

BIENNIAL REPORT ON THE STEWARDSHIP OF
STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES

Report to the Governor and General Assembly of Virginia

Department of Historic Resources
Commonwealth of Virginia

May 1, 2009

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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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May 1, 2009

Dear Governor Kaine and Members of the General Assembly of Virginia:

I am pleased to present the second biennial report regarding Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties as required by *Code of Virginia* § 10.1-2202.3.

Since the first of these reports in 2007, the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has partnered with a variety of state agencies to protect Virginia's significant and irreplaceable historic assets. As this report demonstrates, there are ample examples of state agencies taking seriously their stewardship responsibilities regarding historic properties under their control. DHR looks forward to assisting these and other agencies meet the priorities as outlined in this report.

Worthy of special note has been the enormous effort over the past two years devoted to preparing for the transfer of Ft. Monroe to state ownership in 2011. While not yet state property, the impending transfer of this nationally significant complex has warranted a sizeable investment of time and energy on the part of DHR. We and many others have worked hard to ensure that the transfer is executed in such a way as to protect the Commonwealth's interests as well as the natural, cultural and historic attributes that make Fort Monroe a one-of-a-kind asset and this work will continue to be a priority of this agency over the coming years.

Now, as never before, preservation in Virginia is a dynamic process involving many stakeholders determining what we esteem from our past and desire to pass forward. Though the economic downturn has unquestionably presented challenges, it also offers an opportunity for us all to pause and take stock of what should be preserved. While historic preservation considers the past, its goals must unquestionably look to the future. As we contemplate a sustainable approach to planning, it makes good sense to consider that preservation is by its very nature fiscally and environmentally responsible.

It is my hope that this report not only communicates the challenges and opportunities facing state agencies that manage historic properties, but that it inspires us all to realize our stewardship responsibilities to protect and preserve one of the Commonwealth's most valuable assets – the tangible reminders of its remarkable history.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Kilpatrick", with a long, sweeping underline.

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

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Preface

In 2006, the General Assembly passed Senate bill 462 adding § 10.1-2202.3 which calls for the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to develop two biennial reports, with the option that they might be combined, on the stewardship of state-owned properties. The reports are to include:

- A priority list of the Commonwealth's most significant state-owned properties that are eligible for, but not designated on, the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) pursuant to § 10.1-2206.1;
- A priority list of significant state-owned properties, designated on or eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register, which are threatened with the loss of historic integrity or functionality; and
- A biennial status report summarizing actions, decisions, and the condition of properties previously identified as priorities.

The Department must, in addition to significance and threat, take into account other public interest considerations associated with landmark designation and the provision of proper care and maintenance of property, including:

- Potential financial consequences to the Commonwealth associated with failure to care for and maintain property;
- Potential for significant public education;
- Potential for significant tourism opportunities; and
- Community values and comments.

The completed report is to be distributed to all affected agencies, as well as institutions of higher learning, the Secretary of Finance, and the General Assembly by May 1 of each odd-numbered year. This will ensure that information contained in the report is available to the agencies, the Secretary of Finance, the Secretary of Administration, and the Governor, and the General Assembly, during budget preparation.

All agencies of the Commonwealth are required to assist and support the development of the report by providing information and access to properties upon request. Each agency that owns property included in the 2009 priority lists included in this report (pages 35 - 38) must initiate consultation with DHR within 60 days of receipt of the report for the purpose of initiating discussion of how the priorities might be met. The agency and DHR must then make a good faith effort to reach a consensus decision on the designation of unlisted properties and on the feasibility, advisability, and methods of addressing properly the needs of threatened historic properties.

Like the first of these reports completed in 2007, this report combines both the priority lists and the status report in a single document.

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Executive Summary

As the following report demonstrates, there are several excellent examples of state agencies embracing their responsibilities as stewards of historic properties, along with considerable progress in placing eligible state-owned property on the Virginia Landmarks Register. Exemplary leaders, in particular, are the Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Department of Transportation.

For some agencies, however, preservation stewardship is not part of the planning process. Unless considered early, among alternatives, preservation approaches are all too often seen as too late for incorporation into an agency's plans. Stewardship is also hampered by the perception that preservation is a more expensive or cumbersome alternative, which is simply untrue. For these reasons, it is imperative that DHR continues to educate state agencies regarding the realities of cost and environmental benefits of preservation, both to the individual agencies and to the Commonwealth as a whole.

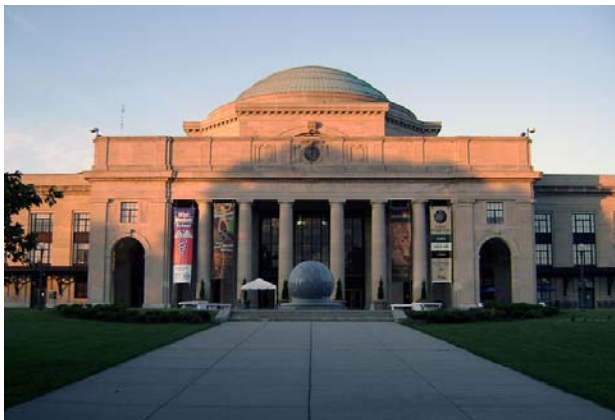
The vast majority of state agencies lack in-house professional preservation staff and are unaware that DHR is available to assist them. Too rarely is the Department consulted outside of a required review process, yet the architectural historians, archaeologists, and other preservation professionals at DHR welcome the opportunity to work with sister agencies. Early consultation is always best, as agencies make decisions that impact the historic properties in their control. DHR is committed to more effective communication with agencies so that these preservation opportunities are better understood and more frequently utilized.

It should come as no surprise that state agencies with responsibilities for historic properties see funding as the primary obstacle to preservation. With agency budgets reduced, even basic building maintenance can be a challenge. It is important to understand, however, that most historic buildings were very well built and still retain many years of useful service. Thus, at a time when funds for new construction are limited, the preservation of existing solidly built structures is not only environmentally sensitive, but also financially prudent. As Governor Timothy M. Kaine recently explained, "By properly maintaining and making more efficient use of existing infrastructure, Virginia can save money and conserve resources."

Stewardship of public property is very much at the heart of future plans for Fort Monroe, which will be returned to the Commonwealth in 2011 by the U.S. Army through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). DHR has been hard at work in the BRAC process, engaged with various local, state, and federal agencies. This process serves as an excellent example of all the elements of historic preservation brought together at a site with ties to Native Americans, John Smith and the Jamestown settlement, the Civil War, the struggle for freedom and equality, and the role of the military throughout four centuries of Virginia history. It also demonstrates the stake that communities have in historic preservation and the importance of public participation. Fort Monroe presents a rich venue for education, and natural and historic resource conservation, as well as economic development; as such, it will remain a primary focus of DHR over the next several years.

This second biennial report concludes that:

- The Commonwealth's real estate holdings include a rich and diverse collection of historically significant properties, some of national importance.
- Tools put in place over the years, such as the easement and the rehabilitation tax credit programs, have placed Virginia at the forefront of preservation, thus establishing its reputation as one of America's preservation leaders.
- The Commonwealth benefits when leaders understand that preservation makes good environmental sense as well as good economic sense and is integral to conserving energy and reducing carbon in the atmosphere. This understanding on the part of leaders promotes an ethic of stewardship.
- Certain types of state-owned historic properties are under-represented on the Virginia Landmarks Register, especially those related to institutions of higher education, the Civil War, and the history of African Americans, Virginia Indians, and women.
- The seat of state government—the area surrounding the State Capitol — includes buildings that make valuable visual and historical contributions to the Capitol assemblage. It is appropriate that, as a collection, they be placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
- DHR's existing inventory of historic state-owned properties is inadequate and in need of updating, hampering DHR's ability to assist other state agencies.
- DHR must increase its assistance to state agencies in meeting their stewardship responsibilities.
- Preparation for the transfer in 2011 of Fort Monroe to the Commonwealth must remain a high priority for the Commonwealth; given the importance and scope of the undertaking, it will utilize a significant portion of DHR's staff time and resources.



Broad Street Station in Richmond is one of the last remaining great terminals of America's Golden Age of railroads. Acquired by the Commonwealth in 1975, the station, including the cast-iron and steel butterfly canopies and the vast 100-foot-high rotunda, has been sympathetically adapted as headquarters of the Science Museum

A Legacy of Leadership

“The challenge of both the economy and climate change calls us at every level of government to promote policies that foster sustainable development and stewardship of our natural and historic resources. Here in Virginia, the state can lead by example, by looking at how we invest the public revenue...” Governor Timothy M. Kaine

Virginia, in partnership with local governments and the private sector, is a national leader in preservation for the 21st century. Our state stands out among others as blessed not only with a wealth of historic resources—both in private and state ownership—but also because of the support and vision shown by the state’s elected leaders over the years. It is now commonly understood and accepted that historic preservation and historic places contribute vitally to Virginia's economy and quality of life, and that they are, in fact, an essential part of the solution in meeting economic, educational, and environmental challenges.

Virginia has emerged as a national preservation leader through visionary policies implemented by elected leaders both past and present. Such vision, for example, has resulted in two state programs that are recognized as the best in the country: the preservation easement program, and the rehabilitation state tax credit program. Five decades of strong preservation leadership in the General Assembly and Governor’s office has not only pushed the Commonwealth to the forefront nationally but also carried the message to all Virginians that preservation of historic properties is a state priority. This leadership, coupled with a rich and diverse history, affords Virginia enviable stature within the preservation field. It is noteworthy that --

- The National Park Service has ranked Virginia first among the 50 states for four consecutive (federal fiscal) years in listing historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places; in terms of combined total listings (individual resources plus historic districts), Virginia also consistently ranks among the top two or three states;
- The National Park Service has ranked Virginia among the top five producers nationally for federal tax credit projects, proposed and completed; when combined with state rehabilitation tax incentives, the federal and state tax credit programs are recognized as a major driving force in urban revitalization efforts throughout the Commonwealth;
- At each quarterly board meeting, DHR boards routinely review more nominations for listing on the National Register than do fully half of our counterparts across the country in an entire year;
- Virginia’s 42-year-old preservation easement program, relying on public-private partnerships, remains vigorous and a cost-efficient and effective model for other states; at this writing, the Department holds 471 easements protecting 28,444 acres.
- Through state grants awarded by the General Assembly, Virginia has encouraged the preservation of numerous historic landmarks of regional, state, and national significance.

Virginia also encourages preservation leadership by example. There is no better proof of Virginia's exemplary leadership—at the national level—than the restoration of our Jefferson-designed State Capitol, rededicated in 2007. Careful interior and exterior refurbishing of the Capitol and its below-ground expansion has enhanced this irreplaceable landmark while adapting it to meet 21st-century needs.



Virginia's famed Capitol was designed by Thomas Jefferson with assistance from the French architect Charles Louis Clérisseau. Inspired by the Maison Carrée, a Roman temple in Nîmes, France, which Jefferson later visited, the building marks the beginning of America's Classical Revival movement.

It is important to note that historic preservation encompasses more than just buildings. Whether encouraging the use of existing infrastructure or preserving rural landscapes and the sacred ground of battlefields, historic preservation also goes hand-in-hand with broader open space conservation.

This historic trend of stewardship continues to the present. For example, in 2006, Governor Kaine announced an initiative to protect an additional 400,000 acres of open space during his administration. Realization of this goal, which now appears almost certain, will double the acreage under protection in just under four years. Many state agencies are partners in this initiative, along with a broad alliance of local governments, land trusts, regional and local conservation organizations, and philanthropic property owners and citizens.

The General Assembly has also vitally assisted these efforts by approving \$35 million for open space acquisition and easements during a very tough budget year. Through the Civil War Historic Sites Preservation Fund the Commonwealth has awarded \$5,880,000 in grants to the Civil War Preservation Trust, the Shenandoah Valley Battlefield Foundation, the Richmond Battlefield Association and the Trevilian Station Battlefield Foundation to protect 1,941 acres on 24 tracts on 16 different battlefields through a combination of outright purchase and easements in just the past three years.

A lesser understood but nonetheless tangible benefit of historic preservation is that it makes sense for the environment. This year 2009, the administration's "Year of the Environment and Energy," is an opportune time to recognize preservation's contribution to sustainability. For many solid reasons, preservation is an important part of the solution for conserving energy and reducing carbon in the atmosphere.

As Richard Moe, President and CEO of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, described so effectively in his speech *Sustainable Stewardship: Historic Preservation's Essential Role in Fighting Climate Change*, "Preservation is the ultimate recycling. Preservation by its nature is sustainability... The greenest building is the one that is already standing. Unlike many of their more recent counterparts, many historic and older buildings were built to last. Their durability gives them their renewability."

Historic preservation fosters development that is economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable because it

- Recycles sound older buildings and revitalizes existing neighborhoods;
- Reduces demolition and waste pressure on landfills;
- Respects open space and reduces sprawl; and
- Promotes smart growth and sustainable development.

It is economically responsible because it

- Encourages investment in existing communities and local economies;
- Encourages economic revitalization of downtowns and neighborhoods;
- Increases a broader range of housing stock;
- Creates jobs and new businesses; and
- Enhances business and retail activity.

It is socially responsible because it

- Protects and celebrates the social and cultural resources that define and unite us as Americans;
- Enhances quality of life by preserving and restoring community fabric;
- Inspires people to revive historic areas and reclaim community legacy; and
- Promotes heritage tourism and heritage education.

It is environmentally responsible to recycle buildings because it

- Conserves “embodied” energy—meaning the energy originally required to extract, process, manufacture, transport, and install an older building’s materials;
- Takes energy to build a new building and saves energy to preserve an old one;
- Adversely impacts the environment to construct a building, even one with the newest “green” technology;
- Wastes the heavy prior investment in energy and resources an older building represents; and
- Wipes out the equivalent energy saved from recycling 1.3 million aluminum cans when we demolish one 20,000-square-foot brick building.

The challenge of both economic fluctuation and climate change calls us at every level of government to promote policies that foster sustainable development and stewardship of our natural and historic resources. Here in Virginia, the state can lead by example by looking at how we invest the public revenue, and by partnering with local governments and the private sector to promote better land-use decisions and protect open space.

That sustainability is a priority of the current administration is evidenced by several recent events. These include the issuance of Executive Order 48 that requires buildings constructed with state funds, including major renovations of state buildings, be consistent with LEED certification, and the Governor’s establishing a subcommittee on Community Investment that is tasked with promoting smart, sustainable growth through investment in projects that reduce suburban sprawl.

Benefits of Preservation to the Commonwealth

While preservationists have long emphasized that our historic resources are broad-ranging assets with inherent cultural, educational, environmental, and quality-of-life benefits and values, they have also insisted that preservation is good for the economy. Regrettably, the tangible benefits of preservation—both environmental and financial—are well documented but not widely understood.

Historic properties can and should be considered capital assets. Far more than mere memorials to the past, they are often the catalyst for economic development in small towns as well as large urban centers. The rehabilitation of historic properties has been shown to create more local jobs and infuse more capital into local communities than new construction. In Virginia, where heritage tourism is a cornerstone of our annual \$18 billion (2007) tourism industry, historic sites and properties attract visitors who spend more and stay longer than other visitors. Visitors who seek out historic sites tend to be better educated and more affluent than the typical tourist.

The economic benefits of historic preservation are generally discussed in *The Economics of Historic Preservation*, a report by Donovan D. Rypkema on behalf of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The significant investment generated by historic preservation in Virginia has been showcased in reports by the Preservation Alliance of Virginia (*Virginia Economy and Historic Preservation: The Impact of Preservation on Jobs, Business and Community*), the Virginia Tourism Corporation, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (*The Virginia Outdoors Recreation Plan*), and rehabilitation project records of DHR.

When given a choice between rehabilitating an existing building or constructing a new building to meet the changing needs of an agency, studies show that rehabilitation projects provide greater overall economic benefits.

- Rehabilitation projects increase state revenue from taxes on wages generated by new jobs and on sales on goods and services, as well as local revenues through taxes on increased real estate values.
- Every \$1 million spent on rehabilitation translates to \$779,800 in local household income—over 5.5% more than the same amount invested in new construction.
- Rehabilitation increases heritage tourism—these tourists spend an average of 2.5 times more money and stay longer in the state than other travelers.

Typically, 60%-70% of the total cost for a rehabilitation project goes toward labor, as compared to the 50% rule-of-thumb for new construction.

- Rehabilitation projects create 3.4 *more* jobs for every \$1 million spent than for every \$1 million spent on new construction; because of labor-intensive demands, rehabilitation requires more skilled carpenters, electricians, plumbers, sheet-metal workers, etc.
- Rehabilitation projects put more money back into a local economy than new construction because rehabilitation contractors seek regional materials, suppliers, and skilled workers.

Studies show that for every \$1 million spent on rehabilitation, 15.6 construction jobs are created as well as 14.2 jobs in other sectors.

Based on a Virginia-specific 2007 study conducted by VCU, a more recent publication of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, *Prosperity Through Preservation*, makes a powerful and convincing case as to the substantial financial investment generated by the state rehabilitation tax credit. To date, this financial incentive has resulted in over 1,700 certified projects with a total investment of over \$2 million. While it is true that most projects undertaken by state agencies would not qualify for these credits, there are a handful of examples of projects undertaken by institutions of higher education that have benefited from this program.

The VCU study found that private investment in Virginia's historic landmarks – \$952 million over 10 years covered by the study—created:

- Nearly \$1.6 billion in total economic impact in Virginia;
- More than 10,700 full and part-time jobs from direct employment and indirect hiring in other sectors of the economy;
- \$444 million in associated wages and salaries, and
- \$46 million in state tax revenue.

The VCU study also found that \$1,000,000 spent rehabilitating Virginia historic buildings means:

- 5.1 jobs in the construction sector;
- 6.2 jobs in other sectors; and
- \$467,000 in household earnings.

Studies conducted by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, a federal agency that advises the President and Congress on historic preservation issues, demonstrated that energy invested in an existing building far outweighs any energy efficiency or environmental benefit of new construction, as indicated earlier. Additionally:

- Rehabilitated buildings will annually consume about the same amount of energy as equivalent new structures.
- Rehabilitation of existing buildings, rather than demolition and new construction, results in a net energy investment “savings” over the expected life of the buildings.
- The lifetime costs of maintaining the service infrastructure of compact developments typically found in urban historic districts is 40% to 400% *less* than the same costs for low-density suburban development.
- Rehabilitated housing is less expensive than new housing construction and is comparable to the most cost-effective federal housing programs, according to a Housing and Urban Development study—a valuable lesson for Virginia's colleges and universities.

Preservation also directly benefits public education. Historic sites and museums are integral to the high quality of education offered in the Commonwealth as they provide tangible teaching tools that make history come alive outside the classroom. Such opportunities are enhanced now as well through the National Park Service's ongoing online program “Teaching with Historic Places,” which provides for teachers lessons that focus on historic sites.

While the foregoing has emphasized preservation's tangible economic and environmental benefits, it is important to recall that the history associated with local landmarks and the historic fabric of our neighborhoods and landscapes combine to create one of Virginia's most remarkable intangible assets – that unique sense of place that defines Virginia and attracts people to visit, live, and work here.

The History of Stewardship in Virginia

The drive to preserve comes in great measure from individual and community initiative, which should surprise no one familiar with the history of preservation in Virginia. Long before the 1966 passage of the National Historic Preservation Act or the state-enacted measures officially promoting preservation, there was a deep tradition of citizen leadership on behalf of historic resources. Indeed, Virginia is the very birthplace of the preservation movement in America, with the establishment of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association (the oldest national preservation organization) in the 1840s, and the founding in 1889 of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA, now Preservation Virginia) the oldest statewide preservation organization in America.

In 2006, DHR celebrated its 40th anniversary and that of the National Historic Preservation Act, national legislation that called for a State Historic Preservation Office in every state, a role DHR serves in Virginia. That national act also established a broad-based preservation ethic that guided the development of initiatives and programs, including the National Register of Historic Places, which is administered in Virginia by DHR. In 1966 the Commonwealth also created the Virginia Landmarks Register, the state's parallel program to the National Register. The year 2006 was also the 40th anniversary of the state's nationally recognized preservation easement program. Today, Virginia continues to set an example for the rest of the nation in the number of easements and the collaborative public-private approach taken to preserve important properties and archaeological sites in a cost-effective way.



The Home for Needy Confederate Women is a skillfully scaled-down version of the White House completed in 1932 to serve wives, widows, daughters, and sisters of Confederate veterans. With eligible occupants becoming extinct in 1980s, the property was transferred to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in 1990 and has been restored for studios and offices.

In this context—where Virginia's rich historic resources and history of leadership provide immeasurable cultural, educational, social, and economic benefits—the Commonwealth of Virginia has a responsibility to manage historic assets owned by state agencies and educational institutions in a manner that provides the greatest public benefit possible. In some instances, the overriding public benefit may rest in the protection and rehabilitation of a historic property. In other circumstances the greater good may mean the loss of an historic property in favor of new construction. In either case, the decision-making process should be informed by an understanding of historical significance, and a diligent effort to explore alternatives and include a cost analysis in order to determine an appropriate outcome for an irreplaceable public asset.

By 2016 and the 50th anniversary of National Historic Preservation Act and Virginia Preservation Law, DHR envisions a Virginia where state agencies routinely work together to fulfill the historic preservation charge of Article XI of the Virginia Constitution and where people recycle buildings as routinely as they recycle cans and glass.

Current Status of State Stewardship of Historic Properties

The Diversity of State-Owned Historic Properties

The roots of Virginia's cultural resources run deep—stretching back roughly 16,000 years and up through the late 20th century. Therefore it is not surprising that the Commonwealth of Virginia owns a distinguished portfolio of historic resources that includes properties that exemplify architectural excellence as well as those that stand as testament to the state's rich and diverse history. In truth, the range and quality of cultural resources managed by the state is staggering. Agencies of the Commonwealth own large numbers of historic buildings, and even more archaeological sites, and manage a vast array of cultural landscapes. The wide variety of state-owned historic properties ranges from high-style architectural marvels to modest vernacular cabins and picnic shelters. The Commonwealth maintains in its inventory important elegant antebellum homes, architect-designed college campuses, battlefields, vernacular park amenities, agency buildings and complexes serving a broad spectrum of uses, designed gardens, prehistoric archaeological sites, cemeteries, statuary, and bridges and other transportation features—all of which contribute to the diverse tapestry that is Virginia and its people.

Although, as expected, the Department of General Services (DGS) in its capacity as the state government's property manager oversees the operation and care of numerous historically and architecturally significant buildings, many other state agencies also have important cultural properties under their jurisdiction. Examples among those executive branch departments with administrative responsibility over identified historic resources are the Department of Conservation and Recreation; the Department of Forestry; the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries; the Department of Corrections; the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse; the Department of Transportation; and the Department of Education. Deserving special mention is Virginia's award-winning state park system which is founded around a core of parks designed and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and a number of which have been placed on the VLR and the NRHP.

Though largely unrecorded, a variety of significant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites unquestionably exist on land owned by a variety of state agencies. From the stone tool debris left by the land's earliest people to the remains of Cold War military training facilities, the depth and breadth of Virginia's archaeological heritage is truly stunning. Of those archaeological sites that have been identified, a number are located within state parks, such as Chippokes Plantation State Park and Shenandoah River State Park.

The historic holdings of Virginia's institutions of higher education are particularly rich. And the historical significance of many of these resources is clear (though only a few are formally recognized): From the Wren Building at The College of William and Mary to the Barracks at Virginia Military Institute to the original campus buildings and landscapes of Virginia Tech, the University of Mary Washington, James Madison University, Longwood University, Virginia State University, and the University of Virginia's Jeffersonian complex (a U.N. World Heritage Site) along with later historic buildings and grounds at UVA. Also, among these state-owned holdings are historically less obvious buildings and landscapes that tell of the evolution of the institution or the stories of the surrounding community. Many of these buildings come into public ownership through property donations to colleges and universities or through campus expansion.

While some state-owned historic properties are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (see Appendix D), many more that are worthy of inclusion on the state register await this distinctive designation. Managed by the Department of Historic Resources, the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) is an honorary registry that recognizes, as described in the enabling legislation that created DHR's predecessor, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, "those structures and areas which have a close and immediate relationship with the values upon which the State and nation were formed."

When DHR began its initiative to recognize state-owned historic properties through VLR listing in SFY 2003, 69 state-owned properties were listed as Virginia Landmarks. During the last five years DHR has worked closely with its sister agencies and public universities to identify and nominate additional state-controlled properties to the VLR. This effort—dovetailing with Governor Kaine's initiatives for Virginia to be the "best managed state in the nation" and to realize responsible stewardship of natural and historic resources—has resulted to date in the individual listing an additional 36 state-owned historic properties. These numbers merely begin to scratch the surface. As early as 1991, the state-owned historic properties survey identified 1,162 state-owned resources as potentially eligible for VLR listing—not including archaeological sites, which for the most part remain uninventoried.

A list of state-owned property included on the VLR, as well as a map showing the geographic distribution of listings, can be found in Appendix D. It is important to note that this list is not all-inclusive and consists primarily of properties listed individually. Many more state-owned properties have been listed as contributing resources to historic districts and these are not included on the list. Virginia possesses a number of nationally-significant state-owned property that has been designated as National Historic Landmarks; such properties are noted on the list.

The following examples illustrate the wide array of historic properties owned and operated by the Commonwealth. They also indicate the regional dispersion of properties and the variety of state agencies that maintain historic resources within their respective inventories. This diverse—historic, architectural, and regional—range among the 107 currently registered properties highlights the fact that there remain numerous public assets also eligible for listing but unrecorded in the Virginia Landmarks Register. DHR encourages all state agencies to collaborate with us to identify, evaluate, and nominate to the VLR significant buildings, landscapes, and archaeological sites under their respective jurisdiction. Such efforts are central to best practices stewardship.

Appomattox River Bridge, Appomattox County (DHR 006-0048): This bridge is representative of the common single-span, T-beam, non-arched concrete bridge typical of bridges that were constructed in Virginia from about 1910 until the 1960s. Built in 1930, the two-lane Appomattox River Bridge carries Route 24 across the Appomattox River in the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Despite widening in 1971, the bridge retains a high degree of integrity with its original unique cast-in-place concrete rails, displaying stylized designs of the Confederate battle flag along with the stars and stripes of the Union, and a concrete obelisk at each of its four corners.



Azurest South, Chesterfield County (DHR 20-5245-36): Azurest South was designed by Amaza Lee Meredith (1895-1984), one of the country's first black female architects, as her own residence and studio. The compact, clean-lined dwelling, built in 1939 in Ettrick, is among the Commonwealth's few mature examples of the International Style. Azurest South is now owned by the Virginia State University Foundation. This property was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1993.

Belmont, Stafford County (DHR 89-22): Born in 1860 and trained in Europe, the academic painter Gari Melchers made this historic Falmouth estate his home and studio from 1916 until his death in 1932. His works are housed in major American museums, and his allegorical murals on peace and war decorate the Library of Congress. The Belmont house and studio, along with their furnishings and many of Melchers' pictures, were bequeathed to the Commonwealth of Virginia by his widow and are exhibited under the auspices of the University of Mary Washington.

Blandy Experimental Farm, Clarke County (DHR 21-550): Designated the State Arboretum of Virginia in 1986, the Blandy Experimental Farm began in 1926 when Graham F. Blandy, a New York stockbroker, bequeathed a 712-acre portion of his estate The Tuleyries to the University of Virginia to be used to educate boys "in the various branches" of farming. Since then the farm has educated both students and the public in botany, genetics, horticulture, and agriculture and has established one of the largest collections of specimen trees and shrubs in the eastern United States.



Executive Mansion, City of Richmond (DHR 127-0057): First occupied in 1813 by Governor James Barbour, Virginia's Executive Mansion is the nation's oldest governor's mansion in continuous use. Its architect, Alexander Parris, was a native of Maine who lived briefly in Richmond and later became a leading architect in Boston. During its many years of service, the mansion has accommodated such guests as the Marquis de Lafayette, the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), Marshal Foch, Winston Churchill, and Elizabeth, the queen mother.





George Rogers Clark Monument, University of Virginia, City of Charlottesville (DHR 104-0252): Commissioned by philanthropist Paul Goodloe McIntire, this heroic-sized bronze sculpture by Robert Ingersoll Aitken portrays George Rogers Clark mounted and at the head of three members of his expedition as they look towards an Indian chief and two others of his tribe. This work of art is prominently located near the eastern edge of the university campus on a triangular park at the intersections of University and Jefferson Park avenues.

Gunston Hall, Fairfax County (DHR 029-0050): Gunston Hall was the home of Revolutionary patriot George Mason, author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights and much of the 1776 Constitution of Virginia. Mason's home, overlooking the Potomac River, is one of the nation's most noted examples of colonial architecture. The property was given to the Commonwealth in 1932.

The Kentland Farm Historic and Archaeological District, Montgomery County (DHR 60-202): This district consists of a brick Federal plantation house dating to 1835 as well as prehistoric archaeological sites dating from the Late Woodland period. Also in the district are several late 19th – and early 20th –century farm buildings and the 19th-century Kent-Cowan Mill. The property is now owned and managed by Virginia Tech.

Page County Bridge/Overall Bridge, Page County (DHR 069-0238): Historically known as Overall Bridge, this single-span Pratt deck, arch metal truss bridge was built in 1938. Carrying U.S. Route 340 over Overall Run, a tributary of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, the bridge is the only remaining example of this type in Virginia.

Saylor's Creek Battlefield, Amelia and Prince Edward counties (DHR 004-0019): On April 6, 1865, Saylor's Creek (mistakenly called Sailor's Creek by Union forces) was the site of the last major battle between the armies of Generals Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant before Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Some 8,000 Confederates were taken prisoner there and Lee lost one fourth of his army. The Union success led to the final downfall of Lee's army three days later.



Staunton River State Historic Park, Halifax County (DHR 041-0100): One of the six original state parks planned within the Virginia State Park system, this park was developed between 1933 and 1938 and retains its original site plan as well as many buildings designed by the National Park Service and constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Two CCC camps of 200 men each provided construction labor.



Virginia Department of Highways Building, City of Richmond (DHR 127-0844-0001): This state building is a significant manifestation of Virginia’s expansive highway construction and maintenance mission. Designed in the “Stripped Classicism” style favored for government buildings during the 1930s and 1940s, the building still serves its original purpose, and retains a high degree of integrity from its original construction.



Virginia State Capitol (DHR 127-0002), City of Richmond: Virginia’s famed Capitol was designed by Thomas Jefferson with the assistance of the French architect Charles Louis Clérisseau. Inspired by the Maison Carrée, a Roman Temple in Nîmes, France, which Jefferson later visited, the building marks the beginning of America’s Classical Revival movement and the popularity of a civic architecture of temple-based design. Begun in 1785, the Capitol became the home of the General Assembly of Virginia after the removal of the seat of government from Williamsburg. The treason trial of Aaron Burr was held at the Capitol and was presided over by U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall. From 1861 to 1865 the building served as the Confederate capitol. Still in use, the Capitol is the home of the oldest legislative assembly in the Western Hemisphere.

Virginia Military Institute Historic District, City of Lexington (DHR 117-0017): Organized in 1839, Virginia Military Institute is the nation’s earliest state-supported military school and has supplied the country with many outstanding military leaders, most prominently General of the Army George C. Marshall. The campus consists of some 25 major buildings united by a castellated Gothic Revival style. The focal point, The Barracks, is a much-evolved complex originally designed by Alexander Jackson Davis.



Wren Building, College of William and Mary, City of Williamsburg (DHR 137-0013): The main building of the nation’s second-oldest seat of higher learning was begun in 1695 and completed four years later. Gutted by fire in 1705, 1859, and 1862, the original exterior walls remained intact and the building was restored in 1928-1931 under the direction of Colonial Williamsburg architects.

Status of State-Owned Historic Property Survey

The Commonwealth owns over 10,500 buildings inventoried in DGS's Facility Inventory and Condition Assessment. Most of the information on state-owned architectural properties in DHR's files derives from a survey conducted in 1988 and revised in 1991 by Land and Community Associates of Charlottesville. DHR's survey examined only 1,642 individual publicly-owned buildings, structures, and landscape elements managed by 24 separate government entities. DHR targeted only those buildings over 40 years of age at the time of survey, and those agencies that owned or managed the largest number of buildings considered likely to be historically significant. Survey results were covered in nine cultural resource reports that explained the methods used, established historic contexts for the various agencies, and suggested resources for listing on both

the state and national registers, as well as subjects for further study. Of the 1,642 individual properties chosen for the study, 1,164 were recommended as potentially eligible for both landmark registers, either individually or as a contributing resource in a larger historic district. Since the survey targeted agencies (e.g. institutions of higher education) with a rich history and a track record of building architecturally distinguished buildings, the high percentage of significant properties among these agencies is unsurprising.

The following table lists agencies and institutions covered in the survey; DHR survey report number; number of agency properties individually recorded; and the number of surveyed properties recommended as eligible for, but as yet not listed on, the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Agency/Institution(s)	Survey Report No.	No. of Properties Surveyed	No. Recommended Eligible for VLR
Virginia Department of Forestry	VA-1	28	0
Institutions of Higher Education	VA-2	650	485
Department of Corrections	VA-3	253	168
Department of Game and Inland Fisheries	VA-4	23	2
Virginia Port Authority	VA-5	45	0
Department of General Services	VA-6	31	20
Division of Parks and Recreation (now Department of Parks and Recreation)	VA-7	287	280
Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse	VA-17	130	73
<u>Summary Historic Overviews</u> Includes the Museum of American Frontier Culture, Science Museum of Virginia, Virginia Board of Regents, Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Dept. of Alcohol Beverage Control, Dept. Of Emergency Services, Dept. of Labor and Industry, Dept. of Military Affairs, Dept. of State Police, Dept. of Visually Handicapped, Virginia Marine Resources Commission, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Virginia Ornamentals Research Station, Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton and Hampton, Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center	VA-18	185	136

While this survey provides valuable information on state-owned historic properties, considerable gaps remain in the body of knowledge about these properties. Some of these gaps result from the inherent limitations in the survey's methodology; others stem quite naturally from information collected in some cases 20-plus years ago. Moreover, because the field work, conducted between 1987 and 1990, only focused on buildings that were at least 40 years old at that time, there is no systematic information on buildings and structures built after 1950 that may be historically or architecturally significant. Among other deficiencies in survey data, the reports do not reflect state-owned properties that have been, since 1990:

- Listed on the VLR or determined eligible for listing pursuant to state or federal review processes;
- Demolished, deteriorated, or substantially altered; or
- Acquired or surplus by the state.

In addition, because the reports focused primarily on the built environment, they fail to cover archaeological sites on state property or, except for institutions of higher education, adequately address cultural landscapes.

At a minimum, the initial report recommendations should be re-examined and verified. As a rule, architectural surveys are only valuable for a maximum of 10 years, since changing circumstances may affect the historic integrity, or even existence, of a property. Additionally, the surveys could be updated to encompass a period of significance through to 1970, since the rule-of-thumb is that a passage of at least 40 to 50 years is required to evaluate properties that represent historic events or major architectural achievements.

An updated survey would provide information about properties not previously identified, and should pursue recommendations for further work made in the original reports. For example, although evaluation of Department of Forestry properties failed to identify any that are potentially eligible for the VLR, the Department of Forestry report suggests that an avenue for future study could be to compare Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era properties owned by the Department of Forestry with those owned by other agencies. DHR has recently listed as Virginia Landmarks several CCC-constructed state parks managed by the Department of Conservation and Recreation. Our greater understanding of these resource types warrants such a comparison.

For thorough planning and balanced decision-making a comprehensive archaeological survey of state lands is necessary. The scope of such an exercise would demand an independent survey project beyond the revisions to the 1988/1991 reports suggested above.

Stewardship Best Practices

Stewardship: *The concept of responsible caretaking based on the premise that we do not own resources, but are managers of resources and are responsible to future generations for their condition.*

Often, people regard stewardship in the context of historic preservation as being limited only to rehabilitation and/or restoration; however, good stewardship consists of many other activities, practices, and approaches. DHR encourages other state agencies to partner with us to pursue such efforts as:

- updating an agency's inventory of historic properties through **Survey and Documentation**;
- assessing state-owned land for potential archaeological sites;
- following archaeology stewardship guidelines (see Appendix F) for identified sites and regularly completing **archaeology site inspection forms** (see Appendix C) for the same;
- evaluating and determining which historic properties in an agency's possession are worthy of register listing and assisting us;
- prioritizing and nominating eligible properties to the Virginia Landmarks Register;
- addressing repairs and preventing unnecessary failure of materials through routine **maintenance**;
- completing **building condition assessment forms** (see Appendix B);
- seeking professional **consultation and guidance** on how to best address the repair and maintenance of historic materials and features, including early consultation with DHR and other stakeholders regarding treatment plans, master plans, rehabilitation, etc.;
- developing **Treatment Plans** that serve as a reference for implementing repairs and overseeing routine maintenance;
- conducting **Feasibility Studies** that weigh cost benefit analyses, through exploration of alternatives and public participation;
- making available **interpretive and educational materials**, lectures, and other opportunities for teachers, students, and the general public to better understand and develop an appreciation for historic preservation and stewardship; and
- working with all interested parties to obtain for the public positive **mitigation** to offset the loss of a historic resource (e.g. through preservation of a different property, intensive archaeological investigation, educational outreach, etc.).

Without such collaborative efforts between DHR and other state agencies, the stewardship of historic properties by agencies acting solo can have mixed bag results. All too often important cultural resources are lost or damaged due to inappropriate action or negligent inaction. Such outcomes do not result from ill intent; rather, they are the consequence of the realities under which state government functions and the frequently conflicting demands faced by agencies when juggling mission requirements and public sentiment. Numerous factors such as limited budgets, lack of trained agency staff in preservation-related fields, and core agency responsibilities weigh against state officials who frequently are forced to relegate stewardship of state-owned historic properties and archaeological sites to a low priority level. Similarly, last minute review

processes encourage “take it or leave it” attitudes, setting the stage for conflict. Once millions of dollars have already been spent and plans developed, it is difficult for agencies to step back and give thoughtful consideration to other, and possibly more productive and less costly, alternatives.

Although these circumstances are understandable, they do not excuse the neglect of important assets of the Commonwealth. The Governor has made stewardship of state-owned historic properties a priority for all state agencies.

Most troubling is a 2006 Deferred Maintenance Study by the Auditor of Public Accounts that recognized the high cost of deferred maintenance to the Commonwealth and that the Capital Outlay system favors new construction over maintenance and rehabilitation. That study provided a number of recommendations to ensure that each agency seeks and has stable funding for consistent maintenance to extend the useful life of buildings and other facilities owned by the Commonwealth. However, the same study assumed only a limited “useful life” for a building—albeit one that could be extended through consistent maintenance but that failed to recognize historic, cultural, or community values that should encourage agencies to further explore extending a building’s utility in order to preserve those values. In other words, the study does not recognize the special value or needs of historic properties or the importance of consistent maintenance to meet public responsibility or reap public benefits from these resources.

On the contrary, while acknowledging that “decisions to demolish or sell involve considering more than just cost factors,” the APA study recommends considering only “location, the economic impact of moving or operating more efficiently and employing less staff, availability of space, and the ability to fund repairs versus new construction.” Instead of placing a value on the historic and cultural importance, the only reference the report makes to historic significance is to discount it: “Decisions cannot be mired in sentimentality and supposed historical significance. Age alone does not make a building historical.” That statement underscores a widespread failure to understand how decisions are made in determining historic and architectural significance, and the balancing act it requires to make sound public policy. Good public interest decision making is essential. Historic values represent just one consideration among many that need to be weighed in the larger context.

The APA study recommended the creation of a database that could be used to track maintenance needs by agency. The Facility Inventory & Condition Assessment System (FICAS) collects information about state-owned properties and their condition. If DHR was allowed to access this data, it might obviate the need for continued use of DHR’s State-Owned Historic Property Condition Inspection Checklist which collects less information and would require an added step for those agency’s inputting data into FICAS.

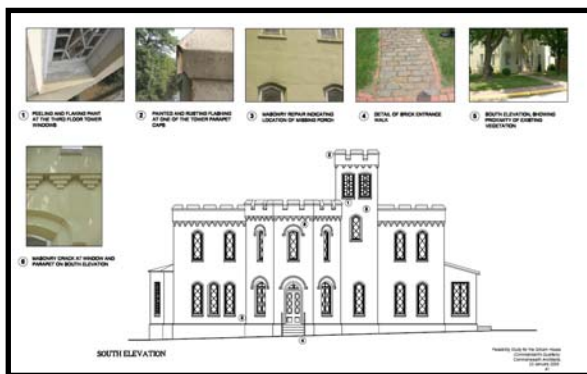
Of increasing concern to DHR, and a challenge to state agencies, is the increased focus on energy efficiency, including the retrofitting of buildings. With the passing of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Plan, funds are coming to the Commonwealth to increase the energy efficiency of existing buildings through retrofits. While the goal of energy efficiency is highly desirable, DHR’s experience indicates that, all too often, there is a lack of understanding regarding appropriate approaches when dealing with a historic building. The challenge is to employ methods that achieve the desired efficiencies while at the same time respecting the historic materials and character of a building. Such a balance can and should be realized, but may not result if the approach taken is the same as if dealing with a new building.

The media and public often focus on the negative when it comes to state government and its stewardship of historic properties. The Commonwealth does, on occasion, deserve the scrutiny or criticism directed at it from these quarters. However, state agencies often distinguish themselves when dealing with historic properties within their respective jurisdictions. Unfortunately, such success stories receive far less publicity. Therefore, we want to highlight some of the agencies with a proven track record of stewardship. These examples incorporate the “best practices” activities described above and demonstrate a preservation ethic and commitment to protecting our collective past that all state agencies and institutions should emulate.

Case Studies: State Agencies with Exemplary Stewardship

Virginia Military Institute (VMI):

- In 2007, John Milner and Associates, Inc. prepared a model Preservation Master Plan. This planning tool guides VMI’s decisions related to facilities maintenance and expansion. It identifies existing conditions of historic resources; makes recommendations for preserving and protecting those resources; develops strategies for integrating preservation into Post-wide decision-making; produces guidelines for caring for and maintaining the historic resources of the Post; and provides additional guidelines for incorporating new development and considerations into the historic landscape.
- In anticipation of the need to address the deterioration of windows in the Old and New Barracks, VMI hired consulting firm Clark Nexson to produce a Comprehensive Survey of Existing Windows’ Conditions, Old and New Barracks Renovation. This document will guide window repairs when funds become available.



Plans for Commandant’s Quarter rehabilitation by Commonwealth Architects, Richmond.

- In preparation for rehabilitating the Commandant’s Quarter, VMI hired Commonwealth Architects to research the history and evolution of the building and prepare plans for its rehabilitation, ensuring that the work meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.

Department of General Services/Capitol Square, Richmond:

- State Capitol: The Jefferson-designed State Capitol was rededicated in 2007 after a two-year \$180 million restoration project. The careful interior and exterior refurbishing of the Capitol and its below-ground expansion has received national acclaim and serves this irreplaceable landmark while adapting it to meet 21st-century needs.

- The restoration of the “Old State Library,” now rededicated as the Patrick Henry Building and reopened in 2005, illustrates the commitment of the General Assembly to reinvest in buildings at the seat of government, and the power of close collaboration between DHR and DGS in support of creative adaptive use of landmark properties.
- Beginning in 2006, DGS met with DHR and sought the agency’s technical assistance regarding the proposed Capitol Square Bell Tower Rehabilitation project. In the summer of 2008, the project was actively underway and included repointing, minimal replacement of brick, stabilization of the stone belt course and stone sills, and repainting of the trim and doors. DGS actively sought and received DHR’s guidance throughout this project. DHR aided in the selection of appropriate mortar and brick, visited the site for project updates, and brought attention to the need for landscaping maintenance.
- Recently restored, the Finance Building has been rehabilitated and reopened as the Oliver Hill Building.
- Capitol Square Fence is currently undergoing rehabilitation that includes replacement of damaged and missing components with new features matching the old in all respects. This work was preceded by a detailed inventory of the condition of each fence element.
- Robert E. Lee Statue, Monument Avenue Historic District, Richmond: This well-known work of art was restored in 2006 for the bicentennial of Lee’s birth in 2007.



Department of Conservation & Recreation:

- Registration of state parks: Working in partnership with DHR, DCR has pursued the registration of 13 state parks.
- New River Trail State Park/Foster Falls Unit: DCR is working with DHR on the registration of this complex as a historic district and the adaptive use of the old Foster Falls Hotel as overnight accommodations and dining facilities for park visitors.



- Chippokes Plantation State Park, Surry County: In partnership with DCR, DHR has conducted an archaeological field school for the past two years at Walnut Valley Plantation (slave) cabin and other locations in the park. Serving as a model for archaeological stewardship, the field school has examined the theme of creolization of Native American, African, and English cultural strands into what was to become the fabric of Virginian/Chesapeake culture. Plans are to return to Chippokes in October during Virginia Archaeology Month 2009. Work will continue at the 17th-century English site and the slave quarters. The Chippokes field school qualifies for the Archeological Society of Virginia, DHR and the Council on Virginia Archaeology Certification program, which is designed to teach professionally-accepted archaeological field and laboratory techniques to interested persons. Those completing the program may then work with professional archaeologists on excavations around the Commonwealth. DCR has also cooperated with Douglas Sanford (University of Mary Washington) and Dennis Pogue (Mount Vernon) who have a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to study early frame cabins. DCR sought advice from DHR regarding repairs to the slave cabin and immediately followed up on DHR's recommendation to remove vegetation and debris and to document through high resolution digital photography the remaining newspaper scraps on the cabin walls, after one scrap was found with an 1831 date.
- In support of capital projects such as new cabins and trails, DCR has conducted numerous archaeological studies and have managed, in many cases, to avoid identified archaeological sites through minor changes in the scope of the project. For example, at Shenandoah River State Park, as part of planning for new cabins, campground, visitor center, and access roads, DCR undertook an archaeological survey that identified 19 new archaeological sites, of which 14 were determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register. Through a modification of the project scope and re-engineering of the project plans, all archaeological sites were avoided and protected with a 25-foot buffer.
- DCR made a concerted effort to address historic resources and cultural landscapes and scenic resources in its 2007 Virginia Outdoors Plan.



Virginia Department of Transportation:

- Working with DHR, VDOT has listed on the state and national registers a variety of bridges, as well as its Richmond Headquarters, often having its own cultural resources staff prepare the nominations.

- Scenic Rte. 340 Context Sensitive Solutions Study: DHR is partnering with VDOT to undertake a planning study for this significant corridor through the Shenandoah Valley. The goal is that when completed, this study will have utility to other corridors and will serve as a model for such planning tools, as well as a model approach to public participation.
- John Wells Bridge, Charles City County Rural Historic District, Charles City County: VDOT contracted a new bridge along the Virginia Capitol Trail intentionally designed to protect a register-eligible archaeological site consisting of an 18th-century millrace that was later enhanced for use as a Civil War defensive position. The bridge spans above the earthwork which was not disturbed during construction.



University of Virginia:

- Set up an advisory committee of recognized scholars and authorities on the architecture of Jefferson and the management of highly significant historic properties, to work with UVA's Office of the Architect to develop and implement plans for the ongoing restoration and rehabilitation of the Jeffersonian complex.
- Established an internal process to address the potential impacts of small maintenance projects within the historic campus core on archaeological resources, and worked with DHR towards developing a Memorandum of Understanding to streamline the permitting process for their ongoing archaeological efforts.
- Established a multi-disciplinary task force to address the archaeological and socio-cultural impacts of the South Lawn Project on the Foster Family Site and Cemetery as well as the greater community of Canada and incorporated the results of the archaeological and oral history studies into the overall integrated landscape design.



Laws and Regulations Protecting Historic Resources Owned by the Commonwealth

Several state laws and regulations direct state agencies to consider the potential impact to historic properties owned by the Commonwealth resulting from proposed state-sponsored undertakings and to consult with DHR as a part of their planning and decision-making processes. It is important to remember, however, that the final decisions rest either with the state agency controlling the property, with the Governor or his appointed designee (usually the Secretary of Administration), or with the General Assembly. DHR serves, in most instances, as a review agency providing technical assistance and guidance. DHR is a non-regulatory entity and does not approve or deny projects. The sole exception is for those projects performed under the Virginia Antiquities Act, which requires a permit from DHR for any person or entity intending to conduct an archaeological survey on state land or for the removal of a human burial regardless of the ownership of the land.

Although the laws and regulations below do not prescribe an expected outcome, there is an expectation of a due diligence consideration of the comments received from DHR. In many cases, agency officials are unfamiliar or misinformed about their legal requirements under the *Code of Virginia* and often view compliance with applicable historic preservation laws as a “paperwork exercise.” Such misunderstanding is often the cause of unnecessary project delays and can easily be avoided through a general working knowledge of applicable code.

Because consultation with DHR is a collaborative and detailed process necessitating open exchanges of information, negotiation, and design refinement, it is not always possible to complete that review in a single correspondence. This is particularly true for larger, more complex undertakings or projects that have the likelihood to impact historic properties or archaeological sites. Therefore, early initiation of consultation with DHR helps the initiating agency to avoid lost time and added costs that may arise from unanticipated, and usually preventable, problems associated with cultural resource issues. In addition, involving DHR early, and in a meaningful way, will help avoid unnecessary damage or destruction to historic properties. Finally, when carried out, due diligence in complying with existing state historic preservation laws provides a “safe haven” that will help to inoculate the initiating agency against unwarranted public criticism of the initiating agency.

The most effective means to preclude any project delays, budgetary shortfalls or other difficulties resulting from cultural resource issues is for the initiating agency to effectively integrate historic properties into its best management practices. Doing so encourages consideration of cultural properties at the project scoping phase and brings into play DHR’s expertise at a time when it will be most valuable.

► **Virginia Environmental Impacts Report Act (§ 10.1-1188 *Code of Virginia*)**

<i>Law applies to:</i>	Major construction initiated by a state agency
<i>Coordinating agency:</i>	Department of Environmental Quality
<i>Party responsible for compliance:</i>	The state agency initiating the construction project

The Department of Environmental Quality provides comments on the environmental impacts of all major state projects (state facility construction, or acquisition of land interests for purposes of construction costing more than \$500,000 with exceptions specified by law). These comments go to the Governor through department Secretaries as well as to the project proponent agency and reviewing agencies. The comments represent the findings of all state agencies with applicable responsibilities or interests. Comments are provided to the sponsoring agency in time to permit modifications necessary because of environmental impact. DHR is invited to submit comments to the Department of Environmental Quality when an environmental impact report describes a project that might affect historic properties or archaeological sites. The Secretary of Administration has approval authority as delegated by the Governor through Executive Order.

► **Section V.2 of Division of Engineering and Buildings Directive #1, Revised 1984 (§ 2.2-2402 Code of Virginia)**

Law applies to: Proposed demolitions of state-owned buildings
Reviewing agencies: Department of Historic Resources, Art and Architecture Review Board, Division of Engineering and Buildings
Party responsible for compliance: The state agency initiating the demolition

The regulation provides that no building or appurtenant structure shall be removed from state-owned property unless approved by the Governor upon the advice of the Art and Architecture Review Board. The Governor further conditions approval upon the recommendation of DHR and the Department of General Services.

► **Sale or Lease of Surplus State Property (§ 2.2-1156 Code of Virginia)**

Law applies to: Sale or lease of surplus property by a state agency
Coordinating agency: Secretary of Natural Resources
Party responsible for compliance: Department of General Services

The Department of General Services shall request the written opinion of the Secretary of Natural Resources regarding whether the sale of a state-owned property is a significant component of the Commonwealth's natural or historic resources, and if so how to protect the resource in the event of its sale. DHR, through the Secretary of Natural Resources, shall provide comments regarding the affect that the transfer of state-owned property will have on historic and archaeological resources significant to the Commonwealth. The Department of General Services shall make the comments of the Secretary of Natural Resources known to the Governor who shall provide prior written approval before the DGS may proceed to sell the property.

► **The Appropriations Act**

Law applies to: Projects or undertakings that will affect state-owned landmarks listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register
Reviewing agencies: DHR and Department of General Services
Party responsible for compliance: The state agency initiating the project

The specific provisions for review of rehabilitation and restoration projects on state-owned registered historic landmarks are defined in the Budget Bill § 4-4.01(s), 2000 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 1073. To guarantee that the historical and/or architectural integrity of any state-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the knowledge to be gained from archaeological sites will not be adversely affected because of inappropriate changes, the heads of those agencies in charge of such properties are directed to submit all plans to DHR that entail significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration or repairs that may basically change the appearance of the structure or landscaping, or involve demolition. Such plans shall be reviewed within 30 days and the comments of that department shall be submitted to the Governor through the Department of General Services for use in making a final determination.

► **Virginia Antiquities Act (§ 10.1-2300 Code of Virginia)**

<i>Law applies to:</i>	Objects of antiquity located on archaeological sites on state-controlled land (§ 10.1-2302) and human burials located in the Commonwealth (§ 10.1-2305)
<i>Permitting agency:</i>	Department of Historic Resources
<i>Party responsible for compliance:</i>	The state agency or individual initiating the archaeological field investigation or removal of human remains from archaeological sites.

The Virginia Antiquities Act prohibits damage to or removal of objects of antiquity from archaeological sites on all state-controlled land. This act does not restrict a state agency from construction or other land disturbing activities on its own land, but does prohibit all "relic hunting" or any archaeological field investigations without a permit from DHR. DHR is charged with coordinating all archaeological field investigations and surveys conducted on state-controlled lands (§10.1-2301; 1, 2). The department is given exclusive right and privilege to conduct field investigations on state lands, but may grant those privileges to others through a permit process (§10.1-2302 and 2303). The department also has final authority to identify and evaluate the significance of sites and objects of antiquity found on state lands (§10.1-2301; 3). Permits are issued through DHR's Office of Review and Compliance.

General cemetery protection laws make it a felony to remove human remains from a grave without a court order or appropriate permit. Section 2305 of the Virginia Antiquities Act provides a permit process for archaeological field investigations involving the removal of human remains and artifacts from graves. These permits are issued through DHR's Office of Review and Compliance.

► **Cave Protection Act (§ 10.1-1000 Code of Virginia)**

<i>Law applies to:</i>	Caves located in the Commonwealth
<i>Regulating agencies:</i>	Natural Heritage Division, Department of Conservation and Recreation
<i>Party responsible for compliance:</i>	Any agency or individual involved in research within caves in the Commonwealth

The Cave Protection Act protects from vandalism all geological, biological, and historic features in caves regardless of ownership. A permit is required from the Department of Conservation and Recreation, Natural Heritage Division, for research within caves and rock shelters. The concurrence of DHR is required before the issuance of a permit.

► **Underwater Archaeology Permits (§ 10.1-2214 Code of Virginia)**

<i>Law applies to:</i>	All underwater properties on bottomlands owned by the Commonwealth
<i>Regulating agencies:</i>	Virginia Marine Resources Commission

Party responsible for compliance: Any agency or individual planning to explore or recover objects underwater

The permitting process protects underwater historical properties, including shipwrecks and submerged terrestrial sites. Permits for either exploration or recovery are required from Virginia Marine Resources Commission. DHR is consulted prior to issuance of the permits and determines which properties are historic.

DHR Services and Strategies to Support Improved State Stewardship

DHR can assist its sister state agencies in various ways to identify, evaluate, assess the condition of, and develop proper treatments for their historic properties. Among the services that DHR offers is a skilled professional staff of architects, architectural historians, archaeologists, and curators available to provide technical assistance on a variety of historic preservation topics. DHR staff is also available to train facility managers, building supervisors, park superintendents, and other appropriate individuals responsible for the management and care of historic properties. In 2008, DHR added to its staff the position of Stewardship Archaeologist. In addition to working with owners of easement properties, this person is available to assist state agencies with the stewardship of archaeological sites on state lands.

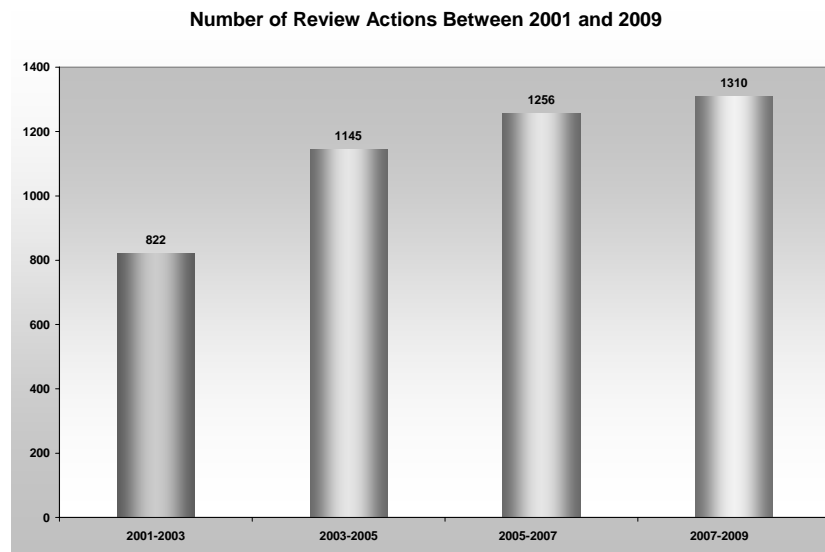
DHR's Archives also has an extensive collection of publications, technical manuals, and reference materials on a host of historic preservation issues that are freely available to state agencies.

DHR has taken concrete actions to assist its sister state agencies to responsibly manage historic properties and archaeological sites under their control, and to meaningfully incorporate these properties into their planning processes. To assist other agencies with managing their historic properties, DHR has:

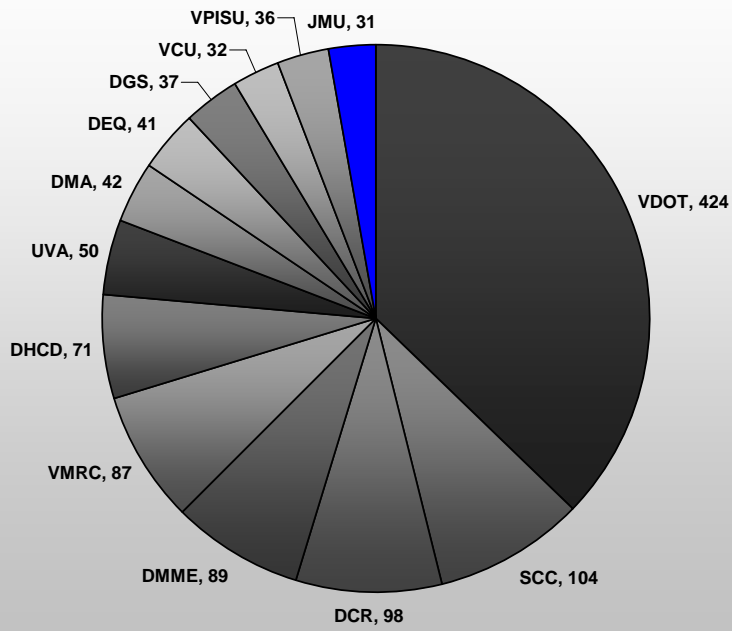
- Developed a "State-Owned Historic Property Condition Inspection Checklist"; the form allows agency facilities managers to assess the condition of their historic buildings, identify existing or future issues of concern, prioritize repair work, quantify budget requests, and demonstrate responsible historic property management. The checklist is available in Appendix B.
- Developed a "State-Owned Historic Property Inspection Form for Archaeological Resources"; as with the historic building checklist, the archaeological site inspection form is intended for land-managing agencies to document the existing condition of known archaeological sites within their inventories. This will identify any issues of concern that are endangering the site and assist in the prioritization of work. It also helps to quantify budget requests and demonstrates responsible historic property management. The inspection form is available in Appendix C.
- Worked with state agencies to list significant properties owned by the Commonwealth to the Virginia Landmarks Register. Over the last four years, DHR has collaborated with various state agencies to list on the VLR over 40 historically important buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites owned by the Commonwealth. This ongoing effort has benefited state agencies by providing public recognition for their programs and stewardship ethic. It has also demonstrated responsible historic property management.

- Created guidance on how state agencies could successfully comply with the Governor's Management Scorecard on Environmental and Historic Resources Stewardship. DHR, working with the Department of Environmental Quality, developed guidance to assist state agencies in successfully complying with the governor's new scorecard initiative on environmental and historic resources stewardship. The guidance is available online at: www.deq.virginia.gov/scorecard/hresources.html. (This measure has recently been dropped from the scorecard).
- Provided training to agency heads on the new scorecard measures for historic properties.
- Conducted a workshop for state agency staff regarding preservation stewardship.
- Commented on hundreds of state undertakings, suggesting approaches that would preserve significant historic resources.
- Consulted with DGS's Division of Real Estate Services to discuss the process for getting DHR's comments to the Secretary of Natural Resources' office regarding surplus property. A plan was agreed to whereby DGS will provide current photos along with locational data to DHR prior to submission to the Secretary's office to enhance DHR's ability to provide a timely review.
- Partnered during the last three years with the U.S. Forest Service to provide training to foresters and other USFS staff in archaeological site identification and protection.

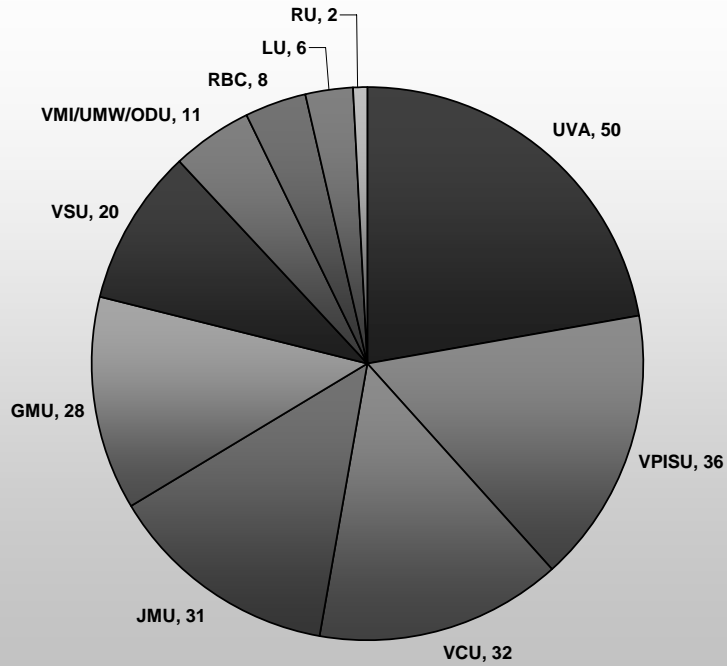
Since the first biennial stewardship report was issued in 2007, DHR has had numerous interactions with a variety of state agencies resulting in 1,300 actions, an increase of 60% since the years 2001-2003. These actions include the review of project-focused surveys, Environmental Impact Reports, plans and specifications and requests for permits.



Agency Review Actions 2007-2009



Higher Education Review Actions 2007-2009



The Virginia Landmarks Register and the Implications of Listing

The Virginia Landmarks Register is the official list of properties—buildings, sites, structures, objects and districts—important to Virginia’s history. It was created by the General Assembly in 1966, the same year the federal government created the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Both registers responded to the same concern that urban renewal and public works projects such as the national interstate system of the 1960s were taking an enormous toll on the historic and human character of our cities and towns.

Using the same basic criteria as the National Register, the VLR recognizes properties that:

- Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Embody distinctive architectural characteristics (of a type, period, or method of construction or design; representing the work of a master or possessing high artistic values; or when taken as a district embodies one or more of the preceding characteristics, even though its components may lack individual distinction); or
- Have yielded or are likely to yield, normally through archaeological investigation, information important in understanding the broad patterns or major events of prehistory or history.

A VLR resource can be of national, state, or local historical significance. It must maintain a sufficient level of physical integrity (of distinctive architectural elements, historic fabric, or archaeological deposition).

As a general rule, for a property under 50 years of age both the VLR and the National Register programs consider that recent period insufficient to assess its historic importance. For this reason, properties under 50 years are generally not evaluated, unless the more recent resource is exceptionally important. Sometimes this 50-year minimum is interpreted incorrectly to mean that anything over 50 years is historic, and therefore, eligible for registration, which is not the case. In fact, there are three requirements all properties must meet for inclusion on the VLR or the NRHP:

- it must be at least 50 years old;
- it must meet at least one or more of the criteria for historic significance cited above; and
- it must also have sufficient physical integrity to reflect adequately those qualities for which it is being considered.

In order for a property to be listed on the VLR, the applicant (usually the property owner or a professional consultant, representing the owner) must prepare a well-researched nomination report that describes the property in detail and that specifies in what ways the property meets one or more of the criteria of significance, providing an analysis and argument for each criterion claimed. DHR provides an informal review (a preliminary information form) to help guide an applicant and reduce the chances that an applicant will invest significant time and financial resources to prepare a full nomination for a property that clearly does not meet the minimum criteria. DHR staff will also provide an eligibility assessment for public agencies based on review

by a multidisciplinary team of experts. Actual listing requires review by the multidisciplinary evaluation team, review by the Virginia State Review Board (an advisory panel of scholarly and citizen experts), and approval by the Governor-appointed citizen advisory board, the Virginia Board of Historic Resources.

Like its national counterpart, the VLR places no restrictions on the actions of a private property owner. When a listed property is owned by a state agency, several sections of the Code of Virginia or state regulations require that major construction projects to alter the property must undergo a review process. Those laws and regulations are summarized in the section on Virginia laws above. In no case does either VLR listing or the various related state and federal review processes require that the resource be preserved completely unchanged, nor do they require that a registered property be restored to a past appearance or use. Rather, registration recognizes what is (and in some cases what is not) historic about a property and provides a guide for constructive decision making. Related review processes require that the property's historic character be considered. They do not prescribe an outcome but require a good-faith effort to avoid damage or demolition to the extent feasible. The best outcome is always one in which a resource's historic character is retained and the building or site continues in active use.

Status Report on 2007 Recommendations

Priority List of Eligible Significant State-Owned Properties That Should Be Added to the Virginia Landmarks Register

Virginia Capitol Square Historic District

Location: City of Richmond

Agency: DGS



Status: The historic district has not been listed. The eligible district remains a priority. Department of General Services (DGS) oversees the state's resources in and around Capitol Square and DHR has been discussing the listing with DGS over the past few years. In addition to working with DGS staff, DHR would need to work with some of the other major owners in the Capitol Square area to proceed with the listing effort. If the district is to include all of the significant buildings relating to the history of Capitol Square, DHR will need to build consensus with private

land owners, the Federal government (US Courthouse) and the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The potential for successful listing has increased since numerous buildings in and around the square have been listed individually, including the Federal Courthouse. The Ninth Street Office building is pending listing at DHR June 2009 Historic Resources and State Review boards' joint quarterly meeting.

Lexington Plantation Archaeological Site

Location: Fairfax County

Agency: DCR

Status: DHR has been working with DCR staff in Richmond and at Mason’s Neck State Park for several years to designate this resource. In 2005, DHR partnered with the DCR Parks Foundation to support ongoing work at the Lexington archaeological site. Archaeologist Paul Inashima has completed a Cultural Management Report and a draft register nomination that will likely be considered at DHR June 2009 Historic Resources and State Review boards’ joint quarterly meeting.

College of William & Mary Colonial Revival Historic District

Location: City of Williamsburg

Agency: College of William & Mary

Status: This collection of buildings has not been listed and remains a priority. There exists the possibility of listing some resources, such as the Sunken Garden, individually.

Twin Lakes State Park

Location: Prince Edward County

Agency: DCR

Status: This resource was listed in the VLR on September 18, 2008. DHR staff worked with the DCR State Parks Division to list the resource as part of a multi-year effort to list all State-Owned Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) designed and built parks. DHR and DCR have both donated funds to the Parks Foundation to support the work. After completing the listing of the original six parks opened in 1936, DHR and DCR moved forward to list the second tier of CCC-designed and built “Recreation Areas,” all of which have evolved into state parks. Twin Lakes is an especially significant project since it has CCC resources, but is also the one park that had segregated facilities centered around two adjacently sited lakes. A State Parks CCC Multiple Property Document provided the contextual foundation for this project and the period of significance in the MPD includes the critical CCC era (1930s). Twin Lakes has a later period of significance through to 1964 to encompass the period of segregated facilities. The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research prepared the nomination.

Bear Creek Lake, Holliday Lake (image shown), and Pocahontas State Parks

Location: Cumberland, Appomattox, Chesterfield Counties

Agency: DCR

Status: Bear Creek Lake and Holliday Lake State Parks were listed on the VLR on September 18, 2008.

Meanwhile, the Pocahontas State Park nomination is under preparation and is tracking towards the June 2009 joint board meeting for consideration as a VLR.

DHR staff has worked with the DCR State Parks Division to list these resources and both agencies have donated funds to the Parks Foundation to support the work.



James Madison University (Original Campus)

Location: City of Harrisonburg
Agency: James Madison University
Status: A nomination was prepared for a historic district that encompassed the core bluestone campus area of James Madison University in 2006. DHR’s Northern Regional Presevation Office worked with a JMU student intern to survey buildings and complete a district nomination. When DHR sought



permission to list the historic district, the JMU President wrote to DHR and stated that under advice from their Office of Attorney General representative, they should not seek designation. DHR has not pursued the matter any further, but continues to consider this listing a priority.

Robinson House (on the grounds of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts)

Location: City of Richmond
Agency: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts
Status: This resource remains unlisted despite the fact that DHR staff prepared a nomination and expected the house to be considered at DHR’s June 2008 quarterly board meeting. DHR staff also met with Virginia Museum of Fine Arts Director Alex Nyerges to discuss permission for designation. After Nyerges met with the museum board, however, the board asked that the nomination not go forward. Subsequently, DHR offered to give the museum board a presentation to explain the significance of listing, but the board declined. Nonetheless, this listing remains a priority.

High Bridge

Location: Cumberland County
Agency: DCR
Status: This resource was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register on June 19,2008. In addition to the CCC properties that DHR and DCR have been interested in designating, there are a few other DCR resources that warrant priority attention. Properties associated with Civil War history are a particular focus. The first High Bridge was built in the mid-19th century. The listing includes the piers from the older bridge—burned during the Civil War—and the current early 20th-century metal bridge. The Commonwealth recently purchased the rail bed, including the bridge (and bridge ruins) and has turned it into a “rails to trails” state park. DHR is working closely with DCR to accommodate the trail traffic (which will include horses) on the current bridge. A DHR representative was at the opening of the new park and DHR paid for a VLR plaque.



Hibbs Bridge

Location: Loudoun County

Agency: VDOT

Status: This unlisted resource also remains a priority. A similar bridge, the Little River Turnpike Bridge, also of 19th century stone construction and located in Loudoun County, was listed in 2007. DHR and VDOT have partnered over the last five years in listing transportation resources all over the state. The Hibbs Bridge is very significant and one of Virginia's finer examples of an antebellum-period stone bridge. There are strong associations with Civil War history. Local residents have formed a Snickersville Turnpike Association and they have preferred that the historic turnpike stay small in scale and rural in character. The bridge had been slated for replacement, but citizens and county government pressed the Commonwealth for maintenance of the bridge. The matter involved more than 10 years of discussion, but in 2007, the bridge was repaired and retained. DHR will pursue designation permission with VDOT.

Priority List of Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with the Loss of Historic Integrity or Functionality

Morson's Row

Location: City of Richmond

Agency: DGS

Status: Partially occupied, this prominent resource is a worthy candidate for rehabilitation. It has been neglected and underutilized after serving for many years as the offices of DHR until 1998. The property consists of three bow-fronted Italianate town houses built in 1853. Little changed inside or out, each house has an oval parlor with cherry and mahogany woodwork and heavily carved Victorian marble mantels. Given its historical significance and prominence on Capitol Square, the condition of this building needs to be addressed.



Archaeological Sites on State Lands

Location: Statewide

Agency: Various

Status: The majority of state park properties in Virginia contain at least one recorded archaeological site. These include prehistoric sites associated with Native American occupations, and historic sites associated with homesteads, farms and plantations, old family cemeteries, and battlefield earthworks. Although some state parks (such as Staunton River in Halifax County and Belle Isle in Lancaster County) have been comprehensively surveyed, the presence and integrity of archaeological sites on most state park lands remains in question. Archaeological survey on state park property tends to be project-specific rather than inclusive, as survey is performed on an as-needed basis to prepare areas for construction and other activities. A 1999 effort spearheaded by DHR produced archaeological resource management plans for 29 of the largest state parks.

Status Report on Recommendations

The 2007 report included the following recommendations:

Agencies and institutions of higher education whose properties were referenced in the priority lists should:

- Conduct the necessary research and analysis to prepare nomination reports and work with DHR to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
Status: In the past two years, only the University of Virginia has shown interest in having properties registered. In the case of UVA, which already has a registered historic district, its interest has been in increasing the number of designated properties. There remain a number of college campuses with eligible resources—both individual and historic districts—that to date have nothing registered. Of particularly high priority are the College of William and Mary (Wren Building is already registered), Virginia State University (Azurest is registered), University of Mary Washington, and James Madison University.
- Consider consistent maintenance needs for high priority resources in the 2008-2009 budget cycle.
Status: DHR lacks any effective method of measuring achievement of this priority.

All agencies and institutions of higher education that own or control property should:

- Systematically update existing historic resource survey data and identify both archaeological resources and properties that may have become eligible—or that may have been lost—in the years since the 1988/1991 survey was completed.
Status: To DHR's knowledge, only the University of Mary Washington has undertaken any updates to its building inventory. In the fall of 2007, students in a Survey and Planning class of the Historic Preservation Department of the UMW worked under the guidance of DHR to survey buildings located within a proposed campus historic district. Survey forms, maps, photographs, and DSS entries were completed.
- Give consideration to proper maintenance, rehabilitation, and active use of properties listed on or eligible for listing on the VLR, particularly those properties or categories of properties cited in this report.
Status: This is difficult to measure, though DHR has worked with several agencies that have placed a priority on preserving their register-eligible properties.

The Department of Historic Resources should:

- Work with land-holding agencies to update the 1988/1991 state properties surveys, pending availability of funding.
Status: No progress has been made during this reporting period due to lack of funding.
- Review existing survey material on state-owned properties to determine which buildings have been demolished since the 1991 survey.
Status: No progress has been made during this reporting period due to lack of funding.

- Arrange through the Department of General Services to meet with facilities managers in order to brief them on the purpose and goals of the reports, and to request input into our next biennial installment. Special emphasis should be given to properties that agencies wish to highlight due to their historic significance or perceived threat.
Status: Though DHR has interacted with DGS regarding specific projects, there has not been any substantive dialogue regarding agency funding priorities.
- Conduct training for targeted agencies on historic preservation issues such as *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*; the completion of the state-owned properties inspection checklists; DHR's program areas that state agencies may use for technical assistance, and other topics agencies may determine to be valuable in order to support their mission and scorecard reporting requirements.
Status: DHR offered training in the spring of 2009 attended by 18 representatives of eight state agencies. Responses to an online survey for participants overwhelmingly indicated that attendees found the training extremely useful and encouraged DHR to "take the show on the road."
- Refine criteria and consult with land-holding agencies to determine more fully the financial data needed to develop a second round of priority lists.
Status: No substantive discussions have taken place.
- Develop criteria and strategies for seeking and incorporating public/community input and comments on both threats and priorities.
Status: DHR has developed a recommended approach for state agencies seeking public input. It includes consultation with local governments, local groups such as historical societies, public notices, etc.

The Governor and the General Assembly may wish to:

- Fund consistent ongoing survey to identify and evaluate historic properties owned by agencies of the Commonwealth and institutions of higher education.
Status: New funding would be necessary and the economic situation over the past two years has not supported making such requests.
- Fund archaeological survey of high-potential areas on state-owned lands.
Status: New funding would be necessary and the economic situation over the past two years has not supported making such requests.
- Examine review processes for ways to encourage consideration of historic properties early in the planning process rather than as last-minute reviews.
Status: No progress.
- Fund agency requests for maintenance and/or rehabilitation of priority historic resources outlined in this report.
Status: No progress.

2009 Recommendations

Priority List of State-Owned Properties Recommended for Addition to the Virginia Landmarks Register

In considering properties worthy of inclusion on the Virginia Landmarks Register, several categories or themes of properties are of highest priority, either because they are currently under-represented, threatened, or provide opportunities for tourism and/or education or are the focus of intense public interest. Thus, this report thematically presents the 2009 list of priorities for registration to include:

Institutions of Higher Education:

There are several reasons that state college and university resources are of extremely high importance for inclusion on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

- Registration provides opportunities for education and interpretation that would enhance student and visitor experiences.
- Many campus resources are outstanding examples of architectural design.
- Relations with communities can be enhanced by the development of stewardship plans that include public participation components.
- Stewardship can be incorporated in the curriculum to the benefit of students.

Obvious candidates for registration include:

- University of Mary Washington Historic District
- Virginia State University Historic District
- University of Virginia: Kitty Foster Archaeological Site
- College of William and Mary: Campus historic district and/or Sunken Garden
- Virginia Tech: Campus historic district and/or Lane Hall, War Memorial Chapel, President's House
- James Madison University Historic District: Nomination already completed; permission denied.
- Longwood University: Recommended as potentially eligible by the state-owned properties survey for associations with the education of women. Since a number of changes have occurred since this 1991 recommendation, an updated survey or site visit would be necessary to determine current eligibility.

Properties Associated with the Civil War

On the eve of the Civil War Sesquicentennial in 2011, the case for preserving Virginia's Civil War battlefield land should be obvious and compelling to all Americans. Every acre of battlefield land that is destroyed means that one more window to our national understanding is closed forever. It takes vision to see that if we ensure a future for these nationally significant battlefields, it will enrich the future for all of us. It takes the dedicated, persevering and creative efforts of citizens and groups such as you here in this audience, working in partnership with other land owners, other private organizations, interested citizens and public agencies, to make the case for the preservation of this hallowed ground a reality. Governor Timothy M. Kaine

Similarly to the 400th Jamestown anniversary, the sesquicentennial of the Civil War in 2011 will draw hundreds of thousands of visitors to the Commonwealth and remind people across the United States and around the world of Virginia's singular role in the founding and shaping of this nation. In preparation for the sesquicentennial, DHR is already partnering with groups such as the Civil War Preservation Trust, Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, and other organizations and citizens to preserve open lands associated with Virginia's important battlefield sites. DHR also looks forward to working with land-holding state agencies to identify, evaluate and register their Civil War-related resources prior to 2011. Such resources could include, but are not limited to battlefields, cemeteries, and buildings used as headquarters, field hospitals, and so on. Sites could be accessible for education as is New Market Battlefield State Park and VMI.

Candidates for registration include:

- Staunton River Bridge Battlefield State Park, which was granted a III.3 Class C Rating, indicating its high level of integrity, by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission of the National Park Service.
- Confederate Fortification, (DHR site number 44CS0007), City of Chesapeake: An earthen fortification, built prior to October 1861 and abandoned in or near April 1863, is located adjacent to Joliff Road in Chesapeake. Visible from the public right-of-way, the square fort is one of several constructed in this general area, possibly to protect against enemy activity along the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River. Although no battles were fought there, 44CS0007 remains a significant feature, representing the larger defenses of Suffolk and Chesapeake. DHR would like to partner with VDOT, the owner, to register this site as well as develop a plan for its protection.
- Robinson House, City of Richmond (VMFA): nomination prepared; permission denied. This was the post-war Confederate veterans Camp Lee. The Robinson House was the Commanders dwelling and headquarters.
- University of Virginia Cemetery (Confederate Section)

Properties Contributing to the State Capitol Complex:

Among the state's most prominent and significant buildings are those located in Richmond and associated with the seat of state government. While some of the individual buildings located within Capitol Square have been registered, it would be appropriate for the entire collection to be registered as a Capitol Square Historic District. Such a nomination would provide a valuable planning tool to DGS, as it would supplement the scant and insufficient data that exists on those properties already registered and would meld the history of the collection into a single document. Such a nomination might include buildings associated with the Medical College of Virginia and the Virginia Department of Transportation, the Aluminum Building, and should include discussion of the historic landscape of the square itself. The Virginia Supreme Court Building and the General Assembly Building are both potential individual listing for the registers.

Properties Associated with Diversity:

DHR has made significant strides in the past two years to expand the recognition of places and sites associated with African-Americans, Virginia Indians, women and cultural religious minorities. From highway markers that honor Virginia's native tribes to archaeology at Lumpkins

Jail in Richmond, these efforts go a long way to recognizing Virginia’s diverse heritage and to serving “One Virginia.” Registration of state sites that address diversity would:

- Provide opportunities for education and interpretation that would enhance citizen and visitor experiences.
- Identify sites deserving of recognition through DHR’s highway marker program.
- Enhance relations with minority communities.

Possible candidates for registration include:

- Kitty Foster Site, University of Virginia (women)
- Goochland Women’s Correctional Facility, Department of Corrections (women)
- Virginia War Memorial, Richmond (veterans)
- Central State Hospital Chapel, Dinwiddie County, DMHMRSAS, (African Americans) (permission pending; draft nomination prepared)
- Brauer Chapel at Catawba Hospital, Roanoke County (DMHMRSAS) (mentally impaired)
- University of Mary Washington Campus Historic District, Fredericksburg (women)
- James Madison University Campus Historic District, Harrisonburg (women)
- Virginia State University, Ettrick (African Americans)



The campus of Virginia State University is one of several university campuses eligible as historic districts.

Properties Significant for Archaeology:

Possible candidates for registration include:

- Walnut Valley 090-0023; 44SY0262; newly acquire property of Chippokes State Park, Surry County
- Blair Site, York River State Park, James City County
- Belle Island State Park, Lancaster County: numerous historic and prehistoric archaeological sites

Priority List of Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with the Loss of Historic Integrity or Functionality

For many reasons, historic resources are under constant threat and those in state ownership are no exception. Stewardship of historic properties requires care and discernment, financial resources, a commitment to stewardship and consideration of public/community values.

Challenges currently facing state agencies include but are not limited to:

- Lack of funding for general maintenance;
- Lack of specialized training or “know how” regarding appropriate treatment;
- Loss of fabric for short term cost benefit reasons & perceived energy efficiencies;
- Lack of proper planning—i.e. use of treatment plans, preservation master plans;
- Fear of costs—preservation is often assumed to be the more expensive option.

Properties currently under threat include:

- Morson's Row, Capitol Square, Richmond (carried over from 2007 list);
- Archaeological Sites on state lands (carried over from 2007 list);
- CCC-related resources in state parks: DCR needs sufficient resources to fund maintenance of the many park structures that contribute to these listed historic districts;
- The MCV Historic District: Identified in the 1991 state-owned survey as eligible, this potential district has lost some important buildings in the recent past such as the A.D. Williams Building and the Nursing Education Building. Future plans call for the loss of the West Hospital Building.
- Ninth Street Office Building: Spared from demolition and recently added to the VLR, the rehabilitation of this prominent resource awaits funding
- Historic Neighborhoods Adjacent to University Campuses: It is natural and desirable that institutions of higher education will change over time and often with change comes expansion of campus facilities. There exist historic districts, some registered others only determined eligible, adjacent to campuses. Consideration needs to be given to these neighborhoods as institutions of learning plan for growth. Neighborhoods currently under threat include: Etrick Historic District, adjacent to Virginia State University; Oregon Hill and Carver Historic Districts, adjacent to Virginia Commonwealth University, and the Harrisonburg Old Town Historic District adjacent to James Madison University as well as the Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District, located near James Madison University.
- College and University Campuses: The historic integrity of some campuses is threatened by master plans that do not take historic properties and cultural landscapes into account. When unidentified, historic campus plans are often overlooked and important design elements are destroyed.

Recommendations for the Next Two Years

There exists a plethora of opportunities for the enhancement of stewardship by state agencies, some of which are dependent upon funding, and others of which can reasonably be accomplished using existing resources. Understanding that the Commonwealth faces serious budget shortfalls, it is unlikely that those tasks requiring special funding will be completed within the next year or two, but in some cases project planning can be accomplished so that once funding is available, work can commence.

Based on the requirements of § 10.1-2202.3 and the preceding discussion in this report, DHR suggests the following recommendations for the next two years:

Agencies and institutions of higher education whose properties were referenced in the priority lists should:

- Conduct the necessary research and analysis to prepare nomination reports and work with DHR to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
- Consider consistent maintenance needs for high priority resources in the 2008-2009 budget cycle.

All agencies and institutions of higher education that own or control property should:

- Systematically update existing historic resource survey data and identify both archaeological resources and properties that may have become eligible—or that may have been lost—in the years since the 1988/1991 survey was completed.
- Give consideration to proper maintenance, rehabilitation, and active use of properties listed on or eligible for listing on the VLR, particularly those properties or categories of properties cited in this report.

The Department of Historic Resources should:

- Continue to provide leadership, technical expertise and guidance to help state agencies improve stewardship of state-owned historic properties. Strategies toward this end may include such things as:
 - Working with state agencies to conduct the necessary research and analysis to prepare nomination reports to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
 - Encouraging agencies to prepare treatment plans and preservation master plans to guide stewardship.
 - Exploring with DGS the possibility of accessing FICAS data as a substitute for DHR building condition assessment forms.

- Continuing to offer training for targeted agencies on historic preservation issues such as *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, completing the state-owned properties inspection checklists, DHR's program areas that state agencies may use for technical assistance, and other topics agencies may determine to be valuable in order to support their mission and scorecard reporting requirements. Training should be offered twice yearly in various parts of the state.
 - Developing a "Best Practices" handbook for state agencies to include recommendations regarding public participation and a self-assessment tool.
 - Improving communication with state agencies through the use of regular email communications, to include quarterly stewardship newsletters.
 - Promoting training opportunities and scholarships for state agencies and encourage participation in annual preservation conferences.
 - Collaborating with DGS on a workshop regarding compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and the Virginia Conservation and Environmental Standards.
 - Meeting with facilities managers in order to brief them on the purpose and goals of the reports and to request input into the 2011 stewardship report. Special emphasis should be given to properties that agencies wish to highlight due to their historic significance or perceived threat.
 - Soliciting other agencies' participation in an advisory group for the purposes of guiding the preparation and review of the 2011 biennial report to ensure its utility to state agencies.
 - Working one-on-one with land-holding agencies to update the 1988/1991 state properties surveys through field verification and updating of records to reflect demolitions, surplused property and acquisitions.
 - Creating a methodology and cost for updating the existing state-wide survey and producing overview studies of cultural landscapes and archaeological sites, pending availability of funding.
 - Developing a Time Crime PowerPoint presentation which will highlight the damage done to archaeological resources on state-owned properties by illegal artifact collecting. The program will be posted on DHR website and made available to sister agencies.
- Continue to play a leadership role in preparing for the transfer of Fort Monroe to state ownership in 2011.
 - Work with the Governor and General Assembly to improve the tools available for public agencies in the stewardship of state-owned properties:
 - Request the Governor to issue an Executive Order encouraging registration of state-owned properties.
 - Request the Governor to issue an Executive Order that complements EO48 and requires maintenance and rehabilitation of historic assets as a model of sustainable and green leadership.
 - Work with Governor to institute annual Governor's award for outstanding state stewardship.

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Unless otherwise noted, all photos from the Archives Collection of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Appendix A

Text of § 10.1-2202.3

- A. *In order to consider the broad public interest and protect the financial investment in state-owned historic assets, the Department shall develop, on a biennial basis, a report on the stewardship of state-owned properties. The report shall include, but not be limited to, a priority list of the Commonwealth's most significant state-owned properties that are eligible for but not designated on the Virginia Landmarks Register pursuant to § 10.1-2206.1. The report shall also provide a priority list of significant state-owned properties, designated on or eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register, which are threatened with the loss of historic integrity or functionality. In developing the report, the Department shall, in addition to significance and threat, take into account other public interest considerations associated with landmark designation and the provision of proper and maintenance of property. These considerations shall include: (i) potential financial consequences to the Commonwealth associated with failure to care for and maintain property, (ii) significant public educational potential, (iii) significant tourism opportunities, and (iv) community values and comments. The report shall be forwarded to all affected state agencies, including institutions of higher learning, the Governor, the Secretary of Administration, the Secretary of Natural Resources, the Secretary of Finance, and the General Assembly. All agencies of the Commonwealth shall assist and support the development of the report by providing information and access to property as may be requested.*
- B. *Each agency that owns property included in the report required by subsection A shall initiate consultation with the Department within 60 days of receipt of the report and make a good faith effort to reach a consensus decision on designation of an unlisted property and on the feasibility, advisability, and general manner of addressing property needs in the case of a threatened historic property.*
- C. *The Department shall prepare a biennial status report summarizing actions, decisions taken, and the condition of properties previously identified as priorities. The status report, which may be combined with the report required pursuant to subsection A, shall be forwarded to all affected state agencies, including institutions of higher learning, the Governor, the Secretary of Administration, the Secretary of Natural Resources, the Secretary of Finance, and the General Assembly.*
- D. *The reports required in subsections A and C shall be completed and distributed as required no later than May 1 of each odd-numbered year, so that information contained therein is available to the agencies, the Secretary of Finance, the Secretary of Administration, and the Governor, as well as the General Assembly, during budget preparation.*

Appendix B

State-Owned Historic Property Condition Inspection Checklist

Property Inspected By (Name/Title/Address):

Date of Inspection: _____

Name of Property:

Address:

City/County:

State Agency that Manages the Property:

Contact Person (Name/Title/Address/Phone/Email):

DHR Survey Number: _____ DHR Project Number (If applicable): _____

Date Constructed (If known): _____

Date of Additions/Alterations: (If known/applicable):

Is Property Currently Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register? Yes No Unknown

If Yes, Date Listed: _____

Is Property Eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register? Yes No Unknown

Comments:

Purpose of Field Inspection:

Property Type (Please circle one): Building Structure Object Other: _____

I. Site

1. Describe setting: Urban Rural Suburban Other: _____

2. Is the site landscaped: Yes No Unknown/N.A.

3. Are vines, creepers or shrubs touching the building: Yes No Unknown/N.A.

4. Are there large tree limbs hanging over the building: Yes No Unknown/N.A.

5. Are there outbuildings associated with the property: Yes No Unknown/N.A.

If yes, how many: _____ Dates of their construction: _____

Describe condition of outbuildings: Good Fair Poor Unknown/N.A.

Are there plans to demolish any or all of the outbuildings: Yes No Unknown/N.A.

Are there plans to repair the outbuilding(s) in the future: Yes No Unknown/N.A.

If yes, describe the repairs (use continuation sheet if necessary):

6. Are there any known or potential problems associated with the site (e.g. poor drainage, development pressure, etc.): Yes No Unknown/N.A.

If yes, please describe (use continuation sheet if necessary):

7. Are there any plans to conduct any ground disturbing activity (e.g. trenching, facility construction, tree harvesting, etc.)? Yes No Unknown/N.A.

If yes, please describe (use continuation sheet if necessary):

II. Principal Building, Structure or Object

1. What is the overall condition of the roof? Good Fair Poor Unknown/N.A.

2. Is the roof damaged or deteriorated (e.g. missing shingles, leaks)? Yes No Unknown/N.A.

If yes, please describe the nature and extent of the damage/deterioration (use continuation sheet if necessary):

3. Are there plans to repair or replace the roof? Yes No Unknown/N.A.

If yes, please describe plans for roof repair/replacement (use continuation sheet if necessary):

4. Are the gutters and downspouts in good working order? Yes No Unknown/N.A.

If no, please describe the problem (use continuation sheet if necessary):

5. What is the overall condition of the building? Good Fair Poor Unknown/N.A.

6. Are there any structural or maintenance problems associated with the building?

(e.g. foundation settling, water damage, deteriorated mortar joints, etc):

Yes No Unknown/N.A.

If yes, please describe the nature and extent of these problems (use continuation sheet if necessary):

7. Does the building appear to retain its original windows? Yes No Unknown/N.A.

8. Are there plans for any major repairs or improvements to the building? (e.g. replacement of windows, new additions, redesigning the interior spaces, etc.) YesNo Unknown/N.A.

If yes, please describe these plans (use continuation sheet if necessary):

9. Are there plans to demolish the building or parts thereof? Yes No Unknown/N.A.

10. Are there plans for a change in ownership, use or occupation of the building?
Yes No Unknown/N.A.

If yes, please describe (use continuation sheet if necessary):

** For further information, including DHR Identification Number and project number, if applicable, and whether a property is listed in the VLR, and if so, the date of listing, or whether a property has been evaluated for listing, check DHR's records. DHR's Archives are open to the public, Tues. through Fri. other than state holidays; information can also be obtained by contacting DHR's Archives at 804-367-2323, ext. 125.*

Appendix C

State-Owned Historic Property Inspection Form for Archaeological Resources

Property Inspected By (Name/Title/Address):

Date of Inspection: _____

Name of Property: _____

Address: _____

City/County: _____

State Agency that Manages the Property: _____

Contact Person (Name/Title/Address/Phone/Email): _____

DHR Archaeological Site Inventory Number(s): _____

DHR Project Number (If Applicable): _____

Is Property Currently Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register? Yes No Unknown

If Yes, Date Listed: _____

Is Property Eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register? Yes No Unknown

Comments: _____

Purpose of Field Inspection: _____

Summary of Fieldwork Conducted: _____

Condition of Archaeological Site(s) Examined: _____

Recommendations (Including Any Necessary Follow-Up):

Appendix D

List of Registered State-Owned Properties : Virginia Landmarks Register and/or National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark when noted with NHL

State Agency Abbreviations:

CWM-College of William and Mary
COV-Commonwealth of Virginia
DCR- Department of Conservation and Recreation
DGS- Department of General Services
DMHMRSAS- Department of Mental Health Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services
DHR- Department of Historic Resources
SMV-Science Museum of Virginia
UMW- University of Mary Washington
UVA-University of Virginia
VDOT- Virginia Department of Transportation
VCU/MCV- Virginia Commonwealth University/Medical College of Virginia Campus
VIMS- Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences
VMI- Virginia Military Institute
VMRC- Virginia Marine Resources Commission
VPISU-Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
VSDB- Virginia School for Deaf and Blind
VSU- Virginia State University

Multiple Property Documents (statewide context): Virginia Civilian Conservation Corps State Parks-DCR

Cities

City of Charlottesville

Barringer Mansion-UVA
George Rogers Clark Sculpture-UVA
Memorial Gymnasium-UVA
Monroe Hill-UVA
Montebello-UVA
Morea -UVA
Sunnyside-UVA

City of Fredericksburg

Brompton-UMW
James Monroe Law Office-UMW

City of Hampton

Fort Wool, Hampton COV

City of Lexington

Barracks, Virginia Military Institute (also **NHL**)-VMI
Virginia Military Institute Historic District (also **NHL**)-VMI

City of Richmond

Beers House-VCU/MCV
Bell Tower -DGS
Benjamin Watkins Leigh House-VCU/MCV
Broad Street Station (Science Museum of Virginia)-SMV
Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital-VDOT
City Hall, Old (also **NHL**)- DGS
Confederate Memorial Chapel-VMFA
Egyptian Building (also **NHL**)-VCU/MCV
First African Baptist Church, Old-VCU/MCV
First Baptist Church, Old -VCU/MCV
George Washington Equestrian Statue (Capitol Square)-DGS
Grant House (Sheltering Arms Hospital)-VCU/MCV
Governor's Mansion (Executive Mansion, Virginia Governor's Mansion) (also **NHL**)-DGS
Home for Needy Confederate Women-VFMA
Hunt-Sitterding House-VCU
James Monroe Tomb (also **NHL**)-DGS
Morson's Row-DGS
Planters National Bank-DGS
Richmond Academy of Medicine-VCU/MCV
Robert E. Lee Monument-DGS
Scott House, Richmond VCU
Virginia Department of Highways Building-VDOT
Virginia State Capitol (also **NHL**)-DGS
Virginia State Library, Old (Patrick Henry Building)-DGS
Virginia State Library/Oliver Hill Building (State Finance Building)-DGS
Virginia War Memorial Carillon -DGS

City of Staunton

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind-VSDB

City of Virginia Beach

Seashore State Park (First Landing)-DCR

City of Williamsburg

Wren Building, College of William and Mary (also **NHL**)-CWM

Counties

Albemarle County

The Aviator (statue)-UVA
Birdwood-UVA
Brooks Hall, University of Virginia-UVA
Carr's Hill (UVA President's House)-UVA
Clark Hall, Clark Memorial Hall-UVA
Highland (Ash Lawn)-CWM
McCormick Observatory-UVA
Rotunda, University of Virginia (also **NHL**)-UVA
University of Virginia Historic District (also **NHL**)-UVA

Alleghany County

Humpback Bridge-VDOT
Douthat State Park Historic District-DCR

Amelia County

Saylor's Creek Battlefield-DCR

Appomattox County

Appomattox River Bridge-VDOT
Holliday Lake State Park-DCR

Arlington County

Arlington Memorial Bridge-VDOT

Augusta County

Valley Railroad Stone Bridge-VDOT

Botetourt County

Phoenix Bridge-VDOT

Brunswick County

Gholson Bridge-VDOT

Charlotte County

Clarkton Bridge-VDOT
Mulberry Hill-DCR

Chesterfield County

Azurest South-VSU
Bridge at Falling Creek-VDOT
Old President's House-VSU
Vawter Hall, Virginia State University-VSU

Clarke County

Blandy Experimental Farm-UVA
Clermont-DHR

Cumberland County

Bear Creek Lake State Park-DCR
Charles Irving Thornton Tombstone-DOF
High Bridge-DCR
Oak Hill-DOF
Trenton-DOF

Fairfax County

Gunston Hall (also NHL)-COV
Taft Archaeological Site at Mason's Neck -DCR

Fauquier County

Mt. Bleak – Sky Farm (Sky Meadows State Park)-DCR

Gloucester County

Gloucester Point Archaeological District-VIMS

Halifax County

Staunton River Bridge Fortification at Fort Hill -DCR
Staunton River State Park –DCR

James City County

Croaker Landing Archaeological Site-DCR

Loudoun County

Broad Run Bridge and Toll House-VDOT
Catoctin Creek BridgeWaterford-VDOT
Goose Creek Stone Bridge-VDOT
Little River Turnpike Bridge-VDOT

Mecklenburg County

Elm Hill Archaeological Site- DGIF
Occoneechee Plantation Archaeological Site- DCR

Montgomery County

Bowstring Truss Bridge-VDOT
Kentland Farm Historic and Archaeological District-VPISU
Solitude-VPISU

Page County

Page County Bridge No. 1990 (Overall Bridge)-VDOT

Patrick County

Fairy Stone State Park –DCR
Reynolds Homestead-VPISU

Prince Edward County

Twin Lakes State Park -DCR

Prince William County

Freestone Point Confederate Battery, Leesylvania State Park-DCR
Leesylvania Archaeological Site, Leesylvania State Park- DCR

Pulaski County

Haven Howe House at Claytor Lake State Park -DCR

Rockbridge County

Cyrus McCormick Farm and Workshop (also NHL)-VPISU
Goshen Land Company Bridge-VDOT

Rockingham County

Linville Creek Bridge-VDOT

Shenandoah County

Meems Bottom Covered Bridge-VDOT
New Market Battlefield Park-VMI

Smyth County

Henderson Building, Southwestern State Hospital-DMHMRSAS
Hungry Mother State Park-DCR

Surry County

Chippokes Plantation-DCR
Chippokes Plantation Historic District (Chippokes State Park)

Stafford County

Belmont (Gari Melcher Home)-(also NHL)-UMW

Westmoreland County

Westmoreland State Park -DCR

Wythe County

Shot Tower-DCR

York County

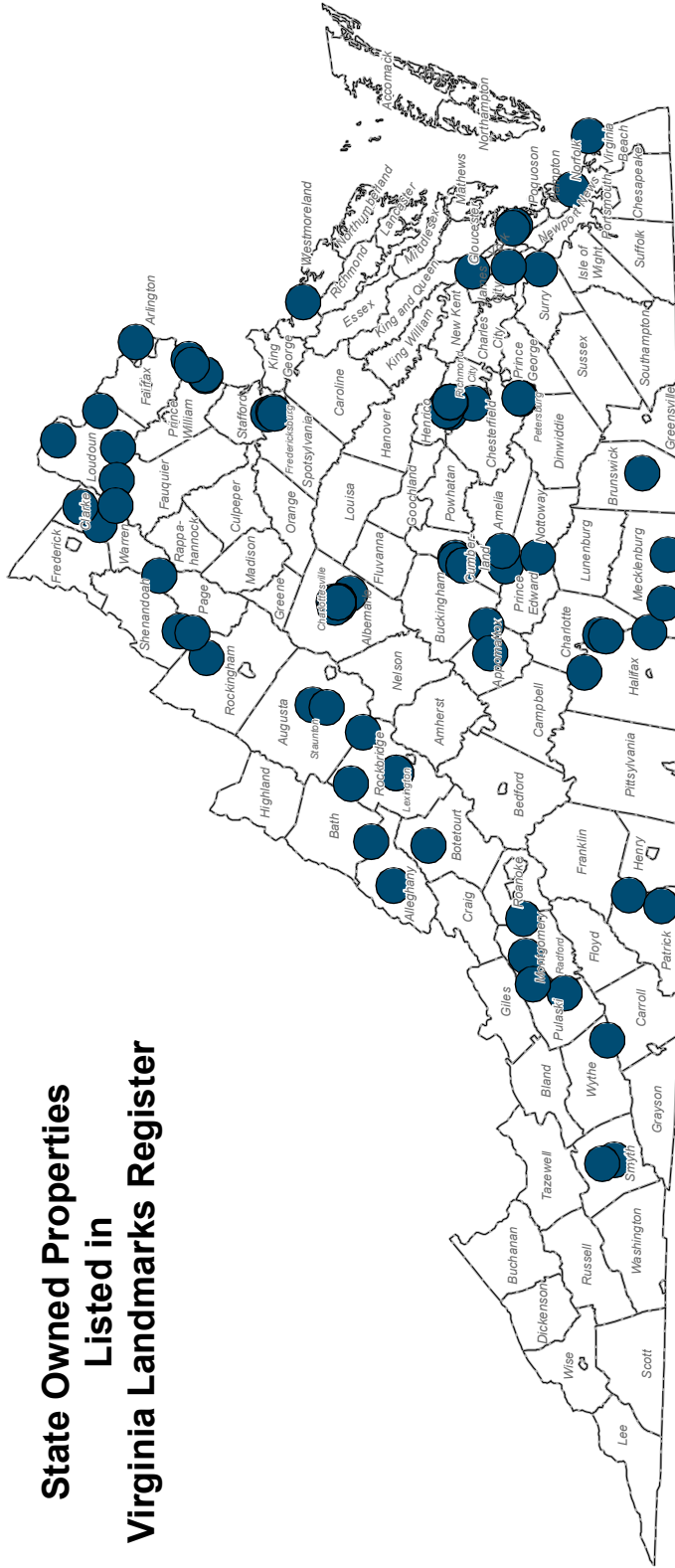
Yorktown Shipwrecks Maritime Archeological Site-VMRC

The Following Historic Districts Contain Significant Individual or high concentrations of State Owned Properties:

Boulevard Historic District, City of Richmond- VMFA
Fan Area Historic District, City of Richmond-VCU
Monroe Park Historic District, City of Richmond-VCU
Rugby Road University Corner Historic District, City of Charlottesville-UVA
West Franklin Street Historic District, City of Richmond-VCU



State Owned Properties Listed in Virginia Landmarks Register



0 10 20 30 40
Miles

The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.

Sources: VDHR 2009
Created by: K. Hostettler

Date: 1 May, 2009

Appendix E: Archaeology Stewardship: Recommendations for State Agencies

Our knowledge of the Commonwealth of Virginia is enriched by archaeological evidence of at least 15,000 years of human habitation. From the stone tool debris left by the land's earliest people to the remains of Cold War military training facilities, the depth and breadth of Virginia's archaeological heritage is truly stunning. As the agency responsible for the stewardship of these sites, DHR is uniquely situated to help state agencies learn about and take ownership of this legacy. Our philosophy is that Virginia's archaeological properties -- and the cultural, social and scientific information they contain -- belong to Virginia's citizens. As a state agency, it is our responsibility to ensure that archaeological properties are identified, protected, and preserved on their behalf.

Archaeological stewardship is not conducted in a vacuum. Rather, it is a cooperative effort between diverse interests, including federal, state and local government agencies, professional and avocational archaeologists, landowners, developers, historical societies and other interest groups. It is departmental policy that sites of archaeological significance (meaning those sites that meet the Criteria for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register) should be left in place if at all possible. Protection can be passive, such as recording the location on land and planning maps or placing sites under deed restriction. Active measures can involve installing fencing or locked gates, or even burying the site to prevent disturbance. Preservation in place is not always feasible, however. In cases where disturbance is unavoidable or a site is in imminent danger, DHR will work with state agencies to develop a plan for careful excavation. The information recovered through such excavation is then made available through our Archives, and often through local libraries and historical societies, in the form of maps, photographs, and written reports.

DHR's archaeologists work in several program areas, including federal and state environmental review, historic preservation easements, artifact curation, and community services. This allows us an opportunity to work with a wide variety of individuals, organizations, and interest groups. Department archaeologists have assisted private landowners to locate historic cemeteries, identify and protect archaeological sites, and learn more about the artifacts that they might find while plowing agricultural fields or building a new garage. We help people to place important properties under permanent protective easements, and assist federal and state agencies to meet their obligations toward identification and treatment of historic properties. Education is a large part of our job as well, and we meet that challenge by speaking to historical societies and other interest groups, lecturing in high school and college classes, and holding field schools around Virginia to teach people how archaeologists excavate sites. DHR has already completed one field school this year, and plans at least two others in the late summer and early fall. Archaeologists in our regional offices will also pursue multiple field surveys and excavations over the next several months, adding more important data to our archives and allowing us to better understand Virginia's past.

One of the great advantages to this public outreach is that it often results in a realization that processes designed to protect one type of resource can often be altered to include archaeological properties. For example, one of DHR's archaeologists was recently contacted by a Department of Conservation and Recreation staff member involved in placing a property under a natural resources conservation easement. In conversations with the property owner, she had learned that the property contained a large archaeological site. The owner insisted that this site be protected, but the conservation easement contained no appropriate terms. She contacted one of DHR's archaeologists, who soon realized that this important site had somehow never been correctly identified in our Department's archives. Although it was originally identified and excavated in the 1950s, DHR had a total of three possible locations for the site and no idea which one was correct. DCR was able to provide accurate maps, allowing us to finally record the site in its actual location. Working together, DCR and DHR not only developed a document that would protect both natural and historical resources, but solved a mystery more than 50 years in the making.

Appendix F - DHR Directory of Staff Assigned to Assist State Agencies

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221
(804) 367-2323
www.dhr.virginia.gov

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, Director/SHPO

DHR Staff Resources for State Agencies:

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Quatro Hubbard
Archivist & Historian/ Resource Information Division
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Project Review Archaeologist
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Project Review Architectural Historian
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Susan Smead
Project Review Architectural Historian/Survey and Planning Cost Share Program Manager
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Susan.smead@dhr.virginia.gov

Marc Wagner
Resource Information Director/National Register Contact
Resource Information Division
(804) 367-2323 ext. 115
Marc.wagner@dhr.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Regional Offices

Richmond/Capital Region Office
DHR Central Office, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, 23221
Ann Andrus, Director
(804) 367-2323 ext. 133
Ann.andrus@dhr.virginia.gov

Roanoke Region Preservation Office
1030 Penmar Avenue, Roanoke, 24013
John Kern, Director
(540) 857-7585
John.kern@dhr.virginia.gov

Northern Region Preservation Office
P.O. Box 519, 5357 Main Street, Stephens City, 22655
David Edwards, Director
(540) 868-7030
David.edwards@dhr.virginia.gov

Tidewater Region Preservation Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way (2nd Floor), Newport News, 23608
Randy Turner, Director
(757) 886-2815
Randolph.turner@dhr.virginia.gov

Appendix G – List of Consulting State Agencies

Over the past two years, DHR has consulted with many state agencies, including:

Department of Conservation and Recreation

- State Parks
- Division of Natural History

Department of Corrections

Department of Education

Department of Environmental Quality

Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

Department of General Services

- Bureau of Facilities Management
- Capitol Square Preservation Commission
- Division of Engineering and Buildings

Department of Transportation

Gunston Hall

James Madison University

The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation

Longwood University

Science Museum of Virginia

University of Virginia

Virginia Commonwealth University

Virginia Community College System

Virginia Military Institute

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind (Staunton)

Virginia State University