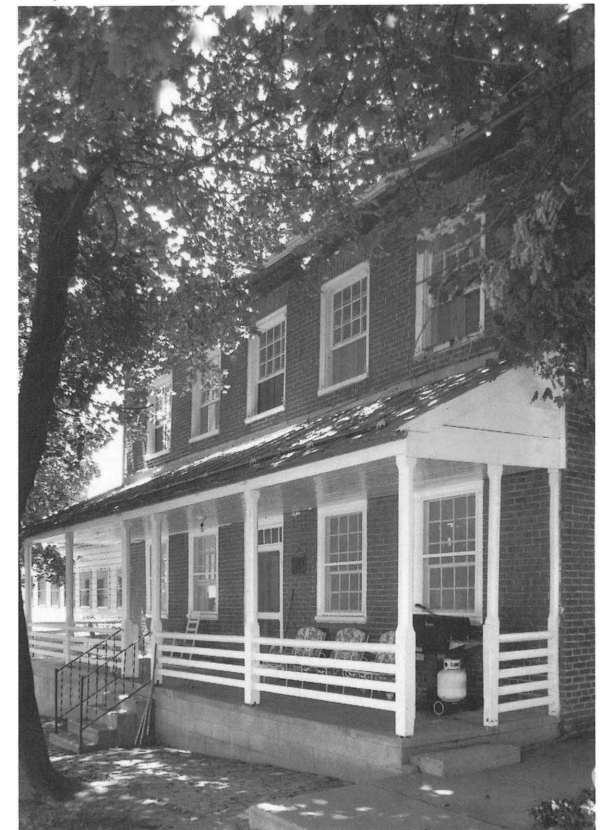
Sunnyfields is the core of a 522-acre plantation established in the 1830s by William B. Phillips, a prominent master builder employed by Thomas Jefferson. Located at the base of Monticello Mountain in Albemarle County, this two-story brick plantation house was presumably designed and built by Phillips for his own residence. The property includes a rare survival of this area—a one-story servants' outbuilding composed of four rooms, each with its own exterior entrance. In 1818, Phillips was selected by Jefferson to serve as a principal builder to construct the University of Virginia, the largest state building project of its time. While working at the University, Phillips was the brickmason for the Rotunda, the anatomical theater, Pavilion X, Hotel C and the serpentine garden walls. Following the completion of his work at the University, Phillips continued his career by building several Virginia county courthouses, including Madison (1830), Page (1833), Greene (1838) and possibly Caroline (ca. 1830). Sunnyfields reflects the exceptionally fine brickwork and academically correct use of classical detailing for which Phillips was known.

The **Varney's Falls Dam and Lock**, located on the James River in Botetourt County, are the best preserved of several such structures built by the James River and Kanawha Company in the 50-mile stretch between Lynchburg and Buchanan. The lock and dam abutment, together with remains such as towpaths and a towpath bridge, were built between 1848 and 1851. These structures comprise a section of the James River



Distinctive structures identified with tobacco farming stand on Red Fox Farm in Mecklenburg County.

The Shenandoah County Almshouse continues to provide shelter for a handful of county residents, a role it has played since the early 19th century.



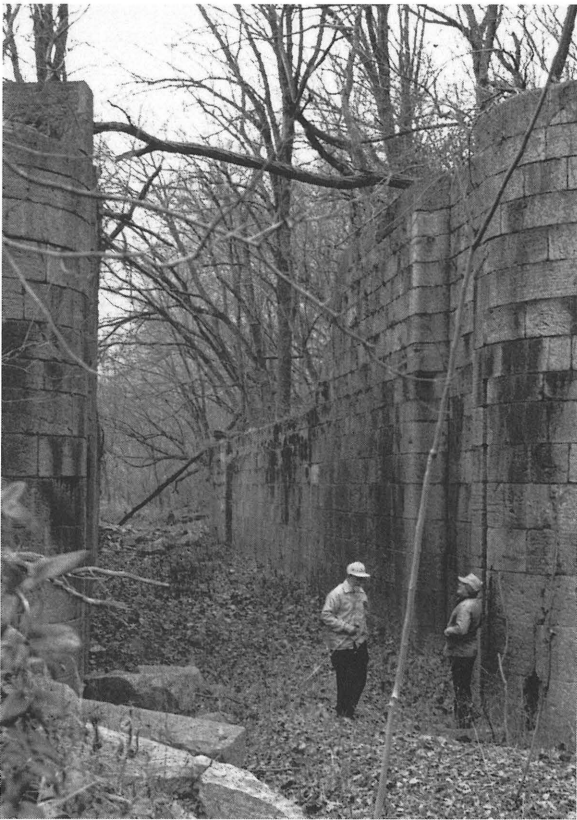
Members of four generations of the Stanton family are buried in this rare African-American cemetery dating from the mid-19th century in rural Buckingham County.





Sunnyfields in Albemarle County was built by one of Thomas Jefferson's builders, William B. Phillips.

The Varney's Falls Dam and locks in Botetourt County are among the best preserved elements of the canal transportation system that reached from Richmond to Buchanan in the 19th century.



Whaleyville is a rural village in the City of Suffolk, formerly Nansemond County.



and Kanawha Canal that is an important, largely unchanged remnant of what was once the most important mode of transportation and commerce in central Virginia. The lock, guard wall and dam abutment, considered one structure, exemplify the skill required to construct the canal. Many of the stones of the lock chamber retain mason's marks from the workers who dressed the stones at the quarry. These marks range from a simple "A" to a series of interlocking triangles. The mason's marks, together with the high quality of the stonework in general, indicate a highly trained labor force. In its heyday between 1850 and 1860, the canal company was among the most powerful corporations in Virginia, helping to link the western portions of the state with markets in Lynchburg and Richmond. While raising funds through the sale of subscriptions to landowners along the canal route, the company stressed the benefits of the waterway saying, "All who hold property near this line of intercourse, or live near it, have irresistible motives to aid it." The Civil War left parts of the canal in ruins, but it was the flood of 1877 that permanently destroyed the canal. Varney's Falls Dam remains as a tangible reminder of the canal system that helped the western regions of Virginia to flourish in the antebellum period.

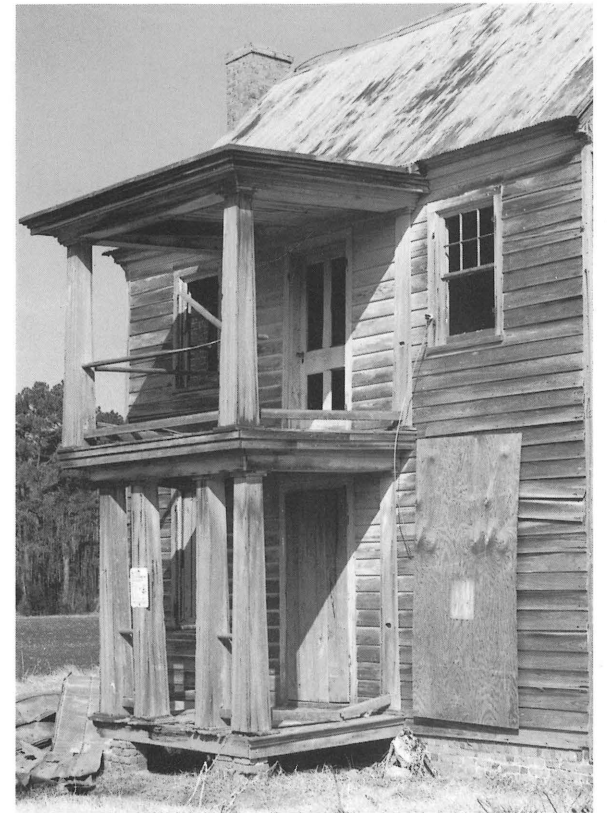
Located in the southern portion of downtown Suffolk, the **Whaleyville Historic District** has over 100 contributing buildings centering around a few main streets. Whaleyville was named after Samuel Whaley, who purchased a farm there in 1877 and established a sawmill; the major growth of the town, however, came after Whaley sold the timber rights of his land to the Jackson Brothers of Maryland. The village grew as an important and productive center for timber trade in the late 19th century. The architectural fabric reflects the boom years of the town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with a large number of residences, a bank and several churches. One of the many vernacular houses built between 1880 and 1920 features a Greek Revival wraparound porch and has Doric columns set on a shingled wall. A two-story, wood frame house on Whaleyville Boulevard exemplifies a decorated version of the vernacular I-houses with a Classical Revival porch. In addition to these residences, there are a number of small-scale, frame, vernacular structures built for the African-American community. The three churches, built between 1870 and 1920, are all vernacular Gothic Revival, frame buildings. With the construction of the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad in 1884, Whaleyville became an important link in the expanding timber industry. However, when the Jackson Brothers closed their lumber business in 1919, many of the town's residents left as well. Although lumbering continued in the countryside around Whaleyville, the village turned to providing transportation facilities for the growing number of truck farms in the area.

The **Whitehurst House** is a rare example of an upper-middle-income farmer's dwelling of the early 19th century. Located amid cultivated fields in a rural area of Virginia Beach, this house is perhaps the oldest essentially unaltered frame dwelling in the city. Certainly, it is the smallest: its original, main block measures only 16.5' x 22', although its full two-story elevations and monumental late-19th-century front porch make it seem considerably larger when viewed from a distance. An unknown carpenter and brickmason built the house for Obediah Whitehurst circa 1820-35, and about a generation later, he or

another owner added a one-story rear ell. The land tax and personal property tax books for Princess Anne County indicate that Whitehurst and subsequent antebellum owners enjoyed a standard of living well above average. The overall size of the Whitehurst House is typical of its period; its main floor originally had only a single room, and the total living space (not counting the attic) was 650 square feet. The form of the house, however, is unusual. Chesapeake region farmhouses of the antebellum period were almost universally one- or one-and-a-half stories tall; the Whitehurst House is the only known unaltered example of a one-room-plan, full-two-story house of its period in eastern Virginia. [Sadly, the Whitehurst House burned late last spring.]

Woodside, a 62-acre farm, sits on a ridge overlooking the village of Buckingham Court House. William M. Swoope built the main house between 1859 and 1860 on a tract of 103.5 acres. Four Doric columns supporting the main porch define Woodside's Greek Revival styling. The floor plan is a synthesis of a Palladian three-part composition and a Georgian central-passage plan. Much of the interior woodwork survives, including pine floors and molded baseboards in every room. All of the mantels are believed to be original except for the marble parlor mantel, which, according to legend, may have come from the White House. The grounds surrounding the house include a covered well, a frame smokehouse and the sites of the earlier icehouse, kitchen, dairy and corncrib. The outbuilding sites are marked by shallow depressions in the ground that suggest the possible location and size of the structures. The house has local associations with the Bocock family, having been the residence of Nicholas F. Bocock, a prominent local lawyer, and his heirs, from 1871 through 1882.

Woodson's Mill, located in the town of Lowesville in Nelson County, represents the development of grain milling in Virginia from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries. A remarkably intact example of a wood-frame, water-powered grist mill, this vernacular four-story, post-and-beam building served to grind grain from nearby farms for local consumption. For a century, it remained an important feature of the countryside and the industrial focus a small agricultural community. Originally, wheat and corn were ground by stones; later in the 19th century, the Oliver Evans belt-driven mechanical conveying systems were added to reduce labor. After 1900, Dr. Julian B. Woodson added a sophisticated roller mill system to produce fine white flour. The mill's importance grew beyond its original purpose under the ownership of Dr. Woodson, the town's doctor and dentist. He built his office into the west end of the mill, and added two more water wheels to generate power for his residence, a small ice plant, sawmill and cider press. Today, the mill, which stands on slightly elevated ground above the flood plain of the Piney River, continues to function with two water wheels that provide power for a cider press. The property remains little altered from the early 20th century.

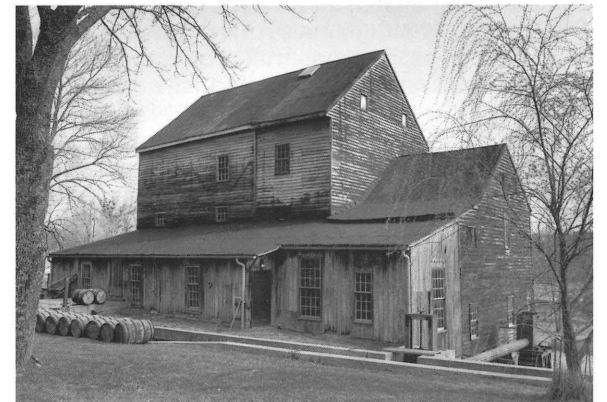


The Whitehurst House in Virginia Beach before it burned in the spring of 1993.



Woodside in Buckingham County was built between 1859 and 1860 by William M. Swoope.

Woodson's Mill in Nelson County is a remarkably intact example of a 19th-century mill, a building type that formed an important element of Virginia's rural landscape in the last century.



A Jeffersonian Trilogy

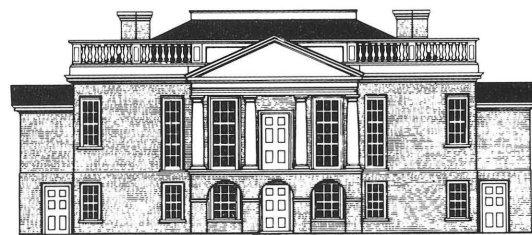
Three different projects. Three different needs. Three different approaches. But, in large part the same procedures, the same techniques, and, if not the same, at least similar, goals tie the three restorations together. Uniting the triumvirate is the shadow of one person, who designed and was responsible for the building of all three properties. It is, in fact, in large degree to honor the memory of Thomas Jefferson that the three restorations were undertaken. Each, in its own way, contributes to a better, fuller understanding of Jefferson, and the fact that all three projects are occurring in 1993, the 250th anniversary of his birth, is, of course, no accident.

Monticello, Jefferson's first major architectural endeavor, was begun by 1770. In his own words, it was where "all my wishes end, [and] where I hope my days will end." Poplar Forest, begun at the commencement of his second term as President of the United States, was intended to be his villa retreat. There, where he once wrote, "I have fixed myself comfortably, keep some books. . . . (and) am in the solitude of a hermit," the private Jefferson was most in evidence. The University of Virginia, along with the Virginia State Capitol, was his most public architectural statement and achievement. It was also his last major architectural creation, and in defending his design, which some of his contemporaries complained was unnecessarily sumptuous and consequently too expensive to build, Jefferson rejoined: "had we built a barn for a college, and log huts for accommodations, should we ever have had the assurance" that first-rate professors, some of them brought from Europe, would be inclined to come and teach there? Even before the University was finished, he bragged that "it exhibits already the appearance of a beautiful academical village, of the finest models of building and of classical architecture." Its pavilions, no two alike, were deliberately planned "to serve as specimens for the Architectural Lectures." At Poplar Forest, on the other hand, Jefferson once had the temerity to tinker with classical architecture by combining elements from two distinct ancient models into a single entablature. His architectural audacity at his retreat was, however, "a fancy which I can indulge in my own case, altho in a public work I feel bound to follow authority strictly."

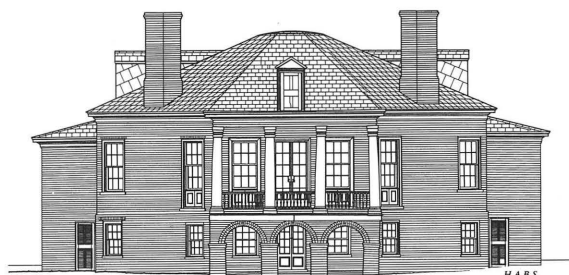
Poplar Forest: these three drawings show the south elevation in three different guises:
a. Early 19th century, drawn by John Neilson. The chimneys are shown far shorter than they were, and the Chinese railing along the ridge of the roof is missing.
b. 1985, drawn by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Following its rebuilding after a mid-19th century fire, the roof lines were completely changed. Neither the balustrade nor the Chinese railing was replaced.
c. Conjectural restoration, 1992, drawn by architectural consultants Mesick Cohen Waite, and based on documentary research and physical investigations, shows the house with balustrade and railing, and indicates the wing of offices Jefferson added to the east.



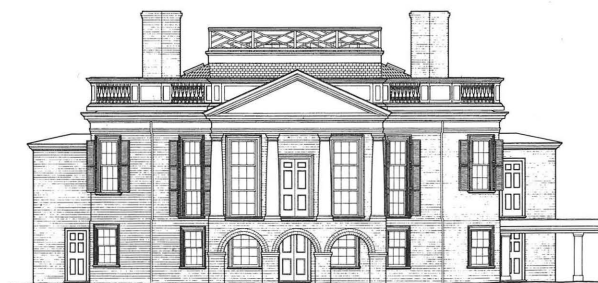
Poplar Forest, the north elevation. Courtesy of the Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest.



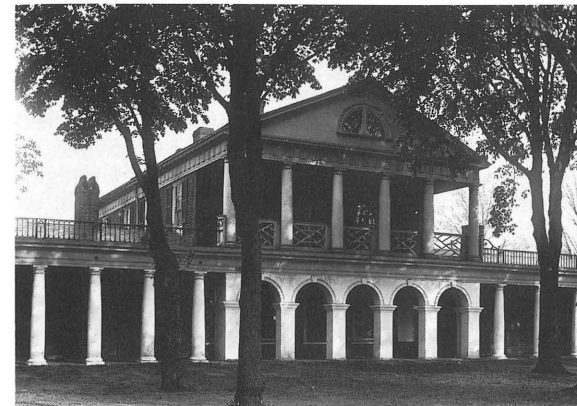
a



b



c



Pavilion VII, University of Virginia. This view, taken before the current restoration, shows later iron railings installed above the colonade. Jefferson's original wooden Chinese railing remained under the protective shelter of the pavilion's portico. Ca. 1925. Pavilion VII photographs (University Prints File), Manuscripts Division, Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library.

The roughly chronological order given above for the three properties — Monticello, Poplar Forest, and the University of Virginia — is precise only in its broadest outlines. Jefferson is reported to have said "architecture is my delight, and putting up and pulling down one of my favorite amusements," and he practiced what he preached simultaneously on all of these very personal creations. While he was remodeling Monticello, he was building Poplar Forest, and while he was adding finishing touches to Poplar Forest, he was supervising construction at the University. At the time of his death, in 1826 at Monticello as he had hoped, neither Poplar Forest nor the University was complete. In the years following Jefferson's death, each of the three underwent many changes: some accidental, some intentional, some insignificant, some major. Many of the changes were detrimental, some were decided improvements. Taken together, though, the accumulative results at all three places conspired to change their appearance from Jefferson's original, well-studied designs. Long before 1993, restoration efforts of one sort or another had been undertaken at all three sites; but during this anniversary year, those responsible for the maintenance and interpretation of each of the properties have concentrated their efforts as never before to insure accurate, authentic restoration of the places they hold in stewardship.

Of the three projects, the most challenging in several respects is the University of Virginia. In sheer scope and size Jefferson's academical village is by far the most complex of the three. In addition to the Rotunda, the largest individual building, there are ten two-story pavilions, plus student dormitories, and the ranges. Far more than at Monticello or Poplar Forest, those in charge of the University buildings have to straddle a fine line between devising authentic, museum-quality restorations and providing buildings that are adapted for convenient, contemporary usage. Over time, the original functions of the ten pavilions have changed, and as of 1987, only one, pavilion VIII, was still serving in its original role as a combination classroom/faculty residence. Some serve solely as residences, one is a club. In the pavilions, kitchens and bathrooms, and HVAC systems designed primarily to provide comfortable accommodation for the occupants, have to be reconciled with the retention and restoration of original architectural features.

While both Monticello and Poplar Forest are simi-



Replicas of Jefferson's tinplates, fabricated of terne-coated stainless steel, have now been installed over a watertight layer of neoprene on several of the pavilions and the student dormitories. Workers were careful to preserve Jefferson's original tinplates, discovered during restoration, under the new coverings. Courtesy of the University of Virginia, Facilities Management.

lar in that each serves primarily as a museum house and educational tool per se, each house has its own distinct personality, each its own contribution to make in telling the Jefferson story, and each its own specific restoration requirements. Monticello, the best documented of all the Jefferson properties, contains most of its original fabric and many of its original furnishings. Consequently, the staff has to keep uppermost in mind proper temperature and humidity controls to preserve the priceless collection of original furnishings and artwork under their care.

Much of Monticello was a museum even under Jefferson's aegis; its entrance hall was furnished with Indian artifacts from the Lewis and Clark Expedition, among other New World objects, while the parlor contained no fewer than fifty-seven works of art. Thanks to the fact that many of these articles have been returned for a major exhibition at Monticello this year, a contemporary visitor might well think that the master of the house has only stepped out temporarily. Today's visitor to Poplar Forest, on the other hand, would do well to follow Jefferson's advice given to a friend in 1815: "You must come with your ears stuffed full of cotton to fortify them against the noise of hammers, saws, planes etc. which assail us in every direction." If, among the three properties, the task of reconciling historic preservation with modern, contemporary usage is most challenging at the University, the dubious distinction of being the most demanding challenge from a purely restorationist point of view goes to Poplar Forest. Two major fires, one in Jefferson's lifetime, one later, combined to destroy much of his original fabric. The subsequent demolition of the "office [service] wing", and a well-intentioned, though not completely accomplished, private restoration in the mid-twentieth century conspired to further complicate matters. The house is now in the process of being thoroughly restored, top to bottom, and the remaining fabric dating from Jefferson's time is seen as the prime historic resource. Once the cacophony caused by contemporary hammers, saws, planes, etc. has ceased, those in charge at Poplar Forest will have the actual building, rather than people or objects, as most needful of proper attention, preservation and control.

Among the most fascinating aspects of the three Jefferson restorations are their interrelationships. Obviously, even though the three properties were planned from the outset for different purposes, they were de-

signed by the same man, and constructed more or less during the same period. In several instances the same skilful workmen, trained by Jefferson, practiced their crafts on all three properties, further relating them to each other. Thus it should come as no surprise that all three display many of the same, or at least similar, features. The University and Monticello are both Albemarle County buildings. So, in some respects, is Poplar Forest, even though it is located in Bedford. Window sash and doors were fabricated at the Monticello joinery, and then taken by wagon, over the red-clay roads of Piedmont Virginia, to the construction site, some 90 miles distant. Jefferson's own workmen went along to install these prefabricated pieces. As the Poplar Forest restoration proceeds, and as now-missing elements, such as glazed doors known from documentary research to have been there, are replicated, the restoration team can use similar doors at Monticello as models, knowing that the same workmen, under the same supervision, would have undoubtedly made something analogous for Poplar Forest.

Another case in point: one of the most revealing documents chronicling the original appearance of Poplar Forest is the elevation drawing of the south facade, shown on page 26 that reveals a balustrade above the cornice almost identical to the one encircling the roof at Monticello. At Monticello, the uppermost portion of the roof above that balustrade is surrounded by an open parapet, incorporating a design that Jefferson called a "Chinese railing." The drawing of Poplar Forest shows the equivalent roof section terminating as a flat, unadorned, unprotected deck. In 1825, John Hemings, who built the sash doors for Poplar Forest, was sent there to supervise repairs after the house had been damaged by a fire. In a progress report, he wrote Jefferson that "we have got through the 15 boxis of tin and it will take 4 boxis more to finish the house . . . We should go about perparing the chines railing . . . " Even

though he misspelled the word Chinese (not to mention boxes and preparing), thank goodness John Hemings thought to call the railing by name, which he undoubtedly did to make sure Jefferson understood he was referring to the top railing, rather than the lower balustrade. While none of the individual pavilions at the University has a Chinese railing on its roof ridge, a Chinese railing runs the length of each side of the Lawn, above the student rooms, and acts in several instances as a protective railing for the second-level porticos on the pavilions. It was, in fact, a favorite design device of Jefferson's. Now, armed with the documentary evidence that such a feature was at Poplar Forest, the restoration architects have, with confidence, designed a railing based on those at Monticello and the university (see page 27).

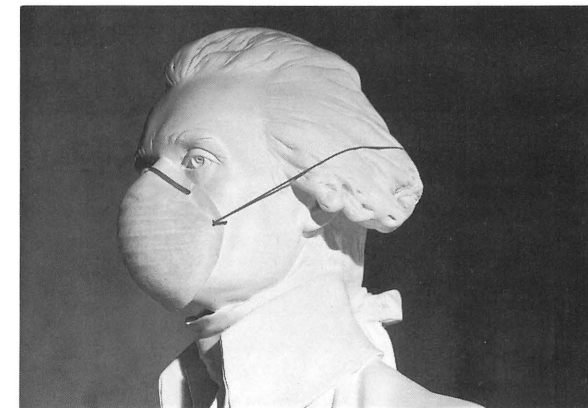
John Hemings's reference to the "boxis of tin" in his repair work introduces another subject with which restoration teams at the three Jefferson sites have great familiarity. On the subject of Jefferson's roofs, if misery loves company, the three teams can certainly commiserate with each other. While it is almost unthinkable for Virginians to question Mr. Jefferson's skill as an architect, anyone who has been associated with his buildings has to admit that, as a fabricator of roofs, his talents left lots to be desired. With their complicated layouts and employment of different materials abutting each other, the roofs at Monticello and Poplar Forest have always posed problems. Those covering the University, if simpler in design, have been just as bad. As an innovator, Jefferson sought the most modern materials available in his time, and while he must be applauded for that, he could not have known that some of the products he used would, over the years, decompose at different rates, causing shrinkage, broken joints, and other problems. Technology — in this case, the manufacture and installation of tin-coated iron plates — simply wasn't as advanced as he was. "The lightest & most durable cover in the world,"

which he predicted would last 100 years, lasted about a decade at the University. John Hartwell Cocke, the member of the University's Board of Visitors most instrumental in having Jefferson's tin roofs replaced with slate, did the same at his own house, Bremond, taking time to jot this caustic note in his diary: "commenced taking off Roof of the House to be replaced by a new one to get rid of the evils of flat roofing and spouts and gutters, or in other words to supersede the Jeffersonian by the common sense plan." Though not intended to be sarcastic, as Cocke's comments were, the following litany of leaks, taken verbatim from letters written by Jefferson and others between 1819 and 1827, gives just as clear evidence that the Poplar Forest roof also deserved a failing grade: "I am very sorry to inform you that the flat roof over the hall Lakes [sic] very bad," "I got up and lit a candle and went upstairs and it was leaking badly," "I am here in a leaky house," "it then began to leak not in one but in a hundred places," "this unfinished leaking hull of a house." In 1987, when the initial investigation to assess the condition of Monticello's roof prior to its restoration was undertaken (an investigation prompted by the fall of plaster in the entrance hall due to a leak), no fewer than eighty previous patches and leaks were found. In fact, the major restoration accomplishment at Monticello during Jefferson's 250th birthday anniversary was to complete the reconstruction of the roof and dome.

Obviously, roof restoration, in Jeffersonian terms, cannot be completely authentic — unless a brigade of buckets is kept in the rooms below, and unless a sentence directing that those buckets not be allowed to overflow is added to the job descriptions of curators and staff at each property. What has to be done is what John Hartwell Cocke would have undoubtedly labeled a "common sense plan." In contemporary translation, watertight neoprene rubber layers have been installed over the historic material at the University and at Monticello, while replicas of the Jefferson roofs, using more durable materials than the original, have been built above. A necessary compromise between accuracy and integrity, it is a solution designed to halt the history of constant leakage that prevailed under the original conditions. By the time a reconstruction of the roof at Poplar Forest is undertaken, restorers will be able to assess just how successful the solutions at the other two sites have been, and act accordingly.

Archaeological investigations have been as integral to the restorations at Monticello and Poplar Forest as the architectural investigations, and the results just as gratifying. At Monticello, intensive digs beginning in 1979 have revealed Jefferson's comprehensive system of roadways and gardens, while at Poplar Forest foundations and flooring of the long-lost "office wing" have been uncovered. In addition, evidence of original plantings at both properties has been found, and Jefferson's original schemes can now be replanted.

Of all the many aspects of the current restorations of his properties, probably the one that would have most pleased Jefferson is the way all have been designed to educate. Just as he designed the several pavilions to introduce students to the several classical orders, professors today use the University's current, on-going restoration as a hands-on laboratory for students in the architectural history and preservation programs. In addition, members of the University's facilities management staff have learned to replicate Jeffersonian methods of wood graining, have mastered early masonry techniques, and can now install roofs imitating the originals. The staff at Poplar Forest



Just as in 1815, when he advised a visitor to come to Poplar Forest "with your ears stuffed full of cotton to fortify them against the noise of hammer, saws, planes, etc. which assail us in every direction," Jefferson might find a face mask useful today were he to visit the restorations discussed in this article. Courtesy of the Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest.

conducts annual summer field schools for both architectural history and archaeology students. Even beyond this training of students and workmen, all of the projects have been undertaken with the aim of imparting the knowledge, as it is gleaned, and the restoration experience, as it transpires, to the public. At Monticello, during the restoration of the roof, this living history took the form of signs explaining the work going on above. At Poplar Forest, guides report that any number of visitors have advised "please don't ever completely restore this! It's far more interesting seeing the work as it happens."

As all those associated with these latest efforts to restore Mr. Jefferson's architectural legacy understand, their work is not the final word. The need for careful maintenance will continue. New discoveries will be made, and will demand new work and new interpretation. New techniques will be developed, and, God forbid, the neoprene layers might leak. Those in charge are only stewards, and they take their stewardship seriously. Again taking their cue from Mr. Jefferson, who documented every phase of his own work, today's restorers have been equally scrupulous in documenting theirs. Data are entered into computers, drawings are made throughout the process, and photographs are taken almost daily. All of the research is summarized in historic structures reports, which, in addition to helping direct current efforts, will help guide future work. In sum, the restorations at these three most important Jefferson properties represent the very best of current practice. Just as the original workmen, after they left Mr. Jefferson's employ at Monticello, Poplar Forest and the University, went on to design and construct houses, churches, courthouses, and colleges throughout Virginia and beyond, so the talented individuals and teams now responsible for restoring Jefferson's buildings are already beginning to share their expertise at other restoration projects, armed with their state-of-the-art equipment, experience and insights. That's the best part of our 250th birthday present to Mr. Jefferson.

S. Allen Chambers
Vice-Chair, State Review Board
Department of Historic Resources

Monticello. Though somewhat foreign to most visitors' eyes, the scaffold-clad west front at Monticello would certainly have been familiar to Jefferson. Construction work of one sort or another was a constant during his lifetime. Courtesy of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation.



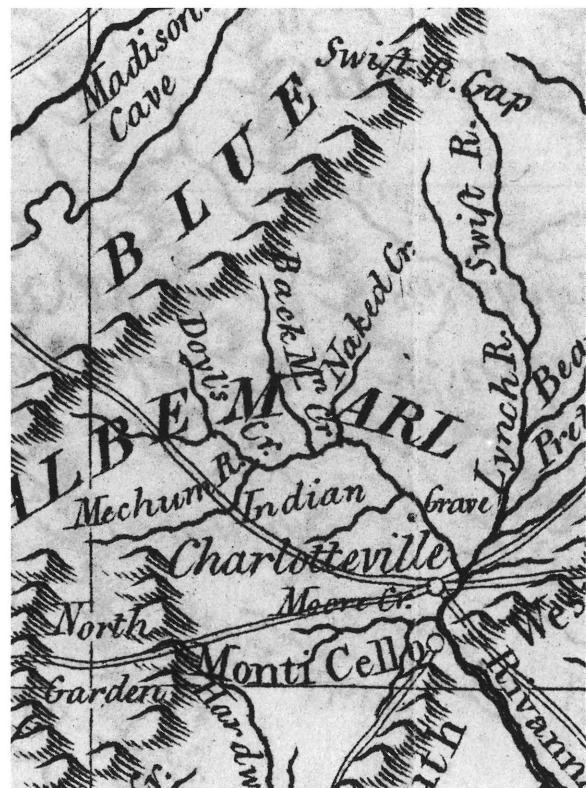
Thomas Jefferson: The Father of Modern Archaeology

He could barely see them through the wispy morning fog, but their quiet gait and towering silhouettes told him there was something different about these riders. Indians! The freckled, auburn-haired boy leaped from the steps of his faded frame farmhouse and sprinted down the hill toward them, fearing that he might miss a closer view of what he thought were warriors. He had so far known Indians only secondhand, through the vivid stories of his father, Peter, the frontier surveyor.

The year was 1751, the place, Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, and the boy, Thomas Jefferson, future author of the Declaration of Independence and third president of the United States. That day Jefferson was only a curious boy of eight who focused his undivided attention on the people on the road. From the shadow of the massive sycamore, the young Jefferson got his first close look at these native Americans as they made their way back to their land beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains from meetings with the Royal Governor at the capitol in Williamsburg. He counted 20 braves as they passed, their silver or jet black hair sorting the warriors from the sages.

After they passed, the young observer decided to follow along at a respectful distance. When they

An enlargement of the Frye-Jefferson Map of 1751 shows the words "Indian Grave" just north of Charlottesville in the center of the map. Today there is no evidence of this burial that Jefferson discussed in Notes on Virginia.



reached the Rivanna River at the base of Pantops Mountain, they suddenly turned off the main road to follow the meandering river. Soon the river forked and they followed the south branch just as Tom had heard they would, until they came to an ancient cleared field. There the riders dismounted and reverently approached a large earthen mound.

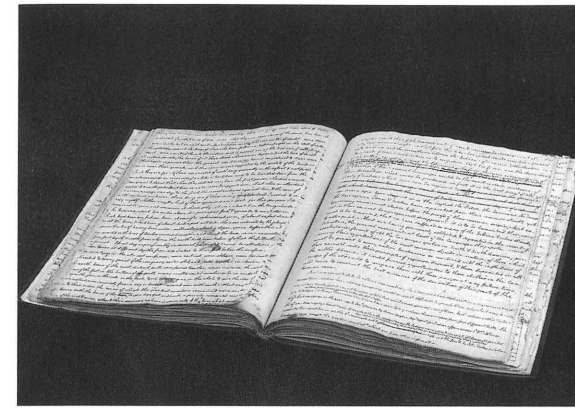
The boy wondered about the power the mound seemed to have over the Indians and wanted to take a closer, longer look. But the hour was growing late and he knew his father had farm chores for him back at Shadwell. And Thomas Jefferson was never one to stay clear of his school work for long. But it was that first brief look at Indians and his inexhaustible "canine appetite for learning" that would eventually compel the young scholar to uncover the secret of the earthen mound.

Though the details of this account are imaginary, that encounter did happen. In 1781, Jefferson wrote in his book, *Notes on Virginia*, about an Indian party straying some "a half a dozen" miles off the main road to gather and express "sorrow" at a mound "about thirty years ago" [T.J. Notes, p. 100]. If Jefferson himself indeed witnessed this pilgrimage, he would have been eight years old at the time. At any rate, it is certain that Jefferson, at some time in his 20s, organized an archaeological expedition to that mound, directed archaeological fieldwork, analyzed what he found and published his conclusions. Archaeologists today agree that how he did what he did with this mound anticipated modern scientific archaeology by more than a century.

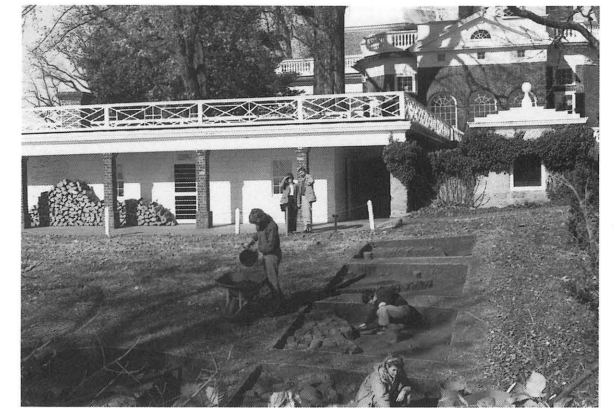
During the summer of 1780, Francois Marbois, the secretary of the French Legation to America in Philadelphia, circulated a questionnaire concerning the American states to a number of the members of the Continental Congress. Joseph Jones, delegate from Virginia, sent his questionnaire along to the person that many had learned to recognize as the man most likely to have the answers, Governor Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. Jefferson spent the next year, especially the time during which he was recuperating from a sprained wrist at his retreat plantation, Poplar Forest, writing out answers to a number of Marbois's questions. He never intended to publish these "notes," but for various reasons and at various times, they appeared in print during the 1780s and '90s.

One of the chapters in *Notes on Virginia* describing the "aborigines" of Virginia includes tribal names, languages, population and distribution. It was in this chapter that Jefferson describes the archaeological excavation of the mound located on the south branch of the Rivanna River a few miles north of modern Charlottesville. The research process he outlines incorporates many of the basic procedures archaeologists follow today.

Before telling about the field work, Jefferson discusses the theories concerning the nature of the mound and, in true scientific fashion, casts them as three



The original Notes on Virginia, opened to the pages where Jefferson describes his pioneering archaeological work. Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.



Jefferson would undoubtedly be fascinated with the archaeological work that has taken place at his own residence. His work recorded in Notes on Virginia certainly helped lay the groundwork for modern archaeological techniques utilized in the late 20th century.

hypothetical scenarios to test with excavation:

1. (the mound contained only) "...bones of those who were fallen in battle"
2. (the mounds contained a collection) "...at certain periods the bones of all their dead"
3. (the mounds were) "general sepulchre(s) for towns (each buried leaning together)"

Next, Jefferson devised his strategy for excavation, beginning with test holes:

"I first dug superficially in several parts of it (the mound) and came to collections of bones...lying in utmost confusion...to give the idea of bones emptied promiscuously from a bag or basket."

Then Jefferson decided to dig a cross-section trench through the mound and in so doing discovered the relationship of soil layers to time:

"I proceeded to make a perpendicular cut through the body of the barrow, that I might examine its internal structure...opened to the former surface of the earth...at one end of the section were four strata of bone plainly distinguishable; at the other three; the strata in one part not ranging with the other"

This firmly establishes Jefferson's understanding of the interrelationship of soil layer build-up through time and the importance of the context of the artifacts - in this case human bones. From this evidence that he then goes on to arrive at the most logical explanation of the use of the mound:

"It (the mound) has derived both origin and growth from the accustomed collection of bones and deposition together (because of)": 1. "the number of bones;"

2. "their confused position;"
3. "their being in different strata;"
4. "the strata in one part having no correspondence with those of another"
5. "different states of decay in these strata...indicates a difference in time of inhumation"
6. "the existence of infant bones."

Thus, Thomas Jefferson came to understand that Indians, at least in the central Piedmont region, "customarily" buried collections of bones "periodically." That means that through excavation and analysis, Jefferson learned something about human behavior, the ultimate goal of archaeology. The soil and the human remains, through Jefferson's eye, were allowed to tell their story.

Step by step, the specifics of the excavation and

careful observation of the relationships of artifacts to soil were the key to specifically demonstrably logical conclusions. He did not "fast forward" to sweeping generalities about human existence. It was important to Jefferson to determine the particular facts about one mound and to make conclusions about that mound. True, it is implied that what the one mound had to say might be true for others in the neighborhood, but we can assume that he would examine other mounds before making broad stroke conclusions about Indian mortuary practices.

Jefferson's very conservative approach to his research is probably just as worthy of the attention of today's archaeologists as his discovery of the principle of stratification in archaeology. As the ever quickening pace of our society demands sound-bite results of our work and faster and faster computers train us to become rudely impatient, we would all be well advised to step back and, in Jeffersonian fashion, test what it is that we are really learning, as ineligible for the evening news as that may be. That is not to say that we avoid describing our discoveries in the exciting terms that they may deserve; only that we be satisfied to accept small steps when we take them — then add them up. That scholarship is the real Jeffersonian archaeological legacy.

While today's sensitivity toward disturbing the sacred objects and sites of native Americans and protective legislation would have stopped Jefferson from carrying out his excavation, the principle of stratification and time he reported is still valid. Archaeologists today certainly know this principle, yet there is a tendency by some to let the computerized counting of things substitute for simple stratigraphic analysis. For, after all, being able to recognize the difference between soil level A and soil level B and that layer B is older than layer A if B lies underneath it transforms mere digging into archaeology. So perhaps just as today's emerging democracies use Jeffersonian words to reform their countries, archaeologists might also return to basics, reread Notes on Virginia and remember why we consider Thomas Jefferson the first "modern" archaeologist.

William M. Kelso
Dr. Kelso was Director of Archaeology for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation and presently serves as the Director of Archaeology for the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

Roanoke Regional Preservation Office - Fifth Anniversary

Four people in western Virginia are quietly and patiently building consensus in six cities and 10 counties about how to manage change from a regional perspective. "I've noticed a lot of enthusiasm from people here and in the Valley for the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office and the work that is going on," says Delegate Vic Thomas. "We are pleased to have them in the Valley."

"It's made an amazing impact. I can't believe other areas don't have one," says Helen Smythers, planner for the Fifth Planning District Commission.

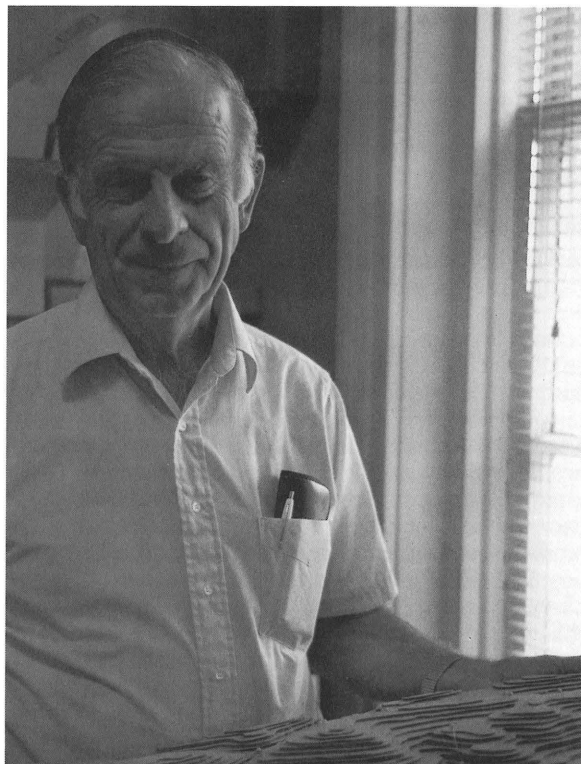
Day by day, the Department's regional staff of four is drawing together people in government agencies, local businesses, civic groups and urban and rural communities—no small task. "They will meet with you, shake hands with you. Instead of being a voice you hear on the phone, they are in the community," says Smythers. The staff's focus is to help recognize and preserve the distinctiveness of the region. It brings to its work a deep conviction that historic resources need to be an integral part of community planning.

Leading the Roanoke staff is John Kern, an historian and former State Historic Preservation Officer of Delaware. He's the seasoned practitioner who applies and gets grants for community preservation projects. Tom Klatka, archaeologist; Leslie Giles, architectural historian; and Darlene Coulson, recent successor to Jean Mackey as office manager, round out the force, which others characterize as "savvy, friendly, down-to-earth and interested in collaboration."

In five years, the Roanoke Regional Office has made such an impact that some community leaders want to see similar offices opened elsewhere. Says Evie Gunter, Roanoke city planner, "From the city's standpoint, they really assist us in doing more preservation planning. About 25 percent of my time is spent on preservation issues."

Anne Carter Lee, chair of the Public Policy Committee for the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, says, "We want to get another regional office for the Department of Historic Resources. You need someone who is on the spot, who knows the issues, who is really there."

Since 1989, when the Department of Historic Resources opened its first regional center, the Roanoke Regional Office has championed preservation in ways that build community. That means encouraging a sense of place in urban and rural settings from Gainsboro's First Baptist Church in Roanoke to rural blacksmith shops in Catawba Valley. "The Department designed the Roanoke Regional Office to offer a full range of preservation services to the primary service area. Each year, it develops a challenging annual work program with the various client groups it serves," says Department Director Hugh C. Miller. "Being free of many central office responsibilities, the branch office is able to respond quickly to opportunities as they arise."



"They've made us aware of many things we haven't even thought about," says George Kegley, former business editor of the Roanoke Times & World-News and active member of the Roanoke Valley Historical Society. "They have grasped opportunities and problems, brought a different perspective and a professional expertise to the region."

Roanoke was chosen as the site of the Department's first regional office chiefly because of its strategic location in southwest Virginia. The Department wanted to focus greater attention on an area with abundant historic resources that too often have been overlooked in previous preservation efforts. Another decisive factor was the City of Roanoke's strong commitment to the mission of the new office. Since 1989, the Department and the City of Roanoke have kept close ties. In fact, the regional office is housed in the city-administered, historic Greek Revival-style house in Jackson Park.

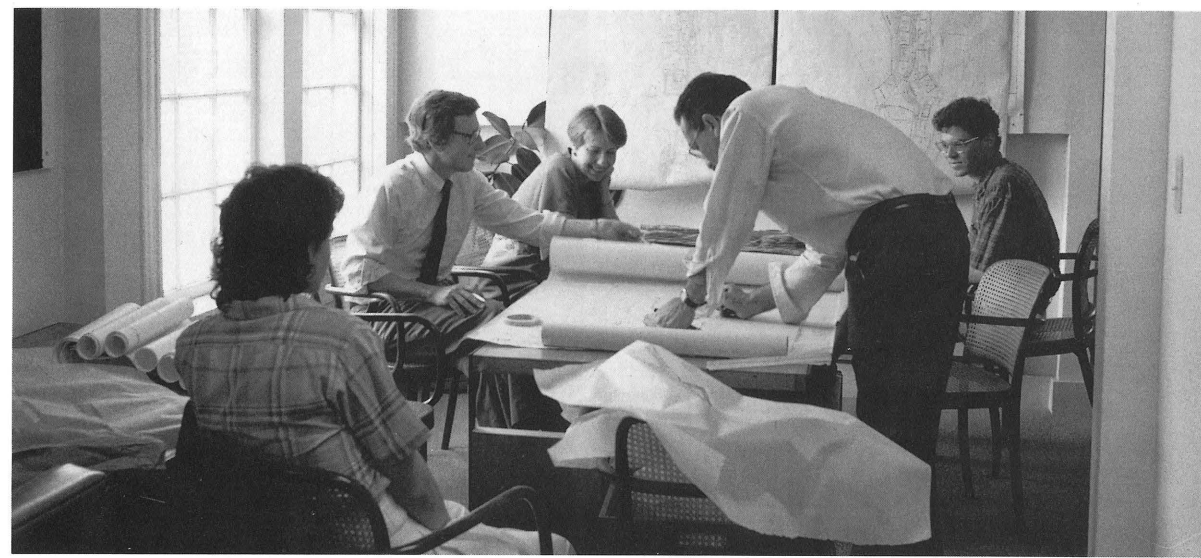
"Our first priority," says John Kern, "is local government." The regional office has written historic district nominations for Covington, Clifton Forge, Pearisburg, Dublin and New Castle, all with the consent of elected officials and with the active support of town managers. The Pearisburg Historic District nomination coincided with the town's rehabilitation of the 1827 Western Hotel for moderate income housing—a successful project near completion. The nomination also was used to write a brochure for a downtown walking tour. Kern points out that such spinoffs are



Archaeologist Tom Klatka conducts salvage archaeology along the Roanoke River floodplain in cooperation with Roanoke City Parks & Recreation Department as it grades and paves a new parking area at the River's Edge Sports Complex.



John Kern discusses upcoming survey of Fincastle historic district with Fincastle Herald reporter Anita Firebaugh and State Senator Malford "Bo" Trumbo.



Roanoke Centre for Industry And Technology viewshed meeting at VPI & SU's Community Design Assistance Center, Blacksburg; planning groups include, from L to R: an unidentified graduate student, RRPO director John Kern, Roanoke planner Evie Gunter, Virginia Tech professor Patrick Miller and graduate student Michael O'Brien.

telling results of regional office activity.

"Another big impact we've had," acknowledges Kern, "is raising public interest and seeing a number of communities take positive steps to preserve their cultural heritage."

Sometimes new pride in heritage leads to new plans for preservation. Kern points to the Roanoke Valley Preservation Foundation's alliance with the City of Roanoke to match a National Trust for Historic Preservation grant. The grant paid for site plans that will be sensitive to the cultural landscape around the expanding Roanoke Centre for Industry and Technology.

The staff agrees it has had the most influence in the area of survey. Helping communities first to inventory, and then assess, the historic and cultural resources of the areas often leads to greater appreciation for what is there. "Take Clifton Forge, for example," says regional planner Helen Smythers. "Clifton Forge had always had a downtown, but its resources were not recognized. Then the people from the regional office, an outside source, came and said look at this, and this and this—look at these important resources you have. That began the process of an economic development effort and Main Street program. And that feeds into the Appalachian Railroad Heritage Partnership and heritage tourism efforts."

Our main role as preservationists here is to edu-

cate at every level," says architectural historian Leslie Giles, "and much of the work of educating is incremental." The staff often works behind-the-scenes, advising, informing and letting the citizens and officials do the rest. In addition to conducting surveys and writing nomination reports, Giles provides technical assistance to local governments on planning projects. In Roanoke, she attends monthly Architectural Review Board meetings, and her remarks help board members understand issues of acceptable design, how to meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, how to rewrite design guidelines in laymen's terms. "The City's Architectural Review Board sees the regional office as an asset in working with applications to the Board and making comments to the Board," says Evie Gunter, city planner.

Similarly, when it comes to local assistance with review of a proposed federal project, or help in applying to become a Main Street community, or identifying resources to be considered in a comprehensive plan, Giles provides ready answers. "The regional office is being called on more and more as a source of knowledge," said one planner.

Heritage education is an area in which the Roanoke office is a leader. Its programs have drawn national attention and acclaim. The staff focuses both on teaching the teachers and giving the teachers credit for attending heritage education workshops. Says



John Kern meets with curator Mary Hill at a Salem Museum open house during the Old Salem Days festival. Inside, museum patrons view an exhibit on Native Americans prepared with assistance of archaeologist Tom Klatka.

Director Hugh Miller, "With more regional offices, we could do this six-fold around the state." Over the past five years, the regional office has teamed with the Roanoke Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia, the Roanoke Valley Preservation Foundation and area teachers to present heritage education workshops on regional prehistory, history and architecture. An African-American Heritage Education workshop is planned for January 1994.

In another education initiative, the regional office secured funds to produce the 25-minute educational video, "The Architectural History of Western Virginia." The well-received video shows middle and secondary school students the important stories historic buildings tell us about our past.

An archaeology teaching kit which circulates among regional schools also raises awareness. Developed by Tom Klatka, the kit helps teachers write study units on archaeology and Native Americans. Using Klatka's kit as a model, the Department and the Jefferson National Forest will jointly develop an archaeology teaching chest to be distributed to schools statewide by 1995. Klatka, too, has made significant contributions in regional archaeological survey. His systematic surveys have led to reports and inventories on cultural resources in Craig County, Buck Creek and Catawba Valley in Roanoke County, and on mining and manufacturing sites in Alleghany and Floyd counties.

"The regional office," says Kathy Bassett, president of the Archeological Society of Virginia, "has been very responsive to our needs. We work together on education programs, public relations efforts, excavations, exchanges of information. I can't say enough. Their presence here has really made a difference."



John Kern takes part in a plaque dedication ceremony at the historic Salem Post Office, held during Old Salem Days.

The Department's heritage tourism agenda has played a part in stimulating economic development of the region. In 1991, it co-hosted the statewide Virginia Heritage Tourism and Economic Development Conference in Roanoke. Highlighted during the conference were key statewide issues and western Virginia's needs and interests. Martha Mackey, director of the Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau, believes the conference had a significant effect. "The conference pulled leaders across the state to the Southwest," she says.

Two years later, Virginia Heritage Tourism Weeks, a joint program of the Department of Historic Resources and the Division of Tourism, was created to encourage Virginia's villages and towns to join in heritage tourism efforts. "During Virginia Heritage Tourism Weeks in May," Mackey says, "the regional office was instrumental in helping to organize a tour of the area that was well received. People asked that we do it again next year."

Throughout all its projects, from building code workshops to biennial heritage education conferences, the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office has developed a reputation for being quick to respond and willing to work one-on-one. In this collaborative spirit, the staff of the Roanoke Regional Office looks forward to playing a role in upcoming projects that will have long-lasting economic and heritage tourism benefits for the regional and the state.

Deborah Woodward

Education and the Collections

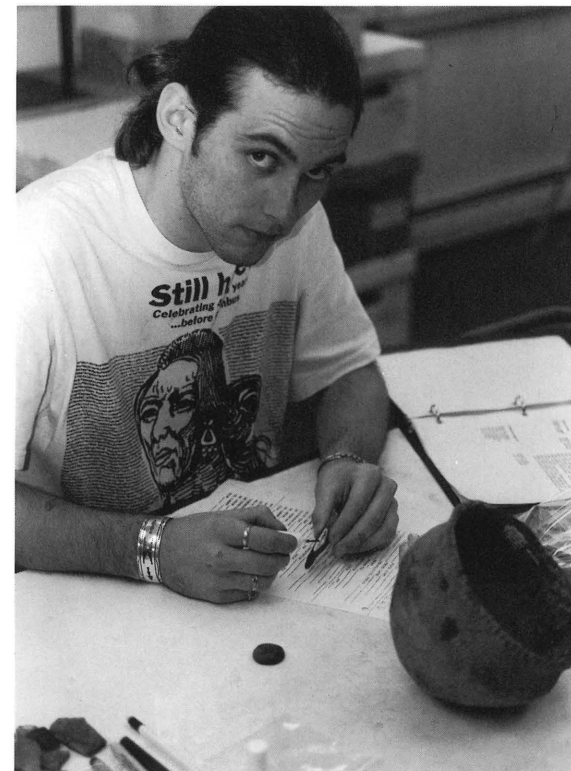
The Collections Services Section of the Department is finding itself with a new image, that of teacher. In the past, the agency has been called upon to assist groups in preserving buildings, archaeological sites and historic districts. Now, as colleges, universities and high schools are coming to understand the breadth and depth of the archaeological collections held at the Department, calls to work with students are more and more a part of life at the Department.

Over the past five years, the Department has accepted one or two student interns each semester from Virginia Commonwealth University and the University of Richmond. Randolph Macon College volunteers, coming from a school with no archaeological research facilities, work in the laboratory to gain experience in handling artifacts and collections. VCU work-

study students, who are not majoring in archaeology but have an interest in the field, each spend a semester here, learning about the fragile nature of sites and collections.

High school students visit the Department on "Career Days," to get a glimpse of an actual workday in the profession of archaeology. This fall, several Open High School students met with the staff as part of a special class in archaeology.

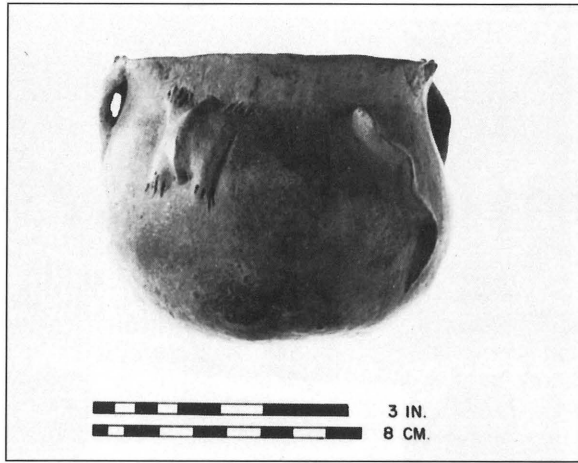
Students and the general public throughout the Mid-Atlantic region come to the Department to use the collections. They come to identify artifacts, research projects and write dissertations. Each one of these encounters is used as an opportunity to teach the public about archaeology. Our role as teacher is increasing, and we are encouraging it.



Buck Woodard, an art student at Virginia Commonwealth University and active member of the Archeological Society of Virginia, has worked on archaeological digs in the Virginia Beach area. His Native American ancestry fuels his interest in volunteering at the Powhatan Village, Jamestown Festival Park, and in giving 30 presentations a year to school children about the lifeways of Virginia's Indians. "Cataloguing artifacts for the Trigg Site has helped me broaden my horizons. I can make comparisons of tobacco pipes and see how the Siouan differs from the Algonquian. I can tell you what bones of a deer were used to make a fish hook, or a needle, or a scraper, and I can make them, too."



Anne Palmer, an art history graduate student at the Virginia Commonwealth University, plans to write her thesis about Native American and African art pipes. She works in the Archaeology Division under the work-study program, cataloguing pieces for the Kingsmill Study Collection. Says Anne, "Being here has allowed me to see what can be preserved and conserved and then put in an exhibit. It is important for people to realize that these things were made by hand, that people lived that way and that people may live that way again."



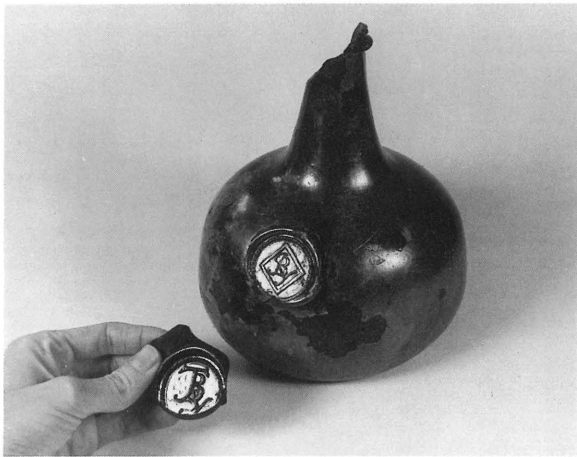
"To see an artifact like this sand-tempered effigy pot, with a turtle and snake on it—it's very exciting to realize there are such artifacts here in Virginia and to know it's something I can share in my presentations to schools." — Buck Woodard, workstudy program.



Rare ornated ceramic dipper found at an archaeological site on the banks of the New River. Typical of the Late Woodland period, this artifact illustrates the rich cultural life of the Native Americans prior to European contact. From the Trigg Site Collection.



Andrew Madsen works in the conservation laboratory and helps in cataloguing the Kingsmill Study Collection. In the graduate program at William & Mary, he is earning his degree in anthropology. Of the collection, Madsen says, "To catalogue, curate and conserve the personal belongings which the colonists used to confront what was for them a vast and untamed wilderness is extremely rewarding. The archaeological collections bring to life the daily existence of the colonists and embody the American ideas of rugged individualism, self-reliance and independence which were developed during our nation's formative years."



Bottle seals identify their early 18th-century owners: James Bray bottle from the Pettus Site and his son's, Thomas Bray's, seal from the Bray Site. Neighboring plantations, these two sites continue to provide information on the possessions and lives of those making a home in early Tidewater Virginia. From the Kingsmill Study Collection.

New Preservation Easements

Owners of seven historic properties in Virginia have donated preservation easements to the Board of the Historic Resources. The preservation easement program has resulted in the protection of over 175 historic sites and buildings in the Commonwealth.

In 1991, the Oregon Hill Home Improvement Council, Inc. began purchasing homes in the Oregon Hill Historic District in Richmond. After renovating them, OHHIC resold the houses to owners who will occupy them. Beyond its goal of improving the level of affordable housing in Oregon Hill, OHHIC is keenly interested in preserving the historical integrity of the neighborhood. Therefore, OHHIC has chosen to donate a preservation easement on each of the rehabilitated properties prior to resale. Recently added to the roster of Oregon Hill properties preserved under this unique plan are: 512 South Laurel Street; 605 South Pine Street; and 816-818 Spring Street.

816-818 Spring Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond

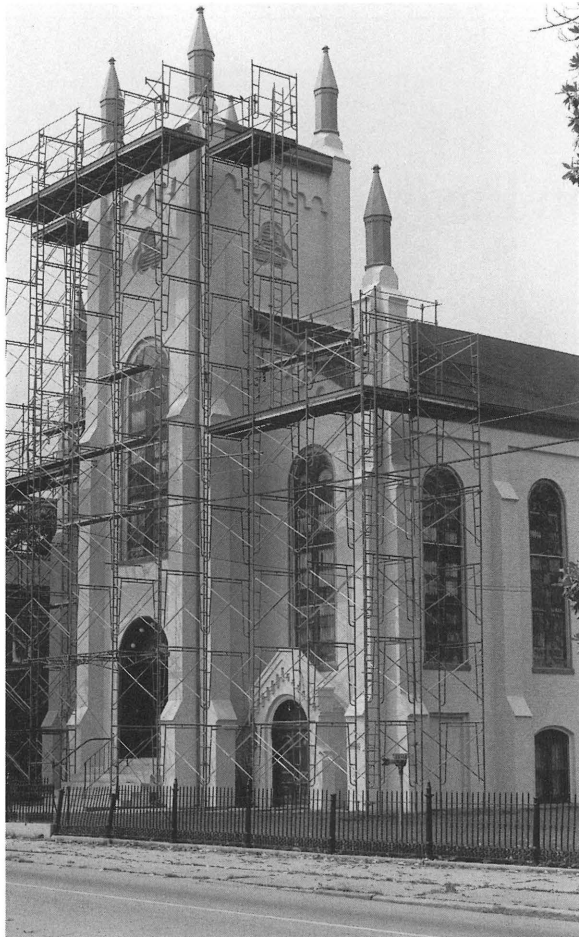


512 South Laurel Street, Oregon Hill Historic District, Richmond

Howard Stahl, owner of Berry Hill in Halifax County, gave a preservation easement to the Commonwealth in 1991 that protected the National Historic Landmark mansion and 226 acres. In 1992, Mr. Stahl donated an additional 455 acres that further protects the setting of the landmark while allowing for limited development. The recent easement also protects 19th-century slave quarters and one of the largest known African-American cemeteries in Virginia.

Berry Hill Slavehouse





Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Petersburg

The Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation purchased the Wallace House in Petersburg from the Mount Olivet Baptist Church in the spring of 1993. As part of that transaction, the church has given an ease-



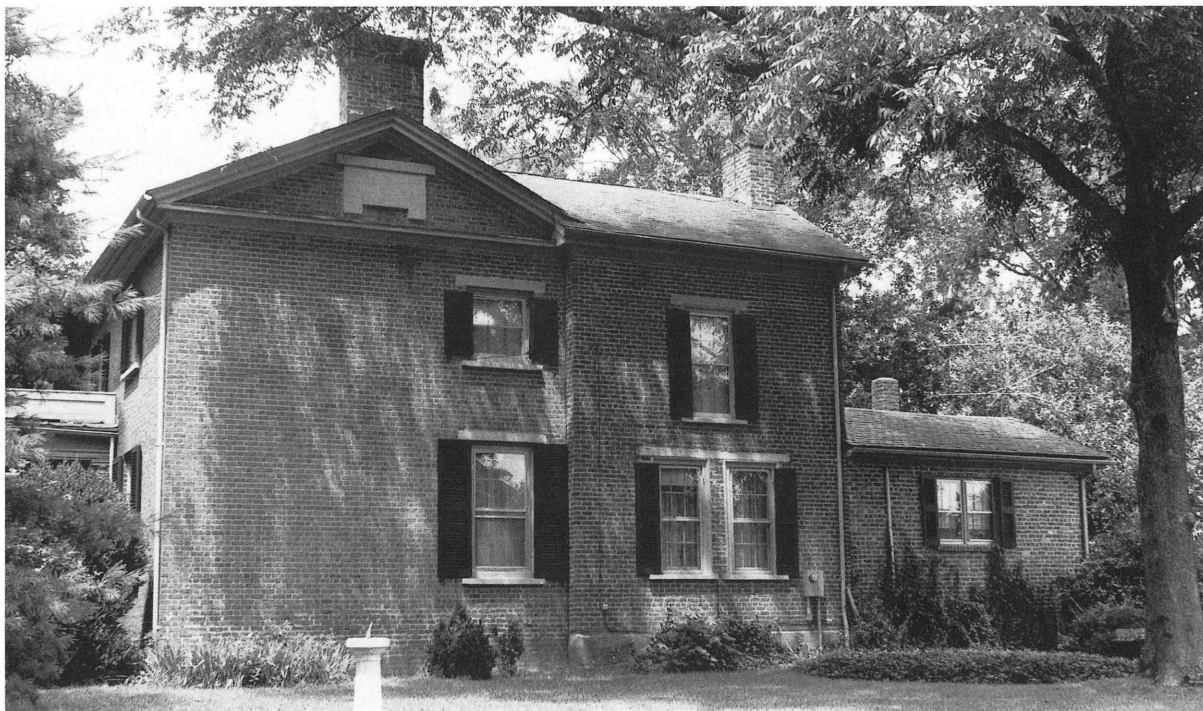
Level Loop, Rockbridge County

ment to protect the exterior of the 1858 Gothic Revival church. The preservation of the church's facade helps maintain the historic setting of the Wallace House and the 19th century neighborhood. The Wallace House was the last meeting place of General Ulysses S. Grant and President Lincoln before the surrender at Appomattox. It will be resold subject to a preservation easement.

In an easement donated in 1993 by Jen Wade Heffelfinger, 140 acres of Level Loop in Rockbridge County are now under protection. The property is in an unusually scenic section of the county, just west of Brownsburg. It takes its name from a long loop of nearby river. The farmhouse, built around 1819, is noted for its Federal woodwork.

George J. Whitlock, owner of Morven, in Cumberland County, recently donated a preservation easement, protecting the house and seven acres of surrounding land. Morven, built in 1820, is distinguished by second-story windows which rise into a deep cornice, giving the building a monumental quality unusual for a house of its size. Since 1870, it has remained in the Bogert family.

Morven, Cumberland County



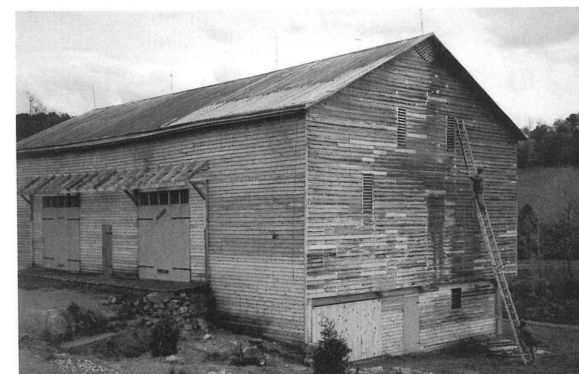
Certified Rehabilitations in Virginia, July 1, 1992 through August 1, 1993

Completed Rehabilitations

Total: \$13,451,399

Location	Property	Amount
Highland County	McClung Farm	\$ 15,504
Mecklenburg County	Chase City High School	1,364,444
Northampton County	3 Randolph Avenue Cape Charles	28,045
Norfolk	Herman Page House 130 Granby Street	350,000 350,000
Richmond (city)	3100 E. Broad Street 101 E. Broad Street 412 S. Cherry Street 2034 W. Grace Street 11-13 S. Twelfth Street 2032 W. Grace Street Anson Richards House 1710-1/2 E. Franklin Street 1710 E. Franklin Street	275,000 267,000 250,000 95,000 3,164,397 75,000 412,643 350,000 413,066
Roanoke	302 Washington Avenue, SW	213,497
Rockbridge County	Buffalo Springs Farm Kennedy-Wade Mill	191,083 13,984
Salem	Salem Post Office	200,000
Staunton	Erskine Building The Virginia Building 102 N. Jefferson Street Church Street Staunton Cremery Building Stratton Building	1,959,707 445,000 78,333 125 26,662 814,380 1,512,420
Winchester	105-107 N. Loudoun Street	30,000

The Bank Barn at the Buffalo Springs Farm in Raphine, Virginia, Rockbridge County, before completion of the rehabilitation.



The Bank Barn at Buffalo Springs Farm, after completion of rehabilitation.





The Superintendent's House at the entrance to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.



Kennedy-Wade Mill in Rockbridge County after rehabilitation.

Proposed Rehabilitations (Estimated)

Total \$5,982,550

Location	Property	Amount
Giles County	502 Wenonah Avenue, Pearisburg	\$ 400,000
Highland County	McClung Farm	15,504
Lynchburg	215 Harrison Street	70,000
Norfolk	Banker's Trust Building	1,900,000
Northampton County	3 Randolph Avenue, Cape Charles	28,045
Petersburg	515 Washington Street	65,000
	Chesterfield Hotel	500,000
Richmond	3100 East Broad Street	100,000
	101 E. Broad Street	250,000
	210 N. Hospital Street	350,000
	1719-1721 E. Franklin Street	20,000
	300 W. Broad Street	150,000
	2000-2002 W. Cary Street	250,000
	2034 W. Grace Street	95,000
	Hollywood Cemetery	250,000
	Superintendent's House	
	2032 W. Grace Street	75,000
	2719 W. Grace Street	80,000
	412 N. Adams Street	53,000
	500 West Marshall Street	110,000
Roanoke	1529 Patterson Avenue, SW	no estimate
Rockbridge County	Buffalo Springs Farm	191,000
Salem	Salem Post Office	250,000
Stafford County	305 King St. Falmouth	50,000
Staunton	American Hotel	100,000
	9-11 N. Augusta Street	no estimate
	13-15 N. Augusta St.	no estimate
	5 E. Beverley Street	50,000
	5 E. Beverley St. (Phase II)	50,000
Winchester	105-107 N. Loudoun Street	30,000

Notes on Virginia

MORSON'S ROW



Department of Historic Resources
Morson's Row
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
RICHMOND, VA.
PERMIT NO. 591