



Biennial Report on the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties May 1, 2015

Prepared by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources



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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

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May 1, 2015

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

It is with great pleasure that the Department of Historic Resources presents the fifth biennial report regarding the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties as required by *Code of Virginia* § 10.1-2202.3.

It is my hope that you and other readers will find the report useful, informative and inspiring. The Department has attempted to balance the duty and benefits regarding responsible stewardship with the challenging realities facing agencies which own historic real estate.

As the following report proudly demonstrates, over the past two years, the Department has successfully partnered with many state agencies, resulting in impressive preservation successes despite the financial challenges that we all have shared. There are numerous and excellent examples of agencies taking their stewardship responsibilities seriously regarding historic properties under their control. The preservation of the Commonwealth's history is directly tied to heritage tourism, a key industry for a state so richly blessed with historic battlefields, neighborhoods, buildings and sites.

The most important component of the report is its recommendations for the coming two years. Each agency that owns real property included in the 2015 priority lists is required to initiate consultation with the Department within 60 days of receipt of the report. The Department looks forward to hearing from, as well as assisting, these agencies to meet the spirit of the preservation goals as outlined in this report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Julie V. Langan".

Julie V. Langan
Director

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Preface

In 2006, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 462 adding § 10.1-2202.3 (see Appendix A) 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 two reports to be completed consist of:

(1) Priority lists:

- A priority list of the Commonwealth's most historically 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 VLR, which are threatened with the loss of historic integrity or functionality; and

(2) A biennial status report summarizing actions, decisions, and the condition of properties previously identified as priorities.

Consistent with prior reports, the 2015 report combines both the priority lists and the status report in a single document. It is now streamlined to be more concise and easily referenced; guidance and reference materials previously included, have been posted along with the report to the DHR website's State Stewardship webpage: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/StateStewardship/Index.htm>. This change opens access to a wider range of users, as well as facilitates updating information.

The Department must, in addition to historic 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 associated with failure to care for and maintain property;
- Potential for significant public education and cultural appreciation;
- 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 2015 priority lists (pages 42-49) must initiate consultation with DHR within 60 days of receipt of the report for the purpose of initiating discussion of how these 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 properly addressing the needs of threatened historic properties.

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Executive Summary

As the nation prepares to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the national preservation program in 2016, this report provides the Commonwealth an opportunity to look over our shoulders at past accomplishments and challenges, as well as a chance to look forward to new opportunities. In the past two years, notable milestones were reached:

- June 4, 2013, the Commonwealth signed the deed for the return of portions of Fort Monroe from the Army. Many stakeholders worked steadily to stabilize and upgrade the historic property, but also prepare it for its next iteration as a National Monument managed by the National Park Service.
- April 9, 2015 marked the 150th anniversary of the end of the Civil War and the conclusion of a four-year commemoration led by the Governor's Sesquicentennial Commission. This statewide commemoration resulted in hundreds of events, thousands of visitors, and a tremendous effort on the part of Federal and state agencies and private-sector partners to conserve and preserve historically sensitive battlefield lands.

The future brings inevitable change; however, with proper planning, any negative impacts from these changes on historic resources can be minimized. The rising tide of climate change poses significant threats to coastal resources and now is the perfect time for state agencies to assess these threats to historic properties. The management of state-owned historic properties should be integrated into an agency's strategic and master plans so that adequate consideration may be given to those resources in the face of a natural disaster or other threat.

While DHR recognizes that the lingering effects of the economic downturn continue to challenge the budgets of state agencies and their ability to invest in the maintenance of their historic properties, short-term needs should not override stewardship responsibilities. Preservation should be viewed as a long-term investment. Reinvestment in the Commonwealth's historic buildings is both environmentally sustainable and energy efficient, requiring fewer natural resources and resulting in less waste. Working with agencies to foster a better understanding of the environmental and economic benefits of good stewardship will remain a high priority for DHR.

Finally, as the Commonwealth looks to the future, it remains critical that we recognize and celebrate Virginia's historic resources. DHR continues to recommend that state agencies pursue listing of their significant properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register so that these resources can be recorded for the education and enjoyment of all. Only three additional state-owned properties were listed during the past two years, bringing the total of state-owned listings to 123.

The Commonwealth is unlikely to be in a financial position to pursue all of the recommendations contained in this stewardship report; however, we invite our fellow state agencies to join in the celebration of DHR's 50th birthday by recognizing the value of their historic resources, taking steps to preserve and utilize them, and maintaining the legacy entrusted to them by the public.

In addition to the content mandated by Senate Bill 462 adding § 10.1-2202.3, this report includes sections on DHR's own initiatives to promote stewardship as well as case studies of exemplary state stewardship by other agencies.

This fifth biennial report reaffirms that:

- The Commonwealth's real estate holdings include a rich and diverse collection of historically significant properties, some of national and international importance.
- The entire Commonwealth benefits when leaders understand that preservation makes good environmental as well as good economic sense and is key to conserving energy. This understanding on the part of state agencies 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. This should be addressed through strategic additions to the Virginia Landmarks Register.
- The seat of state government—the area surrounding the State Capitol—includes buildings that together contribute to a tangible identity of state government. It is appropriate that, as a collection, this historic district be documented and honored through inclusion on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
- DHR’s existing inventory and assessment of historic state-owned properties is so out of date as to be of limited use. The inadequacy of the information impedes DHR’s ability to administer its own programs, assist other state agencies, and for those agencies to fully understand and take into account the historic resources in their control.
- The transfer of portions of Fort Monroe to the National Park Service for use as a designated National Monument and the continued management and sustainable redevelopment of this nationally-significant property by the Fort Monroe Authority must remain one of the Commonwealth’s most important stewardship priorities.
- Institutions of higher education need to model better stewardship by taking their historic resources into account when preparing master plans and should celebrate their register-eligible properties through listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or state highway markers, both of which are effective tools for educating the public about Virginia’s rich history and promotion of tourism.
- State agencies should seek meeting energy efficiency and sustainability goals through best-preservation practices. Despite assumptions to the contrary, stewardship is very often the most cost-effective investment of scarce resources. At a time when we all must make every dollar count, the act of reinvesting and recycling our historic buildings is both environmentally sustainable and economically prudent.

New Dominion Virginia, Architectural Style Guide



For Use with Historic Resources Survey & V-CRIS

Prepared by Melina Bezirdjian and Lena Sweeten McDonald
National & State Register Program

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

In 2014 DHR’s historic registers program staff created an online guide to Virginia’s built environment from post-World War II (1946) through the end of the Cold War (1991). The architectural guide is useful for evaluating historic resources associated with this period. State property managers, citizens, representatives of local governments, historical societies, and other organizations can use the guide to survey architectural resources from a pivotal period in the Commonwealth’s history. (PDF: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/NewDominion/NewDomStylGdeApril2014Version.pdf>.)

Planning for the Next Fifty Years

In 2016, the nation will mark the 50th anniversary of preservation's most important piece of legislation—the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Signed by President Lyndon Johnson in October 1966, the law formally recognized historic preservation as an important policy of the United States. Through a national preservation program and systems of procedural protection, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) works to identify and preserve America's cultural and historic resources. That same year, the General Assembly created the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, now the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and enabled legislation which established the sentiment that Virginia's landmarks are inseparably linked with the Commonwealth's sense of place, environmental quality, and economic health. As we reflect on these two key pieces of national and state legislation and the ensuing accomplishments the laws enabled during the last fifty years, we also look ahead to the next fifty years and plan for preservation in the next generation.

Importantly, the NHPA does not mandate preservation; rather, it expresses a general policy of supporting and encouraging the preservation of historic resources for present and future generations. This general policy, however, has had a profound impact on the country as millions of buildings, monuments, and landscapes that tell the powerful stories of our shared history—our struggles as well as our triumphs—have been saved and adapted for educational, scenic, and commercial use. In Virginia alone, the NHPA prompted the creation of preservation programs that have resulted in:

- State and federal rehabilitation tax credits, which added **\$3.9 billion** to local economies, created more than **31,000 jobs**, and generated **\$133 million** in state and local tax revenues;
- More than **580 historic preservation easements** to date on over **38,000 acres** of land;
- **33** Certified Local Governments and **25** Virginia Main Street communities, which promote viable communities through revitalization resulting in new businesses and jobs; and
- More than **225,000** recorded historic resources, of which approximately **3,000** are now listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The NHPA's impact on Virginia communities over the last fifty years is evident, but its impact reached state agencies as well. Today, 123 state-owned historic resources are registered and garner attention nationwide through education, rehabilitation, and tourism. The Commonwealth has already declared its policy *to conserve, develop, and utilize its natural resources, its public lands, and its historical sites and buildings*. Unfortunately, many state agencies are unaware of the benefits preservation can provide for their core missions.

As the rest of the nation looks back on how preservation has shaped its communities, and what challenges lie ahead for preservation in the next fifty years, DHR has taken this same approach towards the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties. The following topics highlight the Commonwealth's greatest challenges for state historic properties in the 21st century and how to address them to ensure that these important resources remain for the next generation. Each topic is discussed later in more detail herein.

Climate Change and Preparedness

Recent trends reveal that the threat of climate change to coastal and tidal communities is imminent. Sea level rise threatens the underpinnings of the Commonwealth's history at an ever-increasing rate. A study by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science recommends that the Commonwealth prepare for a 1.5-foot sea level rise over the next twenty to fifty years but also warns that sea levels may rise as much as three feet by 2065. Such a rise would certainly erode and inundate hundreds of known archaeological sites and endanger equal numbers of coastal historic proper-

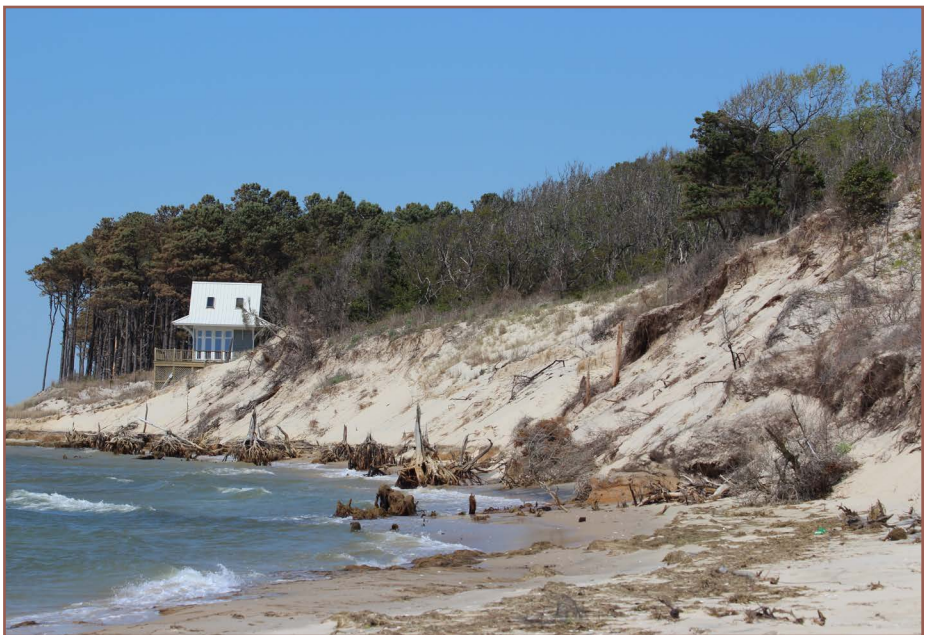
ties that represent the earliest foundations of Virginia. Rising sea levels along with an increase in the frequency and severity of catastrophic weather events have already significantly affected historic properties in the Commonwealth, most critically along the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Response to a changing climate can be both proactive and reactive. Reducing the state's greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on fossil fuels has been and will continue to be a priority for the Commonwealth's leadership. In the effort to slow climate change, Governor McAuliffe's Executive Order 31 directs state agencies to pursue efficient measures to reduce energy consumption and cost, as well as to lower carbon emissions. Whenever practicable, however, state agencies should consider efficiency measures that are sensitive to the historic significance of their buildings and consider repairing materials instead of using modern, more resource-intensive replacements.

Prior planning for natural disasters will also aid in relieving the effects of climate change and promoting resiliency within our agencies and communities. State agencies, through their strategic and emergency plans, should take into account the historic resources under their control and seek DHR's guidance on appropriate measures to minimize and mitigate the impacts of climate change and other natural disasters. For example, Accomack, Northampton, and Matthews counties are conducting shoreline archaeological surveys underwritten by a grant from the National Park Service (administered by DHR) provided to address damage sustained during Hurricane Sandy. These surveys will record sites that may soon be lost and also offer an assessment of the impacts from sea level rise and erosion on coastal sites. Under the same National Park Service grant, Chippokes Plantation State Park is developing a Cultural Resources Hurricane Emergency Plan which will guide disaster planning, preparation, and recovery through an updated inventory of historic and cultural resources, a network of preservation professionals, and an emergency response plan.

Preservation Management Plans

State agencies managing large campuses or building complexes are often required to develop Master Plans to provide a framework for growth. Among the Commonwealth's university and college system, competition for enrollment is fierce; meanwhile, correctional and health care facilities strive to improve the security and care for their patients. Unfortunately, historic resources are often sacrificed at the expense of expansion, aggressive renovation, and a misunderstanding of historic materials, including the inherent sustainability of older building systems. Some state agencies aren't even aware of the listed landmarks within their care, and adopt Master Plans that call for their removal. Without a better understanding of these resources, how can the Commonwealth achieve conservation of important historic sites and buildings?



Shoreline erosion along the Chesapeake Bay on Virginia's Eastern Shore. (Photo: DHR)

By integrating preservation into the master planning process, state agencies are better positioned to account for their historic resources, assess their value to their core missions, and effectively guide change on their campuses and complexes. A preservation component to a Master Plan simply recognizes the presence of historic resources and establishes a strategy to address them in future planning decisions whether it be through demolition, rehabilitation, or preservation; however, in order to plan for change, an agency must first account for what historic resources it owns and/or manages.

DHR maintains an inventory of historic resources in the Commonwealth to help state agencies identify what, if any, historic resources are located on their property. For specifically state-owned properties, a comprehensive inventory across many agencies was initiated in 1988 to document as many state-owned properties with historic and cultural significance as possible. Known as the *State Survey of Historic Properties*, these inventories provide a wealth of historic context behind Virginia's state hospital system, correctional centers, and college and university system, at minimum. Unfortunately, after more than 25 years, the *State Survey of Historic Properties* is outdated and inaccurate when applied to current building stock in the Commonwealth. By updating their historic resources inventories and integrating preservation into the respective Master Plans of various agencies, the Commonwealth can ensure that it remains a national preservation leader; moreover, it sets a precedent for other states to follow.

Current Economic Climate

Over the past two years, the Commonwealth has struggled to model good maintenance stewardship during a time of economic challenge. It is a sobering reality that due to budget reductions brought about by the economic downturn in recent years, many state agencies have understandably been forced to defer maintenance and make decisions based on the short-term bottom line. Basic and essential maintenance is underfunded and the needs of too many state-owned landmarks are unmet, resulting in leaking roofs, damaged features, structural failure, and eventually, demolition by neglect.

As properties age, it is expected that building systems will deteriorate; therefore, it is vital that appropriate maintenance is performed. As it is the Commonwealth's policy to conserve our historical sites and buildings, state agencies

should secure maintenance budgets for listed landmarks under their care. Whether stabilizing a property for future use, renovating for a new use, or rehabilitating for an existing use, by following basic treatment principles, a historic property can maintain its historical association and meet the needs of mission requirements and future development goals.



The Work Activities Building No. 11 at Central State Hospital. Budget constraints on many agencies leave little funding for routine maintenance or stabilization of vacant buildings. (Photo: DHR)

Case Study for Planning Success: Fort Monroe

Constructed between 1817 and 1834, Fort Monroe is a national treasure. A legacy of the War of 1812, it was built after the war to bolster the young nation's coastal defenses. During the Civil War, Fort Monroe, under Union control throughout the war, became known as "Freedom's Fort" after Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler decreed that runaway slaves who sought refuge there were "contrabands of war." The first three freedom-seekers that escaped from Confederate service are known to history as Frank Baker, James Townsend and Sheppard Mallory. Eventually, as many as 7,000 formerly enslaved persons resided in "contraband camps" in the vicinity of the fort. After the war, Confederate President Jefferson Davis was imprisoned for a time at the installation.



When the Army announced in 2005 that it would deactivate the fort, its future preservation as a unique and nationally significant landmark became a focal point for the Commonwealth, the City of Hampton, and a variety of local citizens groups and state organizations. With the Army's departure in 2011, most of Fort Monroe was slated to revert to the Commonwealth under the terms of the 1830s deeds. That same year, President Obama designated Fort Monroe as a National Monument. The Fort Monroe Authority (FMA) began leasing properties from the Army in 2010 and 2011 in advance of property transfer and the Army first conveyed property to the Commonwealth in June 2013, when some of the reversionary land was accepted by Governor Robert McDonnell.

The Army's deactivation of Fort Monroe was subject to Section 106 of the NHPA which encouraged proper protection of the fort's historic character as part of the transfer from Federal control. The Army, National Park Service (NPS), Commonwealth, DHR, and 29 other Federal, state, and local government authorities and interested parties entered into a Programmatic Agreement (PA) that set forth principles and processes to ensure the appropriate stewardship of Fort Monroe after its transfer to the Commonwealth and to guide context-sensitive redevelopment where suitable. The Army, FMA, and the NPS, in consultation with DHR, have updated the National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark nominations for the property to create an expanded inventory of the significant buildings and archaeological sites and to facilitate their proper management.

As the Commonwealth prepares to transfer portions of Fort Monroe to the NPS for the National Monument, the principles and processes set forth in the PA are extended through a series of cooperative management agreements and agreed upon standards and guidelines for the treatment of the Fort's significant properties. Continuity of commitment to the preservation of Fort Monroe from the Army to the Commonwealth to the NPS and future property owners solidifies our shared obligation to protect this irreplaceable resource and to maintain it for the enjoyment of generations to come. Through the vision and planning of many, Fort Monroe will continue to be a prized asset of the Commonwealth, a source of regional economic development, and a destination of international heritage and recreational visitors for the next 50 years-- and beyond.

Fort Monroe is recognized as a national treasure, though its story is incomplete without realizing its close relationship with another fort directly across the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay—Fort Wool. Originally named Fort Calhoun for John C. Calhoun, the fort was built to maintain crossfire with Fort Monroe thereby protecting the entrance to the harbor. Construction began in 1819 to create a 15-acre artificial island on which the fort stands; however, a sinking foundation halted work for long periods of time.

During the 1830s, President Jackson established a summer cottage on the island, which was later used by President Tyler. Robert E. Lee also helped in construction efforts while he was stationed at Fort Monroe. By the Civil War, when the fort's name changed to honor General John E. Wool, it became essential to the Union as its fire power, combined with Fort Monroe, swept the channel from Old Point Comfort to Confederate-controlled Norfolk.

Following the Civil War, Fort Wool was not garrisoned; however, construction continued under renewed threats from the Spanish-American War in the early twentieth century, and the fort was reactivated during both World Wars as part of the harbor defense system. During WWI, a net stretched between Fort Monroe and Fort Wool to prevent enemy submarines from entering Hampton Roads, and construction continued during WWII. Fort Wool was abandoned by the military in 1953, and just like Fort Monroe, it reverted back to the Commonwealth under the terms of the 1812 deed. Since that time, it has sat vacant just off the south island of the Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel. Today, Fort Wool is owned by the Department of Conservation and Recreation and is leased to the City of Hampton, and managed by the Hampton History Museum.



Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1969, Fort Wool is a visible landmark to those entering the southern end of the Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel. Like Fort Monroe, it is an important asset of the Commonwealth and the nation, a unique site that tells the history of American coastal fortifications following the War of 1812 through World War II. Regrettably, Fort Wool continues to sink and deteriorate as a result of water, wind, and neglect. It is in dire need of emergency stabilization, and if action is not taken immediately, the damage may be irreversible. For example, the World War II-era Observation Tower is failing and on the verge of collapse; meanwhile, the fort's nineteenth century casemates may buckle without braces to help support the weight of the heavy masonry.

For years, the City of Hampton and the Commonwealth have grappled with an appropriate solution for Fort Wool; however, the recent success of the preservation of Fort Monroe should help strengthen the case for the preservation of Fort Wool. There is an excellent opportunity for tourism as both forts are inextricably linked. Fort Wool already receives over 15,000 visitors per year, a number that could be greatly increased if preservation was prioritized at the fort and programmatically applied over time, as is the case at Fort Monroe. Once stabilized, a long term plan for preservation and interpretation could map out the future for this unique landmark ensuring its story remains for generations.

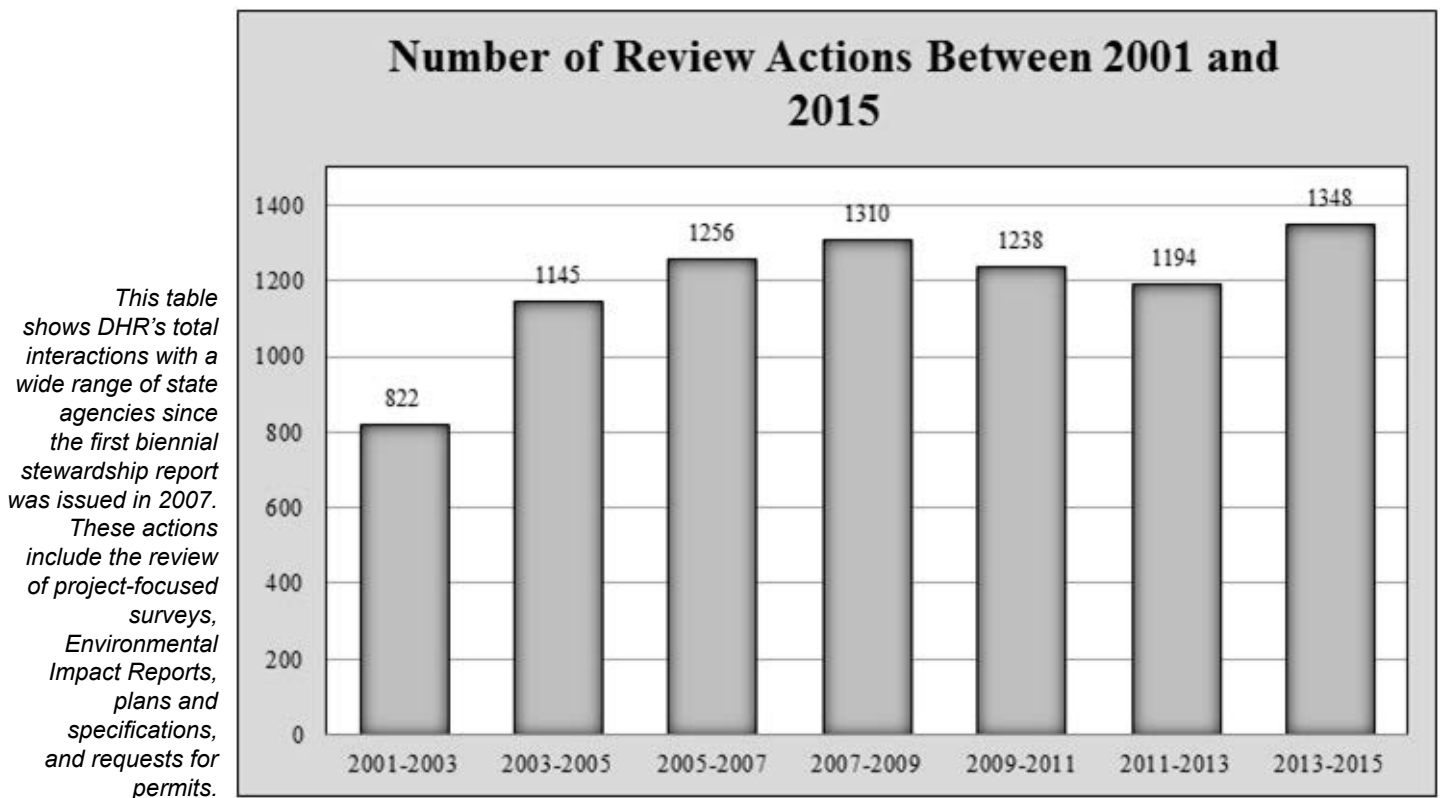
DHR Initiatives to Promote Stewardship

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) takes seriously its responsibility to work collaboratively with its sister agencies and makes it a priority to serve as a readily available resource. When interacting with other agencies, DHR encourages them to identify, evaluate, and assess the condition of, and develop proper treatment plans for, their historic properties. Included among the many resources that DHR offers is a skilled professional staff of architects, architectural historians, and archaeologists, as well as a curator and a materials conservator, all of whom are 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 individuals responsible for the management and care of historic properties.

DHR's Archives and Library contains a wealth of information beneficial to other state agencies. Its holdings include an extensive collection of survey reports, technical manuals, and reference materials on a wide range of historic preservation issues that are freely available to state agencies, as well as survey files and a Geographic Information System (GIS)-supported database of historic properties.

In an effort to promote good stewardship, and in addition to those items included in the 2013 report as recommendations and referenced later in this report, DHR has:

- Encouraged state agencies with register-eligible properties to list them on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR). From March 2013 to April 2015, this effort has resulted in three state-owned properties being listed in the VLR along with a highway marker within a VDOT right-of-way. Nominations for another three state-owned properties are slated for presentation to the Board of Historic Resources in June 2015.
- Encouraged state agencies to responsibly manage historic properties and archaeological sites under their control, and to meaningfully incorporate these properties into their plans, ideally early in the planning and budget process.
- Responded to 1,348 requests for review from state agencies between April 1, 2013 and April 1, 2015, provid-





DHR conservator Katherine Ridgway tests specimens for arsenic recently donated to the Virginia Museum of Natural History. (Photo: DHR)

ing comments on potential impacts to significant historic resources and guidance on how to best preserve and treat historic properties under their control. These review requests include the consideration of project-focused surveys, Environmental Impact Reports, plans, specifications and dispositions of surplus property, and technical assistance regarding such issues as Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility.

- Expanded the use of DHR's Electronic Project Information Exchange (ePIX) system for the review of state projects. The system allows state agencies (and our federal partners) to submit projects for review electronically and enables DHR to review projects more efficiently. ePIX, currently under further refinements and enhancements, is considered a model nationwide.
- Issued 33 permits for archaeological investigations on state lands between April 1, 2013 and April 1, 2015. 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 given exclusive right and privilege to conduct field investigations on state lands, but may grant those privileges to others through the issuance of a Permit to Conduct Archaeological Investigations on State-Controlled Land. The permit process requires that DHR evaluate the justification and methodology for the investigation to ensure public benefit, as well as a plan for the proper curation of any artifacts. DHR also reviews the qualifications of the person(s) conducting the work to ensure that field investigations are conducted under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Archaeological field investigations on state land are appropriate as part of the assessment of potential impacts from proposed construction projects, historic interpretation, or ongoing academic research projects.
- Continued to provide technical assistance to DEQ on the development of guidance documents in support of its permit-by-rule regulations for renewable energy projects, balancing historic preservation goals with the energy needs of the Commonwealth.
- Provided assistance to state colleges and universities such as the College of William and Mary, Longwood University, James Madison University, and the University of Mary Washington, and agencies such as the Virginia



DHR staff conducting a cemetery workshop in May 2014 in Harrisonburg's Woodbine Cemetery. (Photo: DHR)

Department of Transportation, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, and the Virginia Outdoors Foundation regarding treatment of old and/or historic cemeteries and the discovery of human remains.

- Conducted, with sponsorship from Preservation Virginia and local organizations, Cemetery Conservation and Documentation workshops throughout the state, with more planned for the future. These workshops provide lectures and hands-on experience covering burial laws, cemetery conservation, resource recording, research, and interpretation. While many of our participants have been members of the general public, we have also reached state employees from several agencies, including the Department of Conservation and Recreation, Department of Forestry, State Parks personnel, and the University of Mary Washington.
- Offered by way of DHR's conservator technical assistance on a variety of conservation issues to multiple state agencies. Highlights include assisting the Virginia Museum of Natural History in testing a recent donation of preserved animal specimens for arsenic and other toxic materials; assisted a James Madison University professor with questions about the effects of acid rain and cleaning agents on historic stone funerary markers, and assisted Hampton University officials with questions about appropriate treatment of a campus monument.
- DHR's curator met with cultural resources management staff at Fort Pickett to provide advice regarding the treatment and long-term curation of historic artifacts associated with the facility.
- Hosted numerous training opportunities in collaboration with the National Preservation Institute, on a wide range of preservation topics, to which state agency facility managers were invited. With the exception of VDOT, participation among most state agencies was very low.
- Met one-on-one with colleges and universities—including Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Tech, Virginia State University, University of Mary Washington, College of William and Mary, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Longwood University—to review overall plans, specific projects and discuss impacts to historic resources. DHR's State Archaeologist also met with educators at Longwood University to discuss the university's Archaeology Program.

- Supported the opportunity for DHR staff to pursue LEED accreditation so that we might better serve our state partners. In late 2013, one staff person passed the accreditation exam for the LEED Green Associate credential, created by the Green Building Certification Institute (GBCI). The credential denotes basic knowledge of green design, construction, and operations.
- Worked collaboratively with the Clermont Foundation and its Board of Trustees to manage and maintain this 361-acre property owned by DHR. The Clermont Foundation, with whom DHR has a management agreement, has recently completed a five-year plan for treatment, use, and interpretation of the property. DHR's northern region archaeologist oversaw the development of an archaeological management plan for the site, and he, the State Archaeologist, and Director of DHR's Review and Compliance Division are members of the Foundation's Archaeological Advisory Committee. With assistance from a National Park Service grant, Clermont has begun a project to stabilize a slave quarter damaged by Hurricane Sandy.
- Continued to work with Virginia Tech at the university's Kentland Farm, a historic plantation that is part of Virginia Tech's 3,200-acre agricultural science facility. DHR's western region archaeologist developed a public archaeology program for the farm that is designed to raise awareness of the property's long multicultural and multiethnic history. The public archaeology program has become a featured highlight of Virginia Tech's annual Kentland Community Heritage Festival and, over the past two years, has interpreted Kentland's archaeological significance to over 700 festival visitors through on-site interpretation and multimedia presentations. Over the past two years, DHR staff has helped to design events in collaboration with local descendants of Kentland's nineteenth century enslaved community, including a program to relocate an unmarked slave cemetery and another to focus on archaeological excavation of a domestic quarter. Events in 2015 will include public archaeology sessions involving Virginia Tech students, members of the Monacan Indian Nation's Youth Group, and local volunteers.



Kentland Farm, Virginia Tech:

Left: Jean Eaves, a descendant of the 19th-century enslaved community at Kentland Farm, excavates at the archaeological site of a former slave/servant's quarters.

Bottom Left: Descendants at a dedication of the slave cemetery at Kentland Farm.

Below: DHR Western Region archaeologist Tom Klatka uses a trowel to define the edges of a grave shaft in the slave cemetery. (Photos: DHR)



Archaeologists and volunteers conduct excavations during a field school at Savage Neck, a prehistoric archaeological site along the Chesapeake Bay in Northampton County. DHR annually co-sponsors field schools. (Photo: Courtesy Bert Wendell, Jr.)



- Conducted a field school at Savage Neck in Accomack County, in cooperation with the Archaeological Society of Virginia and local volunteers, which focused on an inundated Late Prehistoric occupation site and that followed strict guidelines set by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries for the protection of the endangered tiger beetle. DHR also conducted a field school at the Eastville Courthouse in Southampton County in cooperation with the Archaeological Society of Virginia and U.S. Forest Service. Similar to field school efforts in 2014, 2015 field schools will focus on sites threatened by sea level rise, and will be held in cooperation with local, state, and federal authorities and attract volunteers from across the Mid-Atlantic.
- DHR's State Archaeologist worked with the Virginia Institute for Marine Studies to develop a grant application and design plan for stabilization of the shoreline at Werowocomoco, an archaeological site representing the seventeenth century center of the Powhatan Confederacy and property currently protected by a conservation easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources.
- DHR's State Archaeologist worked with the Department of Conservation and Recreation's Natural Areas division to address a historic burial eroding from the shoreline at Parkers Marsh Natural Area.
- Realizing that its existing database of historic properties was built using now-obsolete software and technology,

DHR made the necessary but nonetheless difficult decision to replace it with a new state-of-the-art system. VCRIS (Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System) launched successfully on September 18, 2013. VDOT, a heavy user of the current database and a partner in its development over ten years ago, contributed to the cost of developing the new system.

- Developed a special section of its website devoted to state stewardship with the goal of agencies being able to easily access frequently updated information and guidance regarding historic preservation, including lists of registered state-owned properties (<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/StateStewardship/Index.htm>). This web page has been extremely successful in communicating general preservation knowledge and basic DHR application procedures to state agencies.
- Participated in DCR's efforts to update the 2013 Virginia Outdoor Plan to ensure that historic resources and their stewardship was well-represented. DHR staff collaborated with DCR staff in preparing an overview on Historic Resources and Cultural Landscapes as well as a series of regional recommendations on historic resources. DHR staff is currently involved in 2015 revisions to the plan.
- Partnered with the University of Mary Washington and the Germanna Foundation to place an historic preservation and conservation easement over approximately 62 acres of property containing the archaeological remains of the eighteenth century Fort Germanna and the Enchanted Castle, home of Governor Alexander Spotswood. DHR has an on-going stewardship role on behalf of the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, which holds the easement protecting the property in perpetuity.



A volunteer sifts soil during the May 2013 Archaeological Field School in Eastville, Northampton County. The county's third courthouse, built in 1730, is shown in the background, on the right. DHR annually co-sponsors field schools. (Photo: DHR)

Models of Exemplary State Stewardship

During the past two years, several agencies have acted determinedly in their preservation efforts despite budget and staffing reductions. They serve as role models for how to incorporate good stewardship into planning and project implementation. The following list of examples, not intended to be all-inclusive, represents the breadth and variety of preservation stewardship achievements.

Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services (DBHDS)

- DBHDS was quick to notify DHR when the VLR/NRHP-listed Chapel at Central State Hospital was rapidly deteriorating as a result of Hurricane Irene damage, coupled with a dwindling maintenance budget. DBHDS proactively attempted to find a structural solution for this important building by commissioning a historic structure and feasibility report; however, on May 15, 2014, it was too late when the Chapel collapsed—with no injuries, thankfully. DBHDS worked carefully with DHR on useful mitigation to create a plan for future projects and development at Central State Hospital. Through an MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) executed in December 2014, DBHDS agreed to draft a mini-Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital that addresses future construction and property sale. The Plan will be developed in various phases as funding allows.



The Main Administration Building, constructed 1918, at Piedmont Geriatric Hospital. (Photo: DHR)

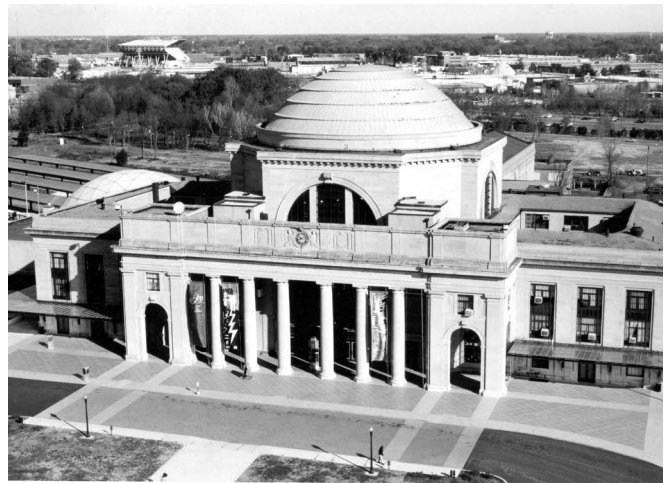
- In January 2015, DBHDS completed the final re-survey of the Piedmont Geriatric Hospital with updated VLR/NRHP boundaries for the nationally significant historic district in Nottoway County. An excellent first step, this inventory of the existing historic resources at the hospital can efficiently address impacts to those resources in future planning.
- Building No. 15 at the Piedmont Geriatric Hospital is individually eligible for listing in the VLR/NRHP; it also contributes to the Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Historic District. Using the results from the updated state survey DBHDS conducted, an architect carefully used the *Standards* in consultation with DHR to rehabilitate this 1939 hospital building.

Science Museum of Virginia (SMV)

- In early 2014, SMV invited DHR to participate in drafting Signage Guidelines for Donors to the museum. SMV

wanted to ensure that any signage policies would meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* and asked DHR to participate, review, and comment on the draft policy.

- In May 2014, SMV worked closely with DHR on the rehabilitation of the Main Concourse, previously altered with an inappropriate mezzanine level that obscured historic features. SMV's architect conducted historic research to determine the layout and window configuration historically used in the concourse wing of the 1919 Neoclassical Train Station, a landmark on Broad Street in Richmond.
- In December 2012, SMV initiated consultation with DHR regarding the construction of their New Event Center to the rear of the former Broad Street Station, which is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Through diligent correspondence and meetings to update DHR, SMV and DHR executed an MOU in June 2013 to resolve the adverse impact incurred by the demolition of the facility's one-time Steam Plant. As part of this agreement, SMV agreed to intensively document the Steam Plant, to allow DHR to review the design of the New Event Center, to conduct oral history project revolving around the public's connection to the Broad Street Station, and to create a walking tour of the SMV campus.
- In July 2014, SMV invited stakeholders in the Richmond community to view initial concepts for its Master Plan. SMV took into account the historic significance of its property, and held a Design Charette, that revealed the results for comment at the July 2014 presentation.



The former Broad Street station in Richmond; a Neoclassical building constructed in 1919, it now houses the Science Museum of Virginia. (Photo: DHR)

Clermont

- In September, 2013, the Foundation completed a Historic Structure Report on the principal historic buildings at Clermont, providing a complete architectural, construction, and social history, plus documentation and recommendations for stabilization and treatment. An animated video showing the evolving stages of construction from 1755 to 1970 was made to illustrate the historical development of the buildings.
- Acting on recommendations of the Clermont Archaeological Survey Plan, 2012-2017, the Clermont Foundation completed a detailed topographic survey of the main curtilage to facilitate ongoing archaeological survey and testing within the core of the site.



Clermont Farm in Clarke County. (Photo: DHR)

- The Foundation, in consultation with DHR staff, replaced with appropriate materials the porch roof on one of the historic tenant houses.
- The Foundation and DHR drafted a Memorandum of Understanding to formally establish an Archaeological Advisory Committee and a process for the committee to review projects proposed by the Foundation so as to assess potential impacts to archaeological resources; this will ensure that archaeological work conducted at the property meets all applicable standards and guidelines.
- In March 2015, the Foundation was awarded a Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Grant from the National Park Service, administered by DHR, for the stabilization of a slave quarter damaged during the natural disaster. The Foundation will do an archaeological study in advance of the project to ensure full consideration of impacts on possible archaeological resources.
- In March 2014, the Foundation launched a privately-funded new website devoted to the history, preservation activities, and agricultural program at Clermont (www.clermontfarm.org).

Virginia Tech



Lane Hall, Virginia Tech: Completed in 1888, it is among the first academic buildings constructed on the campus. (Photo: VT)

- Lane Hall, completed in 1888, was among the first academic buildings constructed on campus. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University agreed to list Lane Hall in the VLR as mitigation for demolition of other historic dormitories on the Upper Quad. In September 2014, Lane Hall was listed in the VLR and in the National Register in November.
- Virginia Tech initiated consultation early for rehabilitation and renovation projects for two contributing buildings on the Upper Quad Historic District, which is eligible for listing in the VLR/NRHP. Virginia Tech and its architects worked with DHR to ensure that both projects on Sandy Hall and the Liberal Arts Building met the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.
- Virginia Tech has been at the forefront using ePIX for the majority of their project submissions to DHR.

University of Mary Washington:

- Since 2011, UMW has been drafting a campus *Preservation Plan*, which entailed surveying and categorizing the historic buildings on campus into levels of significance. Each of the buildings deemed of highest significance to UMW will receive signage describing its history. DHR has reviewed drafts of the *Preservation Plan* and UMW invited DHR to tour and comment on the Grade Listings proposed in the *Preservation Plan*.
- Most notably, in their *Preservation Plan*, UMW has crafted a process for reviews of their historic resources on campus. This is the first of its kind for universities in the Commonwealth to effectively consider the impacts of development projects on historic campus resources. Once finalized, DHR hopes to use UMW's *Preservation Plan* as a model for other universities, colleges, and state complexes in the Commonwealth.



Trinkle Hall at the University of Mary Washington. (Photo: DHR)

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts:

- DHR assisted the VMFA with the listing of the Robinson House in the VLR and the NRHP in November and December 2013. Constructed circa 1855 as a private dwelling, the Robinson House later served as the commander's dwelling and headquarters of the Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1 for Confederate Veterans beginning in 1884. Listing the house in the state and national registers is a major success in honoring this very significant Richmond landmark.
- The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts has been diligent to include DHR on the rehabilitation and addition to the Robinson House. Frequently DHR has been invited to visit and review the proposed scope of work and the VMFA has been very responsive to DHR concerns. The final design was agreed upon in November 2014 and construction will likely begin very soon.
- VMFA has been very careful to request additional technical assistance from DHR for treatment approaches to the Confederate Memorial Chapel in order to install HVAC, repair siding, and restore the gold lettering on the interior.



The circa-1850s Robinson House on the campus of VMFA. (Photo: DHR)

The College of William and Mary



Brafferton Hall at the College of William and Mary. (Photo: DHR)

- In January 2015, retired historian Louise Kale at the College of William and Mary notified DHR that she was beginning to prepare a Virginia Landmarks and National Register nomination for the larger Colonial Revival campus at CWM. This is the first University in the Commonwealth in recent years to initiate register listing of its campus and it is a noteworthy honor to celebrate.
- In early 2012, the College of William and Mary (CWM) diligently kept DHR informed of its plans to rehabilitate Brafferton Hall. Initially only thought to be included within the proposed historic district for CWM, it was discovered that Brafferton Hall and the President's House are included in the VLR, NRHP, and NHL nomination for the directly adjacent Wren Building. CWM planned a sensitive rehabilitation of Brafferton Hall and completed a thorough archaeological investigation prior to the ground disturbance involved in the project. In October 2014, the CMW received an award from Preservation Virginia for the excellent rehabilitation efforts conducted at Brafferton Hall.
- CWM, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation completed numerous archaeological studies within the historic campus in support of projects.

Department of Conservation and Recreation:



The CCC-era Main Lodge and Dining Hall at Pocahontas State Park. (Photo: DHR)

- DCR staff worked with DHR's Register staff to complete a National Register nomination for Pocahontas State Park by assisting with field investigations, preparing GIS datasets, and conducting research. The nomination is slated for presentation to the Board of Historic Resources and State Review Board at their joint meeting in June 2015.
- DCR provided grant funds for field investigations and archival research sufficient to allow completion of a National Register nomination for the Staunton River Bridge Fortification, which was listed in the National Register in 2014. Furthermore, the Lexington Plantation archaeological site in Fairfax County was listed in the National Register in May 2013.
- DCR has expressed its interest in learning about Section 106, the federal regulation that governs consideration of historic resources by federal agencies, to improve the consultation process between DCR and its federal partners, DHR, and other consulting parties.

Status Report on 2013 Recommendations

The following properties, grouped thematically, were identified in the 2013 report as the highest priority for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR). These selections were made because their themes were either (1) the focus of public interest, (2) under-represented in the VLR, (3) the subject of tourism and education, and/or (4) threatened:

- Institutions of higher education;
- Properties associated with the recent past;
- Properties associated with the Civil War;
- Properties associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Many of these properties have been carried over from the three previous biennial reports from 2007 through 2011, which speaks to their level of historic significance. A table summarizing the status of properties carried over from previous reports is included in Appendices B and C.

Priority List of State-Owned Properties Recommended for Listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR)

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

University of Mary Washington Historic District:

- Location: Fredericksburg
Agency: University of Mary Washington (UMW)
Status: A majority of the campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as one of the

Commonwealth's early "normal" schools; it retains an excellent collection of early-to mid- twentieth-century Colonial Revival buildings. A campus architectural survey was completed by UMW students in 2007, but the results were never compiled into DHR's online archives database. Since 2013, DHR has worked with UMW on its Preservation Plan for the campus. UMW has developed a tiered grading system for its campus buildings: Grade I for a significant and intact building, and Grade IV for a modern and/or heavily altered building. As recent as January 2015, DHR visited the campus to review the grade listings with UMW staff. UMW is also updating boundaries for the historic district and a list of contributing contributing and non-contributing list within those adjusted boundaries.



The Upper Quad at Virginia Tech (Photo: VT)

Upper Quad, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University:

Location: Blacksburg
Agency: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, currently Virginia Tech (VT)

Status: The larger campus at the former Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University is eligible for listing in the VLR as one of Virginia's early land grant schools under the Morrill Act, and for its nearly uniform collection of collegiate Gothic-style campus architecture. In 2012, the oldest section of the campus – the Upper Quad – was also determined eligible for the VLR as a separate historic district. There has been no progress to date to list neither the larger VPISU campus nor the Upper Quad. The Administration has turned down DHR's recommendations for registration.

Lane Hall, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University:

Location: Blacksburg
Agency: VT
Status: Lane Hall was completed in 1888 and was among the first academic buildings

constructed on campus. The brick building features a central tower, false Mansard roof, segmental arched windows, a one-story front porch, and included when constructed plumbing for running hot and cold water, a first for student housing. Virginia Tech agreed to list Lane Hall in the VLR as mitigation for demolition of other historic dormitories on the Upper Quad, and in September 2014 it was listed in the VLR and in the National Register in November.

James Madison University Historic District:

Location: Harrisonburg
Agency: James Madison University (JMU)
Status: A draft nomination was prepared for a historic district that encompassed

the core bluestone campus area of JMU in 2006 but the district was never listed due to the objections by the University. Over the years, DHR's attempts to revisit the issue have been discouraged. In October 2012, DHR met with JMU's Director of Facilities Planning and Construction and discussed the idea of a Preservation Plan for the campus. The director welcomed the idea and DHR provided examples of preservation plans for other universities; however, there has been no follow up to listing the campus or developing a Preservation Plan.

College of William and Mary:

Location: Williamsburg
Agency: College of William and Mary (CWM)
Status: The area surrounding the Wren Building including Brafferton Hall, the

President's House, and the Sunken Garden, is listed as a National Historic Landmark, the highest recognition afforded to a historic property by the National Park Service. The larger campus, however, is one of the finest collections of Colonial Revival institutional buildings in the state, many of which were designed by Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson. For years, the CWM has rejected the idea of listing the larger Colonial Revival campus, yet in January 2015, DHR received notice from Louise Kale, retired historian at the College, that a nomination was being prepared for the larger campus. This is seen as a great success for honoring the twentieth-century history of the College of William and Mary.

Virginia State University Historic District:

Location: Ettrick
Agency: Virginia State University (VSU)
Status: The historic core of the campus is

eligible for listing in the VLR as it features work by the notable Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson; however, only three resources are listed on the campus—Azurest, Vawter Hall, and the President's House. DHR has repeatedly recommended registering this historic core as mitigation for recent demolitions on campus and in the adjacent, and also historic, Ettrick neighborhood. The University continues to decline registration of its historic campus, and is moving forward with a proposal to demolish nearly a quarter of its historic campus core.

Summerseat, Virginia State University,

Location: Ettrick
Agency: VSU
Status: Originally slated for demolition, VSU

agreed to spare Summerseat, a circa-1860 house that tradition says was used by a county judge during the summer months to hold court. With a raised basement and modest Italianate detailing, it is among the last dwellings left of the former Ettrick Historic District. Unfortunately, the building has been vacant for years and is under constant threat of vandalism. VSU has clearly stated that it has no use for the property and no funding for its maintenance. In late 2013, representatives of DHR, Preservation Virginia, VSU, and other community members met to discuss viable options to preserve Summerseat; registration was mentioned; however, efforts were more focused on immediate solutions to prevent demolition.



The President's House at Virginia State University. (Photo: DHR)



Summerseat, Virginia State University. (Photo: DHR)

University Cemetery, University of Virginia

Location: Charlottesville
Agency: University of Virginia (UVA)
Status: The University of Virginia Cemetery, including its adjacent Confederate

soldiers' section, is located on the corner of Alderman and McCormick Roads. Interments at University Cemetery, one of the oldest in Albemarle County, record the continuous history by the university community from 1828 through the present. In 2012, during an expansion to the cemetery, UVA discovered previously undocumented burials of what are thought to be enslaved African Americans who worked at the University. UVA has since incorporated and commemorated the discovered African American graves. Aided by archaeological study, UVA successfully implemented two cemetery expansions without further impact to archaeological deposits. There has been no progress to list the cemetery.

Kitty Foster Archaeological Site, University of Virginia

Location: Charlottesville
Agency: UVA
Status: Once part of a historic African-American neighborhood called Canada, the

Kitty Foster site is a rare and well-documented antebellum home site and graveyard associated with Kitty Foster, an African-American laundress and seamstress who worked at the University. Archaeology has been conducted and there is now an official memorial. In 2014, work on a nomination for the Kitty Foster Site began, but has not been completed as of March 2015.

PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE RECENT PAST

Campbell School of Architecture, University of Virginia

Location: Charlottesville
Agency: UVA
Priority:
Status: Constructed in 1970, Campbell Hall is

located northwest of the Lawn at the UVA. The building is a notable work of internationally-renowned architects Pietro Belluschi and Kenneth DeMay. An L-shaped building, constructed primarily of concrete, glass, and the University's trademark red brick, Campbell Hall reflects the architects' attempts to balance a mid-20th century Modern style and the Jeffersonian aesthetic used throughout the rest of the University's campus. In May 2013, a nomination was completed and ready for presentation to the Board of Historic Resources and the State Review Board. Unfortunately, the University's Board of Visitors chose to postpone the nomination indefinitely for unknown reasons.



*Campbell School of Architecture, University of Virginia.
(Photo: DHR)*

PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CIVIL WAR

Confederate Fortification Location, Chesapeake

Agency: Virginia Department of
Transportation (VDOT)

Status: Located adjacent to Joliff Road and
visible from the right-of-way, this

archaeological site is a square, earthen fortification built prior to October 1861, and abandoned about April 1863, to protect against Union activity along the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River. No battles were fought at the site; however, its significance is that it represents the larger defenses of Suffolk and Chesapeake. DHR would like to partner with VDOT to register the site and plan for its protection; however, there has been no movement to register the site in largely due to reductions in VDOT's cultural resources staff.

Staunton River Battlefield State Park:

Location: Randolph, Charlotte County

Agency: Department of Conservation and
Recreation (DCR)

Status: Staunton River Battlefield State Park
is a 300-acre Civil War site where 700

Confederate old men and boys held off an assault by 5,000 Union cavalry on a bridge of strategic importance to Gen. Lee's army, then under siege in Petersburg. The Staunton River Bridge Fortification was listed in the VLR in 2004; however, DCR elected not to pursue registration of the battlefield due to fragmented ownership of key portions. Instead, DCR provided grant funds to complete an updated nomination for the Staunton River Bridge Fortification, which was listed on the VLR in 2004 but stalled with listing on the National Register due to technical shortcomings. An updated nomination was added to the VLR and listed in the National Register in 2014.



(Photo: DCR)

**PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CIVILIAN
CONSERVATION CORPS**



A CCC-constructed cabin at Pocahontas State Park. (Photo: DHR)

Pocahontas State Park

Location: Chesterfield County
Agency: DCR
Status: Pocahontas State Park was designed and built in the 1930s

by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It started as a federal Recreation Demonstration Area and later became a state park. It is the site of DCR's Civilian Conservation Corps museum. The nomination for Pocahontas State Park is scheduled to be presented to the State Review Board and the Board of Historic Resources at their joint meeting in June 2015.

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

HISTORIC COLLEGE CAMPUS CORES & STADIUMS

Location: Statewide
Agency: Colleges and Universities
Status: The Commonwealth's colleges and universities are continuously competing for enrollment with the appeal of new and renovated facilities. Very often the historic campus buildings are the first projects scheduled for replacement or intensive renovations; a lack of maintenance has also permitted buildings to deteriorate until they are vacated or pose a safety risk. With a shift in funding priorities, maintenance budgets have been drastically cut or eliminated altogether at some schools, preventing routine upkeep for aging campus buildings. Declining maintenance is rendering many historic buildings a health and safety risk for students and a just cause for demolition.

Very often the historic campus buildings are the first projects scheduled for replacement or intensive renovations; a lack of maintenance has also permitted buildings to deteriorate until they are vacated or pose a safety risk. With a shift in funding priorities, maintenance budgets have been drastically cut or eliminated altogether at some schools, preventing routine upkeep for aging campus buildings. Declining maintenance is rendering many historic buildings a health and safety risk for students and a just cause for demolition.

**Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
(Virginia Tech):**

Location: Blacksburg
Agency: VT
Status: Virginia Tech is continuing a building campaign to update its facilities throughout the campus. Most recently, Brodie and Rasche Residence Halls (c. 1899 and 1904, respectively) were demolished on the Upper Quad to construct new dormitories,

Most recently, Brodie and Rasche Residence Halls (c. 1899 and 1904, respectively) were demolished on the Upper Quad to construct new dormitories,



Virginia Tech's former Brodie Hall, built in 1899, now demolished. (Photo: DHR)

and there are plans to replace the other residence halls. The characteristic campus core surrounding the Drill Field is also receiving renovations, though largely on the interior of buildings. VT has expressed its desire to create a uniform campus style of Hokie stone facades with Gothic details on the interior and exterior, regardless of the original campus design.

James Madison University Historic District:

Location: Harrisonburg

Agency: JMU

Status: There have been no major recent threats to the historic campus core as

proposed by JMU, yet DHR is not always afforded an opportunity to comment on projects or its Master Plan.

College of William and Mary:

Location: Williamsburg

Agency: CWM

Status: The College of William and Mary continues to renovate and build within

its Colonial Revival campus, and recently began work on a new, large addition and renovation to its historic 1935 Zable Stadium.

Virginia State University Historic District:

Location: Ettrick

Agency: VSU

Status: Virginia State University poses the biggest threat to the historic cam-

pus core of this historically significant college established in 1882. VSU is believed to be the first fully state-supported college for African-Americans in the U.S. The most recent Master Plan proposes demolishing nearly a quarter of the historic buildings, leaving open space for eventual redevelopment as funding allows. Ten of the eleven buildings proposed for demolition contribute to the proposed VSU Historic District and include the former President's House, built in 1939, and a variety of staff housing built between 1912 and 1935.

FORMER STATE HOSPITALS

Central State Hospital

Location: Dinwiddie County

Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services (DBHDS)

Status: Central State Hospital is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as among

the earliest institutions in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of African-American mental health. One individ-



The Chapel at Central State Hospital before the roof caved in.



The Chapel at Central State after the roof collapsed in 2014. (Photos: DHR)

ual building, the Chapel, was listed in the VLR and NRHP; however, a lack of maintenance resulted in the building's rapid deterioration and in May 2014, the brick Chapel collapsed. Due to neglect, another circa-1910 building was also demolished. Unfortunately, DBHDS has no funds to repair its buildings and many have been steadily deteriorating; therefore, many more buildings on this site may suffer the same fate. As mitigation for these demolitions, however, DBHDS agreed to develop a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital.

Piedmont Geriatric Hospital

Location: Nottoway County

Agency: (DBHDS)

Status: The Piedmont Geriatric Hospital is eligible for listing in the Virginia Land-

marks Register and the National Register of Historic Places for its significance as the first African-American tuberculosis sanatorium in Virginia, and may be the first such sanatorium in the U.S. as well. Some buildings remain vacant and are not being maintained; however, DBHDS recently completed an updated cultural resources survey of the entire hospital complex as mitigation for an earlier demolition project. The survey updated the National Register boundaries and inventoried the integrity of remaining buildings. This represents an excellent first step in preservation of this singular facility.



DeJarnette Sanatorium, Staunton.

DeJarnette Sanatorium/Children's Asylum

Location: Staunton

Agency: Frontier Culture Museum

Status: Constructed in 1932, the DeJarnette Sanatorium arose on a hillside outside

the City of Staunton as a special, private unit of Western State Hospital. It is the last of the large, residential-style mental hospitals in Virginia. Spared from demolition, the complex is vacant and has been deteriorating for years. Emergency repairs in 2009 helped stabilize some buildings, but a lack of routine maintenance will seal the building's fate through demolition by neglect. Owned by the Frontier Culture Museum, the land is a prime spot for development outside of Staunton along the highway.

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind

Location: Staunton and Hampton

Agency: VSDB

Status: Though there has been significant investment in new buildings for the

Staunton campus, the historic buildings are in dire need of maintenance. VSDB recently completed an excellent Rehabilitation Plan for the Main Hall and Chapel, the only two

VLR/NRHP-listed buildings on the campus. Unfortunately, the plan involved demolition of a contributing historic resource, the circa-1954 Battle Hall, which opened lots for parking. Most recently, a plan for comprehensive campus security, ADA, and other regulatory improvements was proposed; however, the plan is still under review. The buildings in Hampton that remain in state ownership are vacant and unmaintained.

HISTORIC CORRECTIONS FACILITIES

Location: Statewide
Agency: Department of Corrections (DOC)
Priority: James River and Powhatan
Correctional Facilities

Status: The Department of Corrections has been heavily hit by the economic downturn, reducing building maintenance to prioritize funding for inmates and security. DOC announced the closure of the Powhatan Correctional Facility in October 2014. While the facility has not been formally recommended eligible for listing in the VLR/NRHP, it is DHR's opinion that the complex holds historic significance and should be re-evaluated, especially in light of closure. The facility contains significant archaeological and architectural resources. As to James River Correctional Center, it is an eligible historic district. In July 2014, DOC requested permission to demolish 11 historic farm buildings at both of these facilities.

OTHER SITES:

Summerseat, Virginia State University

Location: Ettrick
Agency: VSU
Status: Originally slated for demolition,
Summerseat was spared by Virginia State

University. A circa-1860 house that tradition says was used by a county judge during the summer months to hold court, Summerseat features a raised basement and modest Italianate detailing; it is among the last dwellings standing of the former Ettrick Historic District. Unfortunately, the building has been vacant for years and is under constant threat of vandalism. VSU has clearly stated that it has no use for the property and no funding for its maintenance. In late 2013, representatives of DHR, Preservation Virginia, VSU, and other community members met to discuss viable options to preserve Summerseat. Registration was mentioned; however, efforts were more focused on immediate solutions to prevent demolition.



Summerseat in 2015. (Photo: DHR)



A slave cabin at Walnut Valley, Chippokes State Park, Surry County, is a contributing building to the Walnut Valley listing in the state and national registers. (Photo: DHR)

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 collaborate with DHR to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Status: Three state-owned properties have been registered in the past two years, bringing the total number of listings to approximately 123 resources: The recent three are DCR's Walnut Valley at Chippokes State Park in Surry County (2013), the VMFA's Robinson House in Richmond (2013), and Virginia Tech's Lane Hall in Blacksburg (2014).

- Consider on-going maintenance needs as high priorities in the 2014-2016 budget cycle.

Status: Carried over from previous budget cycles, continued tight funding made it difficult for state agencies to address the maintenance needs of priority properties. For some agencies, maintenance budgets were eliminated entirely further challenging the repair needs of listed landmarks.

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 state survey was completed. Colleges and universities should work with DHR to determine boundaries for eligible historic districts within their historic campus cores.

Status: Unfortunately, the cultural resource surveys for properties under state ownership are rarely updated unless required as mitigation for an adverse impact. Surveys are usually of individual buildings here and there and often based upon the need to mitigate demolition. A noteworthy example of stewardship, as mitigation for the demolition of several eligible buildings at Piedmont Geriatric Hospital in Nottoway County, DBHDS commissioned an update of the survey for the former African-American Tuberculosis Sanatorium,

which was completed in January 2015. Equally creditable, UMW is updating its boundaries for the UMW historic district as part of its Preservation Plan.

- Incorporate historic resource and district information into the development of a Preservation Plan that can serve as a complement to or integrated aspect of a Master Plan. Ideally, interested parties, such as local governments or concerned historic resource groups and DHR should be included in the development of the plan.

Status: In coordination with DHR, UMW has nearly completed its Preservation Plan. DHR visited the campus in early 2015 to review the Grade Listings proposed by UMW for each of their buildings. DBHDS also executed an Agreement to create a Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital as mitigation for the demolition of VLR/NRHP-listed Chapel and Work Activities Buildings. VCU continues to develop its Heritage Preservation Plan as a sub-component to its 2040 Master Plan. DHR has strongly encouraged VSU to include a Heritage Preservation sub-component with its Master Plan as mitigation for the demolition of nearly a quarter of its historic campus core; however, VSU has declined these recommendations.

- Designate one staff member in their planning or architect's or other appropriate offices to serve as a steward of historic resources and liaison with DHR. The staff liaison should take advantage of DHR's new online database—the Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System (VCRIS)—that went “live” in September 2013.

Status: UMW has fulfilled this recommendation as part of its Preservation Plan. DBHDS, Virginia Tech, and VMI continue to coordinate with DHR through their staff liaison. DHR has strongly recommended DGIF and DCR designate a Preservation liaison that can use VCRIS for projects involving historic resources.

- 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. For listed or eligible properties, DHR should be consulted early, prior to the capital outlay process, development of final plans or commencement of work. Ideally, DHR should receive preliminary drawings and later a complete set of working drawings for properties that are registered or determined eligible.



The Washington Equestrian Statue on Capitol Square.
(Photo: DHR)

Status: Recommended maintenance continues to be problematic due to limited resources. However, excellent examples of agencies meeting this goal include DGS's plan to rehabilitate the Washington Equestrian Statue and the Ninth Street Office Building, VMFA's request for DHR assistance to install HVAC in the Confederate Chapel, the Science Museum's invitation for DHR comments on their interior signage guidelines, and VSDB's invitation for DHR's comments on the rehabilitation of the Main Hall and Chapel. In each instance, the properties are listed or eligible for listing in the VLR, if not extremely significant, and the rehabilitation met the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards*.

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:
 - ◇ Assisting state agencies to list eligible properties in the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Status: Three (3) state-owned properties have been listed in the past two years: DCR's Walnut Valley at Chippokes State Park in Surry County (2013), the VMFA's Robinson House in Richmond (2013), and Virginia Tech's Lane Hall in Blacksburg (2014). For the June 2015 State Review Board meeting, nominations are being prepared for Pocahontas State Park, a boundary increase for the Tangier Island Historic District to include the site of Fort Albion, a submerged archaeological site in state waters, and the Department of Juvenile Justice's Barrett Juvenile Justice Center. DHR intends to continue working with UVA to complete the nomination for Campbell Hall, and to continue working with DCR to prepare a nomination for the Taskinas Plantation Site at York River State Park.

- ◇ Encouraging agencies to prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports and preservation master plans to guide stewardship.

Status: Currently, VMI and UVA have completed Preservation Plans; VCU is working on incorporating a historic preservation section into its 2040 Master Plan; UMW has nearly completed its first Preservation Plan; Longwood University has expressed interest in developing a Preservation Plan,

and DBHDS has agreed to prepare a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital as mitigation for a demolition project. Thus far, VSU has declined DHR's recommendations for a Preservation Plan as mitigation for a large demolition project on their historic campus.

- ◇ Offering training for targeted agencies on historic preservation issues such as *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, other issues concerning treatment and sustainability, and treatment of historic cemeteries.

Status: DHR has sponsored or co-sponsored numerous training opportunities that have been made available to state agencies responsible for the management of historic property.

- ◇ Developing a web-based "Best Practices" handbook for state agencies that, in addition to providing preservation guidance, would link to reference materials that includes "good, better, best" treatment guidance for state agencies.

Status: In 2013, a "Best Practices" webpage was developed under DHR's State Stewardship web section. Guidance specific to Building Maintenance, Green Preservation, and Archaeology has been offered in an easy format for state agencies to reference. The webpage has received an excellent response in the last two years from state agencies who use the documents for reference. This is the link for page: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/StateStewardship/Best-Practices.htm>.

- ◇ Improving communication with state agencies through the use of regular email communications.

Status: Agency-wide emails are limited to the promotion of training opportunities; however, many state agencies keep regular communication lines open notifying DHR of upcoming projects, damage reports, requests for technical assistance.

- ◇ Meeting with facilities managers in order to brief them on the purpose and goals of the reports. Special emphasis should be given to properties included in this report as high priority due to their historic significance and/or perceived threat.



The Work Activities Center at Central State Hospital. (Photo: DHR)



Eastern State Hospital in Williamsburg. A state historical highway marker erected in 2009 commemorates the institution as “the oldest psychiatric hospital in the United States.” The marker’s text adds that “It was established on 12 Oct. 1773, when Virginia was still a British colony, with the mission of treating and discharging the curable mentally ill. In 1841, under the leadership of John Minson Galt, the hospital initiated new reforms characterized as “moral management,” a self-directed form of rehabilitation that changed the social perception and treatment of mental illness in America.” (Photo: DHR)

Status: No agencies mentioned in the 2013 report contacted DHR within the required sixty days. Meetings have been held over the past two years with only some of the other agencies. Priority remains to be given to colleges and universities as development and expansion are the most prolific with these agencies.

- ◇ Offering Time Crime training sessions and online to educate agencies about the damage done to archaeological resources on state-owned properties by illegal artifact collecting.

Status: Elements of Time Crime have been incorporated in to DHR’s Cemetery Workshops as well as all presentations to Archeological Society of Virginia Chapters. DHR hopes to pursue this program when staff time and resources allow.

- ◇ Continuing to encourage DHR staff to pursue accreditation as LEED Green Associates. The credential denotes basic knowledge of green design, construction and operations.

Status: In December 2013, one DHR staff member was LEED certified.

- ◇ Partnering with land-holding state agencies to identify and evaluate their Civil War-related resources. Such resources could include, but are not limited to battlefields, cemeteries, and buildings used as headquarters, field hospitals, and so on.

Status: Wilderness Battlefield is located in Orange County along Route 3 and, in 2009, Walmart considered building a new store within the battlefield boundaries. In May 1864, at Battle of the Wilderness Union General Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate General Robert E. Lee met for the first time in what is considered one of the most decisive battles of the Civil War. In response to local opposition, Walmart agreed to build elsewhere and deeded their property within the battlefield to the DHR. DHR has recently entered into a cooperative management agreement with the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield for the property to preserve and maintain the landscape.

- ◇ Continuing to partner with the Smithsonian Institution and Game and Inland Fisheries to record highly significant archaeological sites on a barrier island off the Eastern Shore that are threatened by natural forces.

Status: Work continues with Dr. Darrin Lowery of the University of Delaware and the Smithsonian Institution in surveying and testing significance of archaeological resources on Mockhorn Island which is managed by DGIF. Sites of Paleoindian and early-seventeenth-century Contact Periods remain the focus of investigation. Currently, the research team is implementing a damage assessment of all known shoreline resources through a NPS grant program administered by DHR. It will include known sites on state lands managed by State Parks, DCR - Natural Areas, and Game and Inland Fisheries.

- ◇ Encouraging state agencies to use the state's highway marker program as a tool to celebrate the rich and diverse history of the Commonwealth, following the example of Eastern State Hospital which erected a marker in 2009.

Status: There have been no markers erected for state historic properties in the last two years.

- ◇ Encouraging state agencies to submit projects for review to DHR using the Electronic Project Information Exchange (ePIX) system that fully digitizes the review of both state projects.

Status: Certain agencies are proficient in utilizing ePIX and routinely submit projects for review using the system, most notably, VDOT and Virginia Tech. Other agencies are beginning to use the system on a regular basis such as VCU, UVA, and DCR.

- ◇ Encourage state agencies to utilize DHR's new online archive database – VCRIS – for recording their historic resources. VCRIS went live on September 18, 2013.

Status: Currently, there are nine state agencies with a VCRIS license.

- Continue to play a leadership role in the imminent transfer of Fort Monroe in 2013. Although the majority of the requirements included in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) that guides the transfer process are complete, some important deliverables are still pending. DHR recommends that provisions be made for the completion of these deliverables as soon as possible.

Status: DHR continues to play an important role under two management agreements: (1) the



Quarters 1 at Fort Monroe.



Quarters 17 at Fort Monroe.



Part of the casemate that forms the Stone Fort at Fort Monroe. (Photos: DHR)

2009 Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the transfer of Fort Monroe from the Army to the Commonwealth; and (2) the 2011 state-level Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among the principle state agencies with managerial and regulatory responsibilities for the property. DHR reviews project proposals and provides preservation treatment expertise to the Fort Monroe Authority (FMA) on their redevelopment efforts at the post. DHR has also worked intensively with FMA on the *Design Standards and Preservation Manual (Design Standards)* for the Fort. The *Design Standards* will serve as a guide for the Commonwealth and future partners on the treatment of historic architectural resources and archaeological sites at Fort Monroe, as well as to provide guidance for new construction within each Management Zone. Additionally, DHR, in cooperation with the Office of the Attorney General, has worked with FMA and the National Park Service (NPS) to facilitate the transfer of portions of Fort Monroe to the NPS for use as a National Monument.

DHR's Register staff worked with the Army to comprehensively update the National Register nomination for Fort Monroe and increase the boundaries of the historic district, which was approved by NPS in March 2015. A draft of the updated National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination has been submitted to DHR, but it is still under review before submittal to NPS. Efforts by DHR Register staff have ensured that three of the four properties on the post eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) have been listed to the NRHP.

- ◇ Chapel of the Centurion, Fort Monroe Hampton; VLR: 06-17-10/NRHP: 03-2011
- ◇ Quarters 1, Fort Monroe Hampton; VLR: 06-17-10/NRHP: 03-2011
- ◇ Quarters 17, Fort Monroe Hampton; VLR: 06-17-10/NRHP: 03-2011
- ◇ Stone Fort, Fort Monroe Hampton; VLR: 06-17-10. NRHP nomination still under review by U.S. Army Federal Preservation Officer.
- ◇ The Fort Monroe Historic District NRHP: 03-09-15
- ◇ The Fort Monroe Historic District NHL; draft is pending.

- Continue to manage and preserve Clermont, a 361-acre farm in Clarke County owned by DHR, utilizing best

preservation practices and collaborating with the Clermont Trust to achieve a self-sustaining operational model.

Status: DHR worked collaboratively with the Clermont Foundation and its Board of Trustees to recently complete a five-year plan for use and interpretation. DHR's northern region archaeologist oversaw the development of an archaeological management plan for the property, and he, the State Archaeologist, and Director of DHR's Review and Compliance Division are members of the Foundation's Archaeological Advisory Committee. Acting on recommendations of the *Clermont Archaeological Survey Plan, 2012-2017*, the Clermont Foundation completed a detailed topographic survey of the main curtilage to facilitate ongoing archaeological survey and testing within the core of the site. Furthermore, with assistance from a grant from the National Park Service, Clermont has begun a project to stabilize a slave quarter damaged by Hurricane Sandy.

- Continue to partner with VMRC on the protection of submerged underwater resources.

Status: VMRC provided transportation to the Uppards off the coast of Tangier Island so DHR could recover the burials submerged on state waters. VMRC also continues to notify DHR of underwater exploration permit requests and seek DHR's comments on these projects, which is an excellent start to addressing submerged archaeological resources.



Clermont Farm in Clarke County is a 361-acre research and training site in history, historic preservation, and agriculture, owned by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The farm and the Clermont Foundation were bequeathed to the people of Virginia by Elizabeth Rust Williams in 2004. (Photo: DHR)



Site of the now submerged Uppards Cemetery on Tangier Island where DHR archaeologists recovered exposed graves. (Photo: DHR)

Stewardship Recommendations for 2015-2017

DHR understands that tight state budgets will continue to influence the degree to which agencies will be able to invest in the maintenance and rehabilitation of state-owned historic resources. The following are DHR's recommendations for achievable goals that focus on the Commonwealth's most significant and/or urgent issues and priorities over the next two years. Though many of these goals can be accomplished for a modest cost or without any expenditure of funds, they could nonetheless have a significant impact and would remarkably enhance the Commonwealth's stewardship of those historic properties under its control.

Priority List of State-Owned Properties Recommended for Listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register

VIRGINIA'S CULTURAL DIVERSITY

There are many untold stories throughout Virginia's rich and diverse history that deserve to be honored. It is important to record a broad and representative sweep of the stories of the Commonwealth including those that reflect slavery, segregation, education, incarceration, and health care for African-Americans, women, and other groups that are underrepresented on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Awareness of these resources is increasing and with it, the expectation that the historic register will celebrate the full breadth of Virginia's resources.

Priority candidates for registration include:

Kitty Foster Archaeological Site

Location: Charlottesville

Agency: University of Virginia IT
Infrastructure Partnership

Priority: Once part of a historic African
American neighborhood called Can-

ada, the Kitty Foster site is a rare and well-documented antebellum home site and graveyard associated with Kitty Foster, an African-American laundress and seamstress who worked at the university. Archaeology has been conducted at the site and there is now an official memorial. In 2014, work on a nomination for the Kitty Foster Site began, and once it

is completed, it will document an important aspect of UVA's history that is currently little discussed in nominations for UVA resources.

Barrett Learning Center

Location: Hanover County
Agency: Department of Juvenile Justice
Priority: The Barrett Learning Center, originally the Industrial Home for

Wayward Colored Girls, was the last of the four juvenile correctional facilities to be established in Virginia during the early twentieth century. African American activist Janie Porter Barrett, the first superintendent of the school, was a pioneer in developing modern principles of rehabilitative care for juveniles. The Commonwealth of Virginia assumed control of the school in 1920, and it remained in use for various treatment programs until 2007. The complex is an excellent example of the juvenile reform movement for African-American girls in the United States.



The campus of Barret Learning Center in Hanover County. (Photo: DHR)

Virginia State University Historic District:

Location: Ettrick
Agency: Virginia State University
Priority: Virginia State University (originally the Virginia Normal and College Insti-

tute) was established in 1882, and is believed to be the first fully state-supported college for African-Americans in the United States. Until the integration of higher education, VSU was the only state-supported institution of higher education for African-Americans in Virginia. The campus represents the changing trends and philosophies concerning education for African-Americans in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.



The Guest House at Virginia State University. (Photo: DHR)

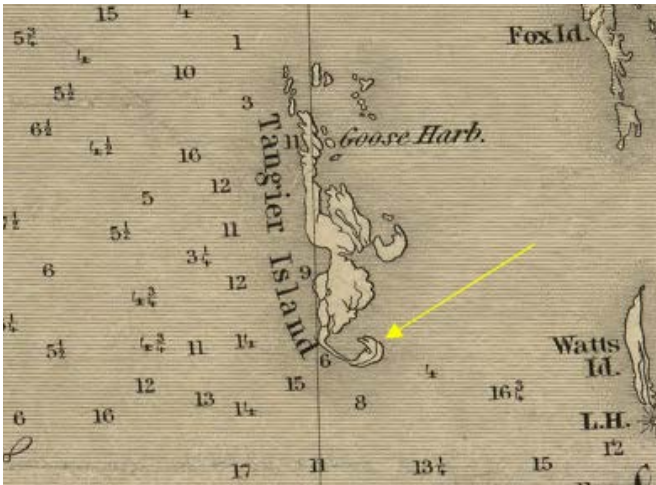
Summerseat

Location: Ettrick
Agency: Virginia State University
Priority: Located east of Chesterfield Avenue in Ettrick, this house features

a raised basement and an Italianate porch. It is rumored that the house was used in the summer for a court by the local magistrate; the upstairs served as a courtroom, while the basement served as a jail, hence the name "Summerseat." This property is the last remaining vestige of the African-American community of Ettrick.

UNDERWATER RESOURCES ON STATE LANDS

Priority candidate for registration includes:



This detail from an 1859 map of Virginia shows Tangier Island's most southern portion indicated by the yellow arrow) that is now submerged below the sea. It was the location of the British Fort Albion during the War of 1812.

Fort Albion

Location: Accomack County
Agency: Commonwealth of Virginia
Priority: The location of Fort Albion, a British fortification from the War of 1812, is a submerged site in the Chesapeake Bay, immediately off the coast of Tangier Island in territory owned by the Commonwealth. The British used Fort Albion as a recruitment and training site for escaped African-American slaves to join the Colonial Marines. This force played an important role in British actions against the Virginia state militia and the invasion of Washington, D.C.

PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE RECENT PAST

Frequently overlooked as unimportant or too modern to be deemed “historic,” mid-twentieth-century buildings are now receiving study and attention on the national level. In order for a property to be eligible for listing in the state or national registers, it must be at least 50 years old, which qualifies all properties constructed prior to 1963, to date. The post-World War II construction era resulted in the construction of numerous state-owned buildings scattered throughout the state. The G.I. Bill prompted universities to expand and state government to grow, resulting in a large building campaign of “modern” facilities beginning in the mid-twentieth century. The majority of mid-twentieth-century buildings in state ownership have never been surveyed, so the eligibility of only a handful of such buildings has yet to be considered.

Priority candidates for registration include:

UVA Campbell School of Architecture (1970)

Location: City of Charlottesville
Agency: University of Virginia
Priority: Built in 1970, the building is a notable work of internationally-renowned architect Pietro Belluschi. The national register nomination was prepared but pulled from the State Review Board agenda by the UVA Board of Visitors for an unknown reason.

Virginia War Memorial (1956)

Location: Richmond

Agency: Department of General Services

Priority: The World War I centennial commemoration is taking place from

2014 through November 2018, and listing the Virginia War Memorial, built in 1956, in the VLR and National Register would increase awareness of this exceptional monument.

Virginia Tech War Memorial Chapel (1951-1960)

Location: Blacksburg

Agency: Virginia Tech

Priority: Designed by Roy Fr. Larson and located on the western apex of the

Drill Field, the War Memorial Chapel is one of the most prominent landmarks on the campus. The lower level below grade contains the chapel, while the upper level contains Memorial Court, which displays eight sculptured Indiana limestone pylons, each with relief sculptures.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Headquarters (1957)

Location: 4010 West Broad Street, Richmond

Agency: Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

Priority: The building at 4010 West Broad is a good example of a late 1950s interpretation of the International and Modern styles.



*Virginia War Memorial in Richmond, constructed in 1956.
(Photo: DHR)*

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Carried over from each biennial report since 2007, this category of properties remains at the top of DHR's list of urgent priorities for register listing. The Commonwealth's state colleges and universities are remarkable not only for their distinctive architectural qualities, but also for their association with the history of education in Virginia. Historic campus cores range from exquisite examples of the Colonial Revival style to an iconic collection of bluestone exteriors. In addition to being some of the very first educational buildings in the country, these institutions highlight the education of women and African-Americans and their listing could honor this testament to Virginia's legacy as a leader in education.

Priority candidates for registration include:

University of Mary Washington Historic District:

Location: City of Fredericksburg

Agency: UMW

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University:

Location: Blacksburg

Agency: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University/Virginia Tech

James Madison University Historic District:

Location: City of Harrisonburg

Agency: James Madison University

College of William and Mary:

Location: City of Williamsburg

Agency: College of William & Mary

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

The most significant threats to historic resources include:

- Master Plans that fail to consider historic resources during expansion or reconstruction planning;
- Natural disasters;
- Decommissioning of state facilities;
- Reduced maintenance budgets; and
- Properties affected by projects that have been through the Capital Outlay process before the significance of affected resources has been evaluated and considered.

Priority landmarks currently under threat include some of the same properties that are high priority for registration:



Fort Wool. (Photo: DHR)

Fort Wool

Location: Island between Willoughby Spit and Old Point Comfort, Hampton

Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation

Threat: Fort Wool is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National

Register of Historic Places as a fifteen-acre island that was begun in 1819 as part of the elaborate coastal fortification plan (which included Fort Monroe) of George Graham, Secretary of War under James Madison. It played a significant role in the Civil War, and was reactivated during both World Wars as part of the harbor defense system. Deterioration from sea waters and winds, as well as a lack of maintenance funding is resulting in the fort's disintegration. The

fort remains a popular tourist attraction during the summer months in Hampton.

Summerseat

Location: Ettrick
Agency: Virginia State University
Threat: This dwelling is the last remaining vestige of the African-American

community of Ettrick, which has been demolished by VSU for their new Multi-Purpose Center. VSU has agreed not to demolish Summerseat, however, will not put any funds into the rehabilitation of the building to preserve it from demolition by neglect. Chesterfield County and the local historical society, as well as Preservation Virginia, are actively trying to find a way to preserve the unique dwelling; however, funding remains a serious challenge.

Morson's Row

Location: City of Richmond
Agency: Department of General Services
Threat: DGS began exterior rehabilitation work on these three

1853 bow-fronted Italianate row houses in 2010. This initial phase of the project primarily involved repairs to the roof and other areas intended to stop water infiltration which has damaged large portions of the interior. Unfortunately, DGS continues to lack project funding to properly address all interior and exterior rehabilitation improvements needed to bring Morson Row up to functional use for state offices and they are deteriorating rapidly.

Taskinas Plantation Site

Location: York River State Park,
James City County
Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation
Threat: The Taskinas Plantation Site is a major colonial-era historic archaeological site

with potential to provide important information about early settlement patterns and material culture associated with both enslaved and free populations. James City County is among the Tidewater counties in Virginia that face threats from sea level rise.



Taskinas Plantation Site, York River State Park. This colonial-era plantation site has potential to yield important archaeological information. (Photo: DHR)

FORMER STATE HOSPITALS

Central State Hospital

Location: Dinwiddie County
Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services

Threat: Central State Hospital is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as among the earliest institutions in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of African-American mental health. One individual building, the Chapel, was listed in the VLR and NRHP; however, a lack of maintenance allowed the building to deteriorate rapidly and in May 2014, the brick Chapel collapsed. Due to neglected maintenance, another circa-1910 building was also demolished. Unfortunately, DBHDS does not have the funds to repair its buildings and many have been quickly deteriorating, therefore many more buildings on this site may suffer this same fate. Furthermore, the property is to be subdivided and sold, which will put the contiguity of this important historic site at great risk.

DeJarnette Sanatorium/Children's Asylum

Location: City of Staunton
Agency: Frontier Culture Museum
Threat: Constructed in around 1932, this

complex of Georgian Revival buildings was spared from demolition, but their condition continues to decline. The Preservation Alliance of Virginia included DeJarnette in its Top 10 List of Endangered Historic Sites in Virginia in 2002. Emergency repairs in 2009 helped stabilize some of the buildings, but a lack of routine maintenance will seal the building's fate through demolition by neglect. Owned by the Frontier Culture Museum, the land is a prime spot for development outside of Staunton along the highway.

HISTORIC CORRECTIONS FACILITIES

James River Correctional Facility

Location: Goochland County
Agency: DOC
Threat: The complex contains identified

archaeological sites, but given its location along the James River, there is a high potential for unidentified prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and canal-related features. In July 2014, the DOC requested permission to demolish two historic farm buildings at this facility.

Powhatan Correctional Facility

Location: Powhatan County
Agency: DOC
Threat: The closure of the Powhatan Correctional Facility was announced

in October 2014. This facility has not been formally recommended eligible for listing in the VLR/NRHP; however, it is DHR's opinion that the facility holds historic significance and should be re-evaluated, especially in light of this recent threat. The facility contains significant archaeological and architectural resources. In July 2014, DOC requested permission to demolish nine historic farm buildings at this facility.



The circa-1857 Mule Barn at Powhatan Correctional Facility is eligible for listing on the registers and is under immediate threat of demolition. (Photo: DHR)

Virginia Correctional Facility for Women (VCCW)

Location: Goochland County
Agency: DOC
Threat: VCCW was established as the State Industrial Farm for Women in 1930,

and is significant as the state's first and only correctional facility for women and as a model facility for its type and period. DOC is proposing a very large renovation of the entire facility, which may diminish the historic character of this important and contributing piece to the Commonwealth's history of women.

Recommendations for 2015-2017

Despite the very real financial challenges facing the Commonwealth, responsible stewardship of historic resources is achievable using careful project planning.

Based on the requirements of § 10.1-2202.3 and the preceding discussion in this report, DHR suggests the following recommendations for 2015-2017:

The Governor should:

- Issue an Executive Order encouraging state agencies to participate in the Treasures initiative by registering historically significant state-owned properties;
- Institute an annual Governor's Award program for outstanding state stewardship;
- Encourage state agencies to celebrate the historic sites in their ownership by erecting historic highway markers for those sites of state-level importance, which supports tourism in the Commonwealth;

- Throughout 2016, celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Commonwealth's historic preservation program by encouraging agencies with historic properties and the general public to post photos on Facebook and Twitter with the #VA50;
- Encourage state agencies to explore long term leases and resident curator agreements for vacant state-owned buildings, thereby leveraging private investment in the rehabilitation and maintenance of under-utilized historic buildings;
- Direct all state agencies to proactively pursue energy efficiency measures and address deferred maintenance backlogs as outlined in Executive Order No. 31, with the goal of preservation and conservation.

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 collaborate with DHR to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
- Consider on-going maintenance needs as high priorities in the 2014-2016 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 state survey was completed. Colleges and universities should work with DHR to determine boundaries for eligible historic districts within their historic campus cores.
- Incorporate historic resource and district information into the development of a Preservation Plan that can serve as a complement to or integrated aspect of a Master Plan. Ideally, interested parties, such as local governments or concerned historic resource groups and DHR should be included in the development of the Plan.
- Designate one staff member in their planning or architect's or other appropriate offices to serve as a steward of historic resources and liaison with DHR. The staff liaison should take advantage of DHR's online database—the

Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System (VCRIS) that went “live” in September 2013.

- 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. For listed or eligible properties, DHR should be consulted early, prior to the capital outlay process, development of final plans or commencement of work. Ideally, DHR should receive preliminary drawings and later a complete set of working drawings for properties that are registered or determined eligible.
- Provide sufficient law enforcement and signage to protect significant and vulnerable archaeological sites.

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:
 - ◇ Assisting state agencies to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
 - ◇ Encouraging agencies to prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports and preservation master plans to guide stewardship.
 - ◇ Offering training for targeted agencies on historic preservation issues such as *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, or other issues concerning treatment, sustainability and historic cemeteries.
 - ◇ Meeting with facilities managers in order to brief them on the purpose and goals of the reports. Special emphasis should be given to properties included in the *2015 Biennial Report on the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties* as a high priority due to their historic significance or perceived threat.
 - ◇ Encouraging DHR staff to pursue accreditation as LEED Green Associates. The credential denotes basic knowledge of green design, construction and operations.
 - ◇ Partnering with land-holding state agencies to identify and evaluate their resources related to the Civil War, War of 1812, and American Revolution. Such resources could include, but are not limited to battlefields, cemeteries, and buildings used as headquarters, field hospitals, etc., during specific battles or campaigns.
 - ◇ Encouraging state agencies to use the state's highway marker program as a tool to celebrate the rich and diverse history of the Commonwealth.

- ◇ Encouraging state agencies to submit projects for review to DHR using the Electronic Project Information Exchange (ePIX) system that fully digitizes the review of state projects.
- ◇ Encouraging state agencies to utilize DHR's online archive database—VCRIS—for recording their historic resources.
- Continue to support the transfer of portions of Fort Monroe to the National Park Service and aid the Fort Monroe Authority in the management and sustainable redevelopment of the property. Although the majority of the requirements included in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) that guides the transfer process are complete, some important deliverables are still pending. DHR recommends that provisions be made for the completion of these deliverables as soon as possible.
- Continue to manage and preserve Clermont, a 361-acre farm in Clarke County owned by DHR, utilizing best preservation practices and collaborating with the Clermont Trust to achieve a self-sustaining operational model.
- Continue to partner with VMRC on the protection of submerged underwater resources.

Appendix A: Text of SB 462/§ 10.1-2202.3

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: Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for Listing in the VLR

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Virginia Capitol Square Historic District	City of Richmond	DGS	2007, 2009 - The historic district has not been listed, but it remains a priority. DHR has discussed listing with the Department of General Services, who oversees the state's resources in and around Capitol Square, but all land-owning parties must be involved in order to proceed with the listing effort, including private land owners, the federal government (U.S. Courthouse) and the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Many of these buildings in and around Capitol Square have been listed individually, including the Federal Courthouse, Old City Hall, and several state-owned buildings. The Ninth Street Office building was listed in June 2009 and the Washington Building was listed in 2010. The Aluminum Building, located on the east side of the square, was determined individually eligible in 2012.
Univeristy of Virginia Cemetery, including Confederate Section	City of Charlottesville/Albemarle County	UVA	2011, 2013 - The University of Virginia Cemetery, including its adjacent Confederate soldiers' section, is located on the corner of Alderman and McCormick Roads. Interments at the University Cemetery, one of the oldest in Albemarle County, record the continuous history of the University community from 1828 through the present. In 2012, UVA discovered previously undocumented burials of what are thought to be enslaved African Americans who worked at the University. There has been no progress to list the cemetery.
Lexington Plantation Archaeological Site	Fairfax County	DCR	2007 , 2009, 2013- Listed in the National Register on May 28, 2013.
College of William and Mary Historic District	City of Williamsburg	CWM	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 – The Wren Building, Brafferton Hall, the President's House, and the Sunken Garden, is listed as a National Historic Landmark, the highest recognition afforded to a historic property by the National Park Service. The larger campus at CWM is one of the finest collections of Colonial Revival institutional buildings in the state, many of which were designed by Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson; while the Sunken Garden is one of the most impressive landscape features at any of the state's institutions, designed by landscape architect Charles Gillette. In January 2015, DHR received word that a VLR/NRHP nomination was being prepared for the Colonial Revival campus.

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Twin Lakes State Park	Prince Edward County	DCR	2007 – In October 2012, this property was listed in the VLR and NRHP as a contributing resource to the Virginia State Parks New Deals Programs Multiple Property Document.
Bear Creek Lake, Holiday Lake, and Pocahontas State Parks	Cumberland, Appomattox, and Chesterfield Counties	DCR	2007 - In October 2012, these properties, except for Pocahontas State Park, were listed in the VLR and NRHP as contributing resources to the Virginia State Parks New Deals Programs Multiple Property Document. The nomination for Pocahontas State Park is scheduled to be presented to the Board of Historic Resources and State Review Board in June 2015.
James Madison University Historic District	City of Harrisonburg	JMU	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 – A draft nomination was prepared for a historic district that encompassed the core bluestone campus area of James Madison University in 2006 but the district was never listed due to the objections by the University. Over the years, DHR's attempts to revisit the issue have been discouraged.
Robinson House	City of Richmond	VMFA	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013 – The Robinson House was listed in the VLR in November 2013 and the National Register in December 2013.
High Bridge	Cumberland County	DCR	2007 – Nearly 2,500 feet long and more than 100 feet above the Appomattox River between Cumberland and Prince Edward counties, High Bridge was erected in 1914, but its masonry piers and abutments date to 1854. These resources, owned by DCR, are now part of High Bridge Trail State Park. DHR collaborated with DCR in listing the resources in the state and national registers in 2008.

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Hibbs Bridge	Loudoun County	VDOT	2007 – Hibbs Bridge is a stone arched bridge with conical buttresses built in 1829 that carries the former Snicker’s Gap Turnpike, among the oldest turnpikes in the state, over Beaverdam Creek in Loudoun County. Threatened with deterioration, in 2008 VDOT rehabilitated the bridge and in collaboration with DHR, the Hibbs Bridge was listed in the State and National Registers in 2011.
University of Mary Washington Historic District	City of Fredericksburg	UMW	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 –The campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as one of the Commonwealth’s early normal schools that retain an excellent collection of early-to-mid 20th century Colonial Revival buildings. The University is not interested in pursuing registration at this time; however it has appointed a historic preservation officer and has nearly completed a Preservation Plan to supplement its Master Plan. The Preservation Plan recommends that the university pursue registration.
Virginia State University	Chesterfield County	VSU	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 – The historic core of the campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as it features work by the notable Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson, however only three resources are listed on the campus—Azurest, Vawter Hall and the President’s House. DHR has repeatedly recommended registration of this historic core as mitigation for recent demolitions on campus and in the adjacent, and also historic, Ettrick neighborhood. The University has remained in opposition to registering its historic campus.
Kitty Foster Archaeological Site	City of Charlottesville	UVA	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 – Once part of a historic African American neighborhood called Canada, the Kitty Foster site is a rare and well-documented antebellum home site and graveyard associated with Kitty Foster, an African-American laundress and seamstress who worked at the university. Archaeology has been conducted and there is now an official memorial. In 2014, work on a nomination for the Kitty Foster Site began, but has not been completed.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Historic District	City of Blacksburg	VT	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 – The larger campus is eligible for listing in the VLR, including the Upper Quad area as a separate, small historic district for listing in the VLR, due to its association with the university’s establishment as among Virginia’s early land grant schools under the Morrill Act. There has been no progress to register the campus as University Administration continues to oppose listing.
Longwood University Historic District	City of Farmville	LU	2009 - The historic campus was recommended as potentially eligible in 1991 by the State-Owned Properties Survey for associations with the education of women. Unfortunately, a devastating fire to the Administration Building and other changes to the campus have diminished the historic integrity of this potential district. In June 2011, DHR visited Longwood and determined that the eligible historic district recommended in 1991 no longer remains.

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Confederate Fortification (site 44CS0007)	City of Chesapeake	VDOT	2009, 2011, 2013 – Located adjacent to Joliff Road and visible from the right-of-way, this archaeological site is a square, earthen fortification built prior to October 1861 and abandoned about April 1863, to protect against enemy activity along the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River. There were no battles fought at this site, but it is a significant representation of the larger defenses of Suffolk and Chesapeake. DHR would like to partner with VDOT to register this site as well as develop a plan for its protection. There has been no movement to register this site in large measure due to reductions in VDOT’s cultural resources staff.
Staunton River Bridge Battlefield State Park	Randolph and Charlotte Counties	DCR	2009, 2011, 2013 – The Staunton River Bridge Fortification was listed in the National Register in November 2014. Listing of the entire battlefield proved not to be feasible due to fragmented public and private ownership of key battlefield areas.
Goochland Women’s Correctional Facility	Goochland County	DOC	2009 – DHR visited the site in March 2014 to look at the integrity of the existing campus and determined that the campus still has excellent historic integrity. DHR discussed registration with DOC and the Warden of the Correctional Facility; however the DOC is not interested in pursuing registration.
Virginia War Memorial	City of Richmond	DGS	2009, 2015 - A substantial addition was made to the building in 2010. As a result, DHR would need to re-evaluate its eligibility for registration. As mitigation for the adverse effect resulting from the addition, the property was resurveyed at the intensive level and the data entered into DHR’s archives. The centennial commemoration (2014-2018) of World War I presents an excellent opportunity to nominate the Virginia War Memorial to the VLR and National Register.
Central State Hospital Chapel	Dinwiddie County	DBHDS	2009 - The Chapel was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 2010; however deteriorating conditions and neglect resulted in a collapse of the building in May 2014. DBHDS demolished the remainder of the building.
Brauer Chapel at Catawba Hospital	Roanoke County	DBHDS	2009 - DHR has not approached DBHDS to assess interest in listing. The building appears to be in good condition with most historic features intact. This remains a possibility for future listing.
Walnut Valley at Chipokes State Park	Surry County	DCR	2009, 2011, 2013 – Listed in the VLR in June 2013 and in the National Register in August 2013.
Blair-Taskinas Site at York River State Park	James City County	DCR	2009, 2015 - This site includes an 18 th -century plantation and Virginia Indian resources. In 2015, DCR and DHR remain ready to partner on preparing a nomination for the Taskinas Site. DHR’s recent hiring of an archaeologist to serve the eastern region of Virginia may facilitate reaching this goal.

Belle Island State Park	Lancaster County	DCR	2009 - This park is already registered but the nomination does not address the numerous archaeological sites of significance. In 2015, DCR and DHR remain ready to partner on updating the Belle Island State Park nomination to include archaeology. DHR's recent hiring of an archaeologist to serve the eastern region of Virginia may facilitate reaching this goal.
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Resources in **BOLD have been successfully listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Appendix C: Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for Threatened Resources

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Morson's Row	City of Richmond	DGS	2007, 2009, 2015 - See above.
Azurest	Ettrick	VSU	2011- Azurest South was designed by Amaza Lee Meredith, one of the country's first black female architects, as her own residence and studio. Built in 1939, the small dwelling is among the Commonwealth's few later examples of the International Style and was individually listed in the VLR in 1993. The property is threatened by inappropriate alterations that have significantly diminished the building's historic integrity, such as the insensitive renovation of the original kitchen and studio. In November 2011, the VSU Foundation expressed considerable interest in rehabilitating Azurest as VIP housing for VSU alumni, and in 2012, DHR met with the Alumni Foundation to discuss rehabilitation options for the property and offered DHR's services in-kind to update the National Register nomination, and provide technical guidance for the rehabilitation work. To date, there are no plans for its rehabilitation or adaptive use.

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Archaeological Sites on State Lands	Statewide	Various	<p>2007, 2009 – Captial projects on state lands have stabilized and the number of archaeological investigations on state land has remained somewhat consistent. Previously reported efforts at The College of William & Mary and University of Virginia to incorporate archaeological studies into project planning continue with great success.</p> <p>The collaborative effort among DCR, DHR, and local and state preservation organizations in the master planning process for the new Middle Peninsula State Park in Gloucester County continued with ongoing archaeological survey in support of improvements to park facilities. DHR has also continued to work with York River State Park to properly manage its archaeological sites and collections and refine a National Register nomination for its historic resources.</p> <p>Ongoing archaeological investigations by Longwood University at the Wade Site within Staunton River Battlefield State Park continue annually with great success and funding has been secured for another five years of study.</p> <p>With cooperation from DCR and DGIF, DHR has funded with a grant from NPS a re-survey of numerous archaeological sites within State Parks, Natural Area Preserves, and Wildlife Management Areas on the Eastern Shore to gauge site loss and damage due to storm surge and rising sea levels.</p>
CCC Resources in State Parks	Statewide	DCR	<p>2009 – In October 2012, a Virginia State Parks New Deals Programs Multiple Property Document was listed in the VLR and NRHP that covers these resources. Unfortunately, over the last four years continued budget reductions have have precluded funds for maintenance of these historic resources. Storm damage from Hurricane Irene resulted in a many emergency repairs to buildings and structures severely damaged by fallen trees and wind damage.</p>
Central State Hospital	Dinwiddie County	DBHDS	2011, 2013, 2015 - See above.
DeJarnette Sanatorium/ Children’s Asylum	City of Staunton	Frontier Culture Museum	2011, 2013, 2015 - See above .
James River Correctional Center	Goochland County	DOC	2011, 2013, 2015 - See above.

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Medical College of Virginia Historic District	City of Richmond	VCU	2009, 2011 – The MCV Historic District was determined eligible for listing in the VLR in 1991, but the district has lost important buildings including the A.D. Williams Building and the Nursing Education Building. Initially, VCU had plans to demolish West Hospital, and then proposed rehabilitation as funding allowed. Unfortunately, there has been no update about a rehabilitation and there is talk that VCU plans to demolish West Hospital again.
Ninth Street Office Building	City of Richmond	DGS	2009, 2011 – The Ninth Street Office Building was individually listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register, but has been vacant for years. In 2013, the Office of the Attorney General agreed to utilize the building and a large rehabilitation project was commenced. DHR has worked closely with DGS on the rehabilitation that continues to develop today.
Shot Tower at Shot Tower Historical State Park	Wythe County	DCR	2011- The Shot Tower was built more than 150 years ago to make ammunition for the firearms of the early settlers. Listed in the VLR in 1968, the tower was threatened by serious structural deterioration, but DCR commissioned an engineering study to examine the issue, and completed a historically sensitive scope of work, in consultation with DHR, to rehabilitate the tower in September 2011.

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<p>Historic Neighborhoods Adjacent to University Campuses</p>	<p>Statewide</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>2009 – Many institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth have projected expansion plans due to increasing enrollment. Adjacent to these campuses are many residential and commercial historic districts, both registered and eligible, that are threatened by the vast expansion of these institutions. Neighborhoods under immediate threat in 2009 included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon Hill and Carver Historic Districts – VCU, Richmond • Harrisonburg Old Town and Downtown Historic Districts – JMU, Harrisonburg • Ettrick Historic District – VSU, Petersburg <p>Since 2011, VCU has continued to expand their Monroe Park Campus near the West Franklin Street Historic District, Broad Street Commercial Historic District, and Jackson Ward; however in VCU’s forecast for their 2040 Master Plan, these neighborhoods and their historic significance are identified and incorporated in the planning process. DHR, the City of Richmond, and the Historic Richmond Foundation were invited to participate in the development of the 2040 Master Plan in 2012, and specific Preservation Plan component was underway in 2014.</p> <p>JMU has continued to acquire property for development just outside the boundaries of the Harrisonburg and Old Town Historic Districts, but has encroached on other commercial, residential, and industrial areas for expansion purposes. In 2012, the 1930s-era Rockingham Cooperative Farm Bureau Agricultural Complex was acquired and demolished.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the Ettrick Historic District has been almost completely demolished by VSU.</p> <p>DHR urges these institutions to consider these historic neighborhoods and commercial districts in their master planning process.</p>
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Glossary

ADA – American with Disabilities Act

BRAC - Base Realignment and Closure Act

DHR – Virginia Department of Historic Resources

ePIX - Electronic Project Information Exchange

LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

MOU -- Memorandum of Understanding

NHL – National Historic Landmark

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS – National Park Service

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

PA – Programmatic Agreement

Standards – Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

VCRIS – Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

VLR – Virginia Landmark’s Register

