

Report on the Stewardship and Status of Virginia's State-Owned Historic Property: 2019–2021



Virginia Department of Historic Resources

May 2019

This report was produced by the staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. All photographs are from DHR unless otherwise indicated.

Cover photo: Panorama taken at Fort Wool in April 2019. (Photo: Adrienne Birge-Wilson/DHR)

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221**

**(804) 482-6446
www.dhr.virginia.gov**



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Matt Strickler
Secretary of Natural Resources

Julie V. Langan
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

May 1, 2019

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

It is my pleasure to present the Department of Historic Resources' biennial report regarding the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties as required by *Code of Virginia* § 10.1-2202.3.

I am hopeful that you and other readers will find the report, which attempts to balance the duty and benefits regarding responsible stewardship with the challenging realities facing agencies which own historic real estate, both informative and relevant. For the first time, this report addresses often overlooked resources, the numerous historic cemeteries on state-owned lands, also offering guidance on best practices.

Since the last report was distributed in 2017, the Department has had continued successes in partnering with many state agencies, resulting in impressive preservation victories despite the funding challenges that we all have shared. The report includes inspiring examples of agencies taking their stewardship responsibilities seriously regarding historic properties under their control. As numerous and recent studies have demonstrated, preservation of the Commonwealth's rich history is directly tied to heritage tourism, a key component of Virginia's economy.

The most important element of the report is its recommendations for the coming two years. Each agency included in the 2019 priority lists is required to initiate consultation with the Department within 60 days of receipt of the report. My staff and I look forward to hearing from and 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

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

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 2019 report combines both the priority lists and the status report in a single document. It has been streamlined to be more concise and easily referenced, with guidance and reference materials having been moved to DHR's State Stewardship page of DHR's website (<https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/stewardship-of-state-owned-properties-report>). This change allows for ready access by a wider range of users, as well as information that is more frequently updated.

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 2019 priority lists (pgs. 46–53) 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.

Contents

Preface	4
Executive Summary	6
Case Study in Preservation Excellence: DGS Restores the Virginia War Memorial Carillon	9
Cemeteries on State-Owned Lands	11
DHR Initiatives to Promote Stewardship	19
Models of Exemplary State Stewardship	24
Status Report on 2017 Recommendations	32
Priority List of State-Owned Properties Recommended for Addition to the Virginia Landmarks Register–2017 Update	32
Priority List of Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with Loss of Historic Integrity or Functionality – 2017 Update	36
Update on Recommendations 2017–2019	41
Stewardship Recommendations for 2019–2021	46
Priority List of State-Owned Properties Recommended for Addition to the Virginia Landmarks Register	46
Priority List of Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with the Loss of Historic Integrity or Functionality	49
Recommendations for 2019–2021	54
Appendices	57
Glossary	88

Executive Summary

Since the last biennial report the Commonwealth has again struggled in its efforts to maintain and utilize its diverse, fragile historic resources as economic strain and budget reductions have continued. State agencies most often cite funding as the primary obstacle in maintaining their historic properties.

Many state agencies do not have in-house professional preservation staff and are unaware that DHR is here to assist them. The Department is primarily contacted within the context of a required review process, yet the architectural historians, archaeologists, and other preservation professionals at DHR welcome opportunities to work with sister agencies. Early consultation is always best, as agencies make decisions that impact the historic properties in their control. DHR is committed to more effective communication with agencies so that these preservation opportunities are better understood.

There is good news to report in the last biennium. There was a definite increase in efforts by many state agencies to embrace their responsibilities as stewards of historic properties, as will be evident in this report section entitled Models of Exemplary Stewardship.

This year was distinguished by the centennial of World War I. The Commonwealth held an Armistice Day Festival this last Veteran's Day and revealed the newly renovated Carillon. The renovation is truly a testament of the Commonwealth's commitment to remember those who fought in World War I, in which roughly 3,700 Virginians lost their lives, and honor all who have served in the United States Armed Forces.

The Commonwealth is still unlikely to be in a financial position to pursue all of the recommendations laid out in this stewardship report; however, we encourage state agencies to continue to engage with DHR on the 2017 Executive Order which specifies:

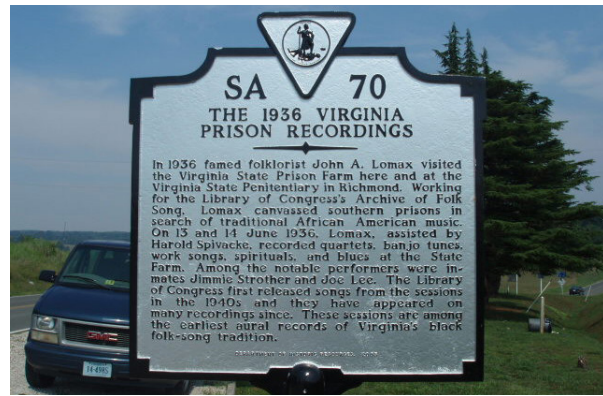
- Pursuing listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) of historically significant properties;
- Using the state's highway marker program to help educate the public about Virginia's rich history and promote tourism in the Commonwealth;
- Preparing and implementing treatment plans, historic structure reports, and preservation master plans to guide stewardship of historic properties;
- Exploring long term leases and resident curator agreements for vacant state-owned historic buildings or other structures to leverage private investment in the rehabilitation and maintenance of under-utilized resources;
- Pro-actively pursuing energy efficiency measures and addressing deferred maintenance backlogs as outlined in Executive Order No. 31, with the goal of preservation and conservation;
- Working with DHR and the DGS to consider purchasing or leasing historic buildings and adapting them for reuse prior to acquiring, constructing, or leasing additional buildings (as is feasible); and
- Designating one staff member as an agency preservation officer to serve as a liaison with DHR and to coordinate the stewardship activities of the agency

under this order, applicable statutes, and other provisions.

- 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 seventh biennial report affirms that:

- The Commonwealth's real estate holdings include a rich and diverse collection of historically significant properties, some of national and international importance.
- The Commonwealth as a whole benefits when leaders understand that preservation makes good environmental sense as well as good economic sense and is integral 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 history of African Americans, Virginia Indians, women and LGBTQ+ history. 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 Land-



This state historical marker along Route 6 in Goochland County recalls that famed folklorist John A. Lomax visited the Virginia State Prison Farm (James River Correctional Facility) while working for the Library of Congress's Archive of Folk Song. On 13 and 14 June 1936, Lomax and his assistant recorded quartets, banjo tunes, work songs, spirituals, and blues at the State Farm. "These sessions are among the earliest aural records of Virginia's black folk-song tradition," according to the marker.

marks 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. More information can be found by downloading the following PowerPoint on [Sustainable Design & Historic Preservation](#), prepared by DHR. Or visit DHR's webpage [Best Practices Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Property](#) and scroll down to information about Green Preservation.
- There are thousands of acres under Commonwealth ownership that contain both known and unknown cemeteries. Each cemetery is a unique resource and each contains the mortal remains of human beings that should be treated with honor and care. It is important that state agencies and institutes of higher education with cemeteries on their properties address the treatment of these historic cemeteries and reach out to DHR regarding our recommendation standards (see pgs. 11–17, Cemeteries on State-Owned Lands).
- DHR will support Governor Ralph Northam in a cross-agency effort to increase statewide resilience to natural hazards and extreme weather, as laid out in Executive Order 24 (2018). DHR initiatives include:
 - * Participating in a regional analysis of coastal risk (organized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers South Atlantic Division) to identify measures to address cultural resources vulnerabilities from impending sea-level rise and study strategies for coastal risk reduction; and
 - * Creating GIS layers to assess state-owned historic resources that will be impacted by sea-level rise.
 - * DHR also will continue to assess the impacts of sea-level rise and extreme weather on historic resources and providing state agencies guidance in proactive planning for these resources.

Case Study in Preservation Excellence: DGS Restores the Virginia War Memorial Carillon

Completed in 1932, the Virginia War Memorial Carillon in Richmond is the sole structure erected by the Commonwealth of Virginia to memorialize those who served in World War I. Renowned for its architecture, the monument honors the sacrifice of veterans who fought in a “war to end all wars” through a design intended to evoke perpetual peace. From its earliest beginnings the Carillon embodies the tradition of the memorialization of soldiers and war dead, a legacy the Commonwealth honorably extended through the Department of General Services’ commitment to rehabilitate the structure in advance of the centennial anniversary last year of Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, which ended WWI.

The Carillon’s story begins with a commission formed in 1924 to explore erecting a war memorial, thanks to tireless campaigning by the American Legion of Virginia. Richmonder Granville Valentine conceived a “singing tower” to honor those who served and died. He envisioned the bells as “happy harbingers of peace.” A citizen’s committee provided \$75,000 to purchase the bells from John Taylor of Loughborough, England. The Virginia General Assembly supported the effort by appropriating \$175,000 toward construction of the tower, and the Boston firm of Cram and Ferguson presented the design, making the structure one of the firm’s most lavish examples of the Georgian architecture, a style chosen specifically because the style was, “the Great Southern exponent of that noble Colonial architecture which has such distinction and essential American quality.”

Work began in 1928 and was completed in 1932, when the Carillon became the second highest structure in Richmond at 240 feet, and the 246th singing tower erected in the world.

The October 15, 1932, dedication of the Carillon marked a singular event. Fourteen of 24 Allies whom the U.S. supported when it entered WWI sent dignitaries and diplomats to the ceremony, which attracted 15,000 people. The event opened with a parade that began in Capitol Square, continued down Monument Avenue, turning south on Boulevard on its way to the Carillon. Along the way, crowds lined the streets cheering on the more than 1,000 VMI and VPI (Virginia Tech) cadets and others who participated in the processional march and ceremony.



A 2019 photo of the Virginia War Memorial, seen after restoration.

Honored guests also included the Mothers of the War and the sole WWI Virginian recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, Earl Gregory. Senator Alben Barkley's passionate keynote speech emphasized the dire consequences of American isolationism in no uncertain terms. Following the ceremony, a luncheon hosted by Governor John Garland Pollard at the Governor's Mansion feted honored guests. Later, guests attended a football game between the College of William and Mary versus VMI, at which the Carillon bells played battle hymns of the schools.

After taking over maintenance of the Carillon from the City of Richmond in 2016, DGS mounted a large effort to bring it back to its original glory. Phase I of the work was unveiled at the 2018 Armistice Day Centennial Festival, and Phase II of the project is ongoing now.

Some of the noteworthy aspects of the rehabilitation work include:

- Contracting the Taylor company from England to repair the bells the company originally cast in the late 1920s;
- Repairing the support structure for the 55 bells weighing a combined 5.5 tons;
- Installing new HVAC and plumbing systems;
- Gently cleaning the entire exterior and repointing the brick masonry as needed;
- Repointing the stone masonry;
- Removing the non-historic exterior lighting and restoring the historic lighting;
- Repairing and repainting the historic windows;
- Removing the carpet and refurbishing the original terrazzo floor;
- Renovating the original 1933 restrooms, keeping original tile and granite features, and replacing the restrooms installed in the 1980s;
- Repairing and replacing the interior plaster;
- Replacing the roof, plaza, and waterproofing; and
- Repairing the monumental steps.

DGS deserves commendation for its committed, steadfast diligence, in the restoration and renovation of this important landmark building, which has entailed detailed and expansive preservation work that requires dedicated funding, planning and execution. DGS's stewardship of the Carillon is a fitting expression representative of the high value the Commonwealth places on our shared past and a landmark that embodies that history.

Cemeteries on State-Owned Lands

- There are thousands of acres under Commonwealth ownership that contain both known and unknown cemeteries.
- Cemeteries associated with state psychiatric hospitals represent populations deeply marginalized during their lives by the stigma attached to mental health issues, and many of these people were subjected to treatments—including forced sterilization and other procedures—without consent.
- All of the Commonwealth’s undeveloped lands (wildlife refuges, etc.) likely contain small and often unmarked cemeteries. These may represent Native American settlements, communities of enslaved and free African Americans, and cultural, religious, and social groups of all kinds.
- Although not necessarily “historic,” each cemetery is a unique resource representing a period of human use and occupation, and each contains the mortal remains of human beings that should be treated with honor and care.

Exemplary Stewardship of Threatened and Eligible Cemeteries:

Central Virginia Training Center:

Location: Amherst County

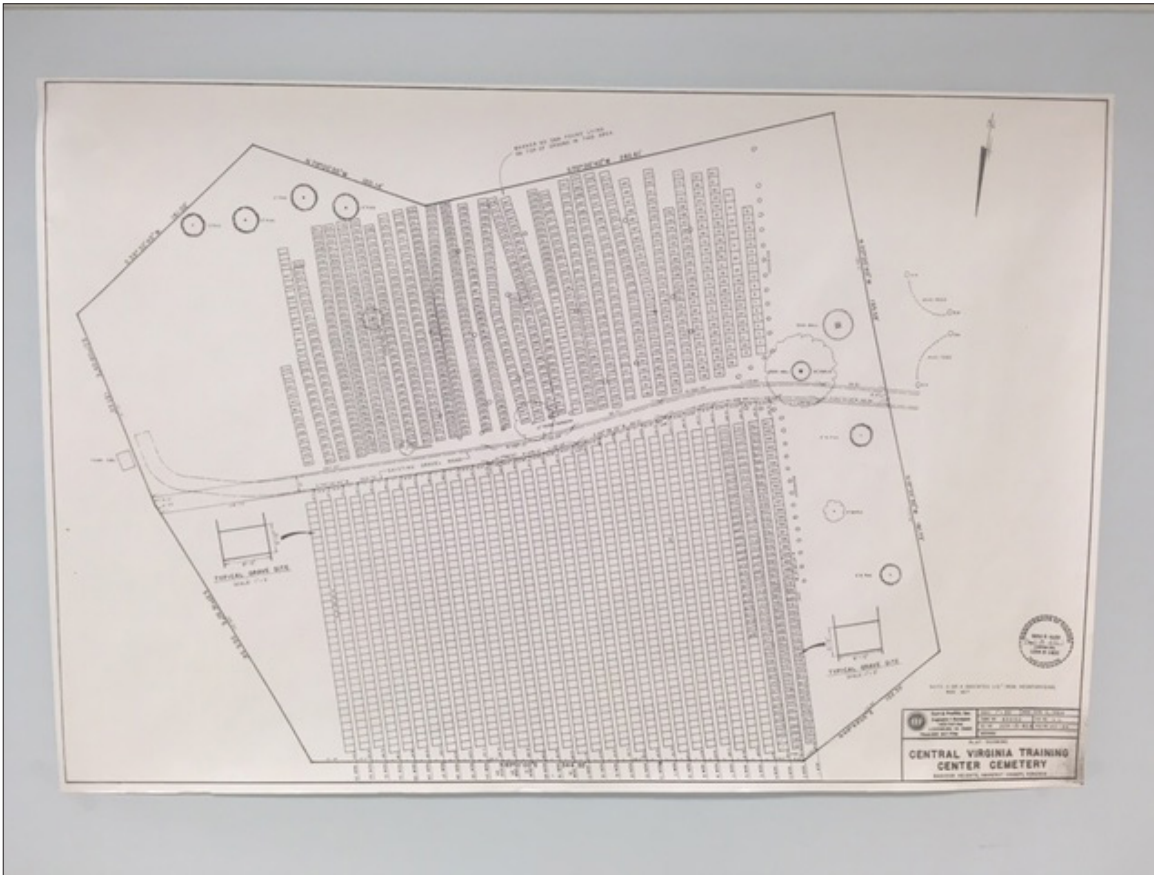
Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

Summary: Two cemeteries are on the Central Virginia Training Center (CVTC) campus. One is a large cemetery associated with the facility; the

other is a small residential cemetery at the edge of the CVTC property. The large cemetery contains graves of individuals who resided at the hospital beginning in 1911, when the Virginia State Epileptic Colony began, continuing through its evolution into the State Colony for the Epileptic and Feebleminded. Among the more than 1,000 individuals interred there is Emma Buck, the mother of Carrie Buck, whose forced sterilization was appealed to the Supreme Court in a landmark case in 1927 that upheld Virginia’s (1924) eugenics law and inspired similar programs in nearly 30 other states (and Nazi Germany). The cemetery represents the final resting place for hundreds of individuals who were kept apart from their communities, many of whom were subjected to medical procedures and other treatments without their consent. CVTC staff recognizes the need to honor the cemetery and the individuals buried there. The cemetery



A field marker (top) in the CVTC Cemetery (above), the final resting place for hundreds of persons who were residents at the facility.



Central Virginia Training Center Cemetery plat.

is in good condition, with grounds neatly mowed, and is regularly monitored by facility staff.

High Bridge Trail State Park

Location: Prince Edward County
 Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation
 Summary: DHR conducted one Cemetery Conservation and Documentation workshop, with more planned for the future. These workshops provide lectures and hands-on experience covering burial laws, cemetery conservation, resource recording, research, and interpretation. In the spring of 2019, a DHR archaeologist visited the park to discuss ongoing care of its historic cemetery with park staff.

Listed or Eligible:

African-American Burial Site near the University Cemetery

Location: Charlottesville
 Agency: University of Virginia
 Summary: Enslaved African American laborers

played a critical role in the development and functioning of the Academical Village. Census records indicate that between 1830 and 1860, the minimum population of enslaved and free African Americans living and working at



the University was between 93 and 145. Although students were not allowed to own slaves, the hotel owners and faculty were. There are no institutional records of the enslaved African American individuals buried on the grounds, although a potential list can be drawn from those free and enslaved African Americans who were associated with the University pre-Civil War and those who passed away during that time. Such a list, at best, would not be complete or exact. Survey work to date has identified 67 graves. The cemetery is located in a section of the main cemetery Confederate cemetery. Research on slavery at UVA continues but the university feels it knows all that can be known for now about the burial ground. UVA marked the boundary of the cemetery and put up interpretive markers.



Above: A portion of the University Cemetery from the Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC Report, 2013.

Bottom right, opposite page: A stone marker with a 1984 stone inscription noting the burials of enslaved persons at Gooch-Dillard Residence Hall. The cemetery predates UVA.

Threatened:

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services – Multiple Locations:

Surplus threatens the cemeteries located at Eastern State Hospital (1011 S. Henry Street, Williamsburg), and at CVTC (Amherst County). Central State Hospital has two cemeteries (Dinwiddie County). Central State Hospital continues to be good stewards of the cemeteries on the property (Hiram Davis Cemetery and the unmarked burial ground), despite a lack of resources and funding.



Top row L-R: Central State Hospital's Hiram W. Davis Cemetery; Forget-Me-Not Cemetery at Southwest Virginia Mental Health Institute in Carroll Co. Bottom row: Eastern State Hospital's cemetery

Department of Game and Inland Fisheries and

Department of Conservation and Recreation –Multiple Locations:

Both agencies have several cemeteries on properties that could be scheduled for land management activities that involve ground disturbance such as timbering, field clearing, grading, and construction.

Best Practices for Protecting Cemeteries

The first step to protecting cemeteries on state-owned lands is to identify their locations and ensure that they are marked on facility and property maps. For undeveloped properties (wildlife refuges, state forests, etc.) where cemeteries may be discovered as part of unrelated land management activities, staff should be encouraged to record this information, and DHR can assist in training staff to do so. State law does not require property owners to actively care for cemeteries; however, cemeteries should be protected from damage. Facilities that include cemeteries (e.g. universities/colleges, hospitals, correctional facilities, etc.) are encouraged to develop management plans for the cemeteries on their properties. These plans should include basic maintenance (regular inspection, mowing, removal of fallen limbs or trees, etc.) as well as protocols for visitation requests.

Those agencies with undeveloped properties upon which cemeteries are known or presumed to be present are encouraged to consider (1) a survey of properties to be timbered, cleared, subjected to controlled burns, or otherwise altered in order to identify any cemeteries that may be present; and (2) taking measures to protect known cemeteries during land management activities that might damage or disturb them.

The Department of Historic Resources can offer the following assistance upon request:

- Recording information about cemetery locations, number of headstones, inscriptions, etc., in our permanent database and sharing this information with relevant agencies.
- Technical assistance in developing management and avoidance plans for identified cemeteries.
- Site visits by professional archaeologists and historians.
- Training in the identification, maintenance, and interpretation of historic cemeteries.

Other Documented Cemeteries on State Lands:

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services:

Besides the CVTC cemeteries and the previously mentioned cemeteries at Eastern State Hospital (Williamsburg) and Central State Hospital (Dinwiddie), there is a cemetery at the Southwest Virginia Mental Health Institute (Carroll Co.; see photo pg. 13).

Department of Conservation and Recreation:

Known cemeteries are located in the following parks:

- False Cape (Virginia Beach)
- First Landing (Native American burial mound with remains of 64 Chesapeake Indians that DHR reinterred in 1997) (Virginia Beach)
- Chippokes (Surry County)
- Belle Isle (Lancaster County)
- Lake Anna (Spotsylvania County)
- Leesylvania (Prince William County)
- Widewater (Stafford County)
- Caledon (King George County)
- Biscuit Run (Albemarle County)
- James River (Buckingham County)
- Holliday Lake (one cemetery) (Appomattox County)
- Pocahontas (18 cemeteries) (Chesterfield County)
- Powhatan (one cemetery) (Powhatan County)
- Sailor's Creek (two known cemeteries; there have also been suspicions of a mass grave of Civil War soldiers, thus far unfound) (Prince Edward County)
- High Bridge Trail (two cemeteries) (Prince Edward County)
- Occoneechee (Mecklenburg County)
- Smith Mountain Lake (Bedford County)
- Staunton River Battlefield (Halifax and Charlotte counties)
- Grayson Highlands (Grayson County)
- Natural Tunnel (Scott County)
- New River Trail State Park (Wyeth County)
- Wilderness Road (no cemeteries; however, a cave that has been identified as an Indian burial site)

There are four currently-known cemeteries in the following DCR natural areas preserves:

- Daniel's Cemetery at Crow's Nest State Natural Area Preserve (Stafford County)
- Cripem Cemetery 1 & 2, Mutton Hunk Fen Natural Area Preserve (Accomack County); and

- Sykes Cemetery, Pinnacle Natural Area Preserve (Russell County).

Access to natural area preserves are granted by contacting the regional steward, which can be found at the website: <http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/>.

Department of Corrections:

Four cemeteries were reported in the *2016 Land Use Plan*; they are located in the counties of Bland, Greensville, Lunenburg, and in Goochland, where Pleasant Family Cemetery lies on the grounds of the State Farm and the James River Work Center. There is one prehistoric burial (archaeological site) recorded at Powhatan Correctional Center. Additionally, Powhatan and the James River Work Center contain Woodland village sites that likely contain burials.

Department of Game and Inland Fisheries:

Known cemeteries locations include:

- a cemetery in the Goochland Marsh Tract, Goochland County;
- the French Family Cemetery at Merrimac Farm, Prince William County;
- Salmon Cemetery at Powhatan Wildlife Management Area, Powhatan County; and
- Dunn Cemetery at James River Wildlife Management Area, Nelson County.

Department of Juvenile Justice:

There are two recorded cemeteries:

- At Barrett Juvenile Correctional Center (formerly known as Virginia Industrial Home School for Colored Girls) in Hanover County, three or four unmarked graves, indicated by visible depressions on the ground, reveal a cemetery. (Barrett is listed on the VLR and NRHP.)
- At the Virginia Public Safety Training Center (formerly the Hanover Juvenile Correctional Center; and before that, the Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys) in Hanover County, there is a formal grave yard with fencing and concrete grave stones. Since this area is part of the Department of Corrections Farm Operation Area, and there are Inmate-Trustees working in the area, it is semi-restricted.



The cemetery at the Virginia Public Safety Training Center and a grave marker there.

Department of Forestry:

Known cemeteries include:

- an unknown number of cemeteries in Cumberland State Forest (Cumberland Co.) as well as in in the Buckingham-Appomattox State Forest (Appomattox Co.);
- a cemetery in Browne State Forest (Essex Co.);
- a cemetery in Hockley Progeny Test Area (King & Queen Co.);
- the Nuckolls family cemetery Matthews State Forest (Grayson Co.);
- a family cemetery at Wildlands in Prince Edward-Gallion State Forest (Prince Edward Co.);
- Mount Zoar cemetery in Zoar State Forest (King William Co.), and
- a cemetery in Channels State Forest (Washington and Russell Cos.).

Gunston Hall (Fairfax Co.):

Cemeteries at this site include a (Mason) Family Cemetery; a possible Slave Cemetery; and two other potential unmarked burial sites.

Va. Department of Transportation:

Known cemeteries are located at the Edinburg Residency Complex (Shenandoah Co.) and Carson Area Headquarters (Prince George Co.).

College of William & Mary:

The William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research performed a survey that included looking for unmarked graves, none of which were found. Funding for the survey was from Terry and Sheila Meyers.

University of Virginia:

The cemeteries on UVA property include:

- the main cemetery and slave cemetery;
- a Confederate cemetery with an adjacent slave cemetery;
- a private cemetery on UVA land off Brandon Avenue, called the Lee Cemetery; and
- a cemetery for what is believe to be a mixed race community at the Catherine Foster site, now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Virginia Military Institute:

VMI maintained a cemetery from 1878 until 1915. Located in a dell near what is now the Deans House, the site was enfolded into the Parade Ground. Of the 18 bodies buried there, eight were cadets killed at New Market—and now in graves marked by the statue Virginia Mourning Her Dead. Ten other cadets, who died far from their homes or who had no close relatives, were moved to a “VMI plot” in the Stonewall Jackson Cemetery. The last burial was in 1923– Cadet Yu-Hsian Hu of Shantung China. In addition to the New Market cadets, Col. Claudius Crozet, first president of the Board of Visitors, is buried near the building which bears his name in Lexington.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech):

There are three documented cemeteries:

- a cemetery and columbarium at the main campus in Montgomery County;
- three small cemeteries at Kentland Farm (Montgomery Co.); and
- one cemetery at the Eastern Shore Agricultural Research and Extension Centers (Accomack Co.).

Virginia State University:

One cemetery is located within Randolph Farm (Petersburg); it is only accessible through farm property. The cemetery is historically significant, containing the graves of Frances Bland Randolph Tucker, the mother of noted statesman John Randolph; John Randolph, father to the statesman of the same name, and several other colonial era figures.



Crozet Monument and Burial, VMI, Lexington 2018.

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. 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 2017 report as recommendations and referenced later in this report, DHR has:

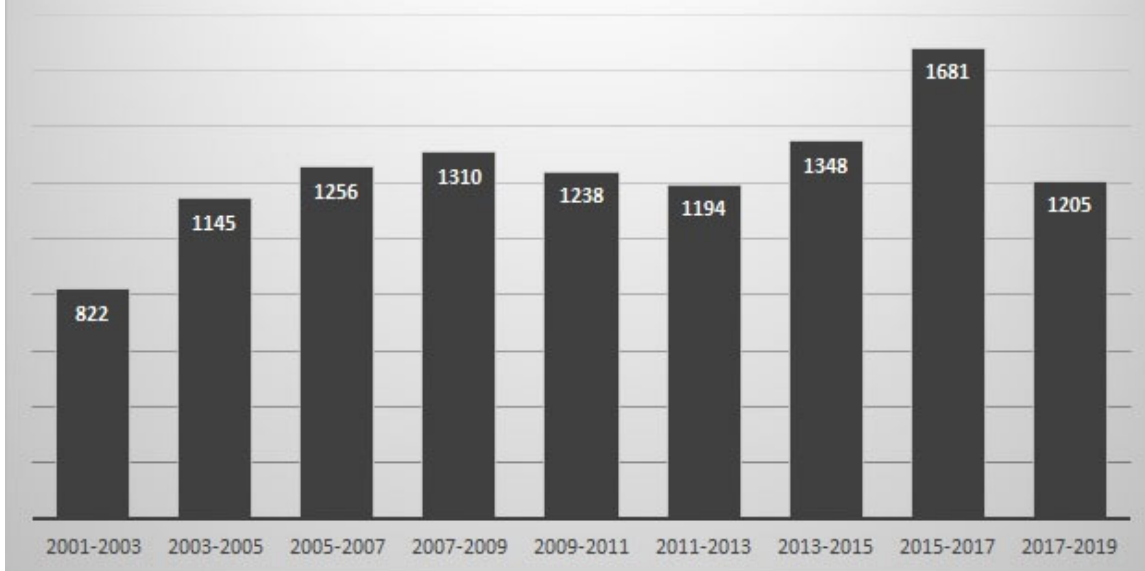
- Encouraged state agencies with register-eligible properties to list them on the Virginia Landmarks Register. From May 2017 to April 2019, this effort has unfortunately resulted in no new VLR listings of state-owned property, although Virginia State University is drafting a nomination for Summerseat, a ca-1850s dwelling, now part of the campus.
- 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.



VSU's Summerseat after the first phase of restoration completed in October 2016. (Photo: HistoriCorps)

- Issued 28 permits for archaeological investigations on state lands between March 15, 2017 and March 15, 2019. 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)

Number of Review Actions Between 2001 and 2019



This table shows DHR's total interactions with a wide range of state agencies, even before the first biennial stewardship report was issued in 2007. These actions include the review of project-focused surveys, Environmental Impact Reports, plans and specifications, and requests for permits.

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.

- Responded to 1,205 requests for review from state agencies between May 21, 2017 and March 11, 2019 (see table above), providing 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.
- Issued one anticipatory permit for archaeological removal of buried human remains to a state agency between April 1, 2017 and April 1, 2019. The permit was issued pursuant to Code of Virginia §10.1-2305 and in concert with one of the above referenced state lands permits. It was designed to allow the agency to respond quickly and within both legal and ethical limits to any discovery of buried human remains during archaeological investigation of a proposed construction site.
- 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.
- Conducted, with sponsorship from the Historic Lexington Foundation, one Cemetery Conservation and Documentation workshop in Lexington, Virginia, 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 workshop attendees have been members of the general public, state employees from several agencies have attended, including from the Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Department of Forestry, State Parks personnel, the College of William and Mary, James Madison University, and the University of Mary Washington.



DHR archaeology staff and the agency's conservator routinely conduct cemetery workshops combining classroom and hands-on instruction about a variety of topics. DHR welcomes employees from other state agencies to attend the workshops.

- Provided assistance to state colleges and universities such as the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia, and state agencies such as the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, the Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Department of Forestry, and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner regarding treatment of old and/or historic cemeteries and the discovery of non-forensic human remains.
- Offered by way of DHR's conservation staff, technical assistance on a variety of conservation issues to multiple state agencies and state-owned institutes of higher education. Highlights include assisting UVA in assessing x-rays of a burned cross to determine the location and purpose of nails in the wood (it was burned on someone's lawn by the KKK and donated to UVA); helping VDOT with options to preserve a historic mile marker that was damaged; continued to provide internship opportunities to students from various state universities (such as VCU, UMW and UVA). Other conservation work includes the preparation of over 100 artifacts for the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation gallery refreshes; the Forgotten Soldier exhibit (JYF), the Tenacity exhibit (JYF), the Bartering for a Continent exhibit (JYF), and the Solving History's Mysteries exhibit for the Virginia Museum of Natural History.
 - * DHR's conservation team also loaned items for research and analysis to UMW, CWM, VCU and JYF; advised DOF, UMW, CWM, VMI and VMNH on conservation matters; and provided training and education for state agencies such as VMNH, UMW, VMFA and DCR.
- Met one-on-one with colleges and universities—including VMI, Virginia Tech, VSU, UMW, CWM, CNU, VCU, VCCS (multiple campuses), ODU, UVA and Longwood University—to review overall plans, specific projects and discuss impacts to historic resources.
- DHR's Western Regional Office archaeologist 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 and history program for the farm designed to raise awareness of the property's long multicultural and multiethnic history. The public archaeology program has become a featured highlight



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

of Virginia Tech's annual Kentland Community Heritage Festival. In 2018 the program also became part of the Kentland Farm Field Day for Virginia Cooperative Extension staff at Virginia Tech and Virginia State University and has continued in 2019. This outreach effort continues to interpret Kentland's archaeological and historical significance to over 800 visitors through on-site interpretation and multimedia presentations. Following the retirement of the property's first and only manager, Dr. Dwight Paulette, DHR is now establishing an

equally productive collaboration with the new manager, Brooks Saville.

- DHR's Western Regional archaeologist provided assistance to DCR's Staunton River State Park on various park initiatives. A discussion with Park Manager Adam Layman highlighted the stewardship, protection and interpretation of historic resources on the park. Mr. Layman received a written history of the park's Staunton River Historic District along with additional information to assist the planning and design of an interpretive exhibit on the Civilian Conservation Corp's contributions to park development. The DHR regional office also offered DHR's help with a future educational exhibit on the park's archaeological resources. Archaeological sites on parts of the park property now inundated by the John H. Kerr Reservoir remain significant for understanding native responses to the Virginia colony's 17th-century encounter with the Eastern Siouan speaking tribes and the eventual exploration of their territories in Virginia and North Carolina.
- DHR's archaeology program continues to focus on the impact of sea level rise and catastrophic storm surge on buried historic properties. A carryover from the previous biennium, DHR continues to conduct a field school at Eyreville in Northampton County, site of an extensive historic occupation beginning in the late-17th century. The property sits at the edge of Cherrystone Neck on the Chesapeake Bay, and is one of several early historic sites in imminent danger of erosion from tidal and storm surge activity. The field schools were conducted in cooperation with the Archeological Society of Virginia and volunteers from across the mid-Atlantic, archaeologists and other staff from DHR, archaeologists from local CRM (cultural resource management) firms, and archaeologists from Jamestown Rediscovery. During the 2017 and 2018 field schools, numerous features were located including a 17th century brick foundation, a buried hearth, and a root cellar, among many others. During the two-week laboratory workshops, volunteers learned to identify, process, and record artifacts while assisting DHR archaeologists to properly curate the many hundreds of artifacts already recovered from the Eyreville site.
- Now in its sixth year of operation, VCRIS (Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System) remains a nationwide leader in State Historic Preservation Office web-based

inventory applications. DHR has released significant enhancements between 2017 and 2019, including the addition of over 370,000 photos of architectural properties and archaeological sites, the launch of a geospatial feature service, as well as improvements to data quality and output. Efforts continue to be supported by VDOT as a key partner in development of VCRIS.

- Maintained a special section of its website devoted to state stewardship with the goal of facilitating agencies ability to easily access frequently updated information and guidance regarding historic preservation, including lists of registered state-owned properties (<https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/stewardship-of-state-owned-properties-report/>). This web section has proved successful in communicating general preservation knowledge and basic DHR application procedures to state agencies, offering a valuable online resource.

Models of Exemplary State Stewardship

During the past two years, several agencies have acted steadfastly 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 Developmental Services

- In 2017, DBHDS submitted a comprehensive Preliminary Information Form survey for the entire Central Virginia Training Center (Amherst Co.), a first step towards listing the property on the VLR and NRHP.
- In early 2018 in response to an invitation, DHR staff visited the Central Virginia Training Center in Madison Heights and documented a cemetery associated with the Virginia State Epileptic Colony as well as an African American cemetery located at the edge of the facility. Staff later provided technical assistance with regard to treatment of both cemeteries as well as a recommendation that the Colony cemetery remain in state ownership and care.
- Central State Hospital (CSH) (Petersburg) has been a dedicated steward of its two cemeteries. CSH also is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as it is among the earliest institutions in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of African American mental health. Cemeteries associated with state psychiatric hospitals represent populations deeply marginalized during their lives by the stigma attached to mental health issues, compounded by the fact that CSH exclusively treated African Americans until desegregation in the 1960s. At CSH's request, in March 2019, DHR visited the sites of the cemeteries, which were not on-record in our archives. Of the two, one is an unmarked cemetery and it requires the most urgent action. Accordingly, CSH's goal for the cemetery is documentation, protection and long-term planning. DHR updated our V-CRIS (Virginia Cultural Resource Information System) records to include both cemeteries and mapped preliminary boundaries. More surveying is recommended and CSH is working with DHR on a survey strategy that can accommodate restrictive funding options. CSH is also consulting with DHR on an appropriate commemorative signage for the unmarked burial site

Department of Conservation and Recreation

- In 2018, DCR and the Friends of Pocahontas State Park (Friends) led a volunteer effort to rehabilitate 1930s-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) cabins at Pocahontas SP (Chesterfield Co.). The park has more CCC structures than any other Virginia State Park listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register, making the cabins valuable historic resources, despite their advanced deterioration. Budget constraints have prevented the park from carrying out routine maintenance. The Friends, however, obtained a grant from Preservation Virginia by winning the Preservation Pitch of the Year in 2018, thereby providing funds toward rehabilitating the cabins. Primary goals of the rehabilitation effort are to repair leaking roofs, replace rotten siding, paint, and look at options to rodent proof the buildings. DCR continues to consult with DHR on this project, and ongoing repairs to the cabins are planned.

- Chippokes State Park (Surry Co.) has completed the Walnut Valley Farm and Slave Cabin rehabilitation project (see photos). The Slave Cabin at Walnut Valley dates to approximately 1814, making it the second oldest known slave cabin in the Commonwealth. During the course of this project, DCR consulted with DHR as it rehabilitated the main house, kitchen and slave quarters. Walnut Valley was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register in June 2013 and in the National Register of Historic Places in August 2013.
- DCR continues to consult with DHR on projects such as HVAC installation and improvements at Hillsman House at Sailor’s Creek State Park (Prince Edward Co.). The house served as a Federal field hospital during the Civil War on April 6, 1865. The Hillsman House is in the VLR and National Register of Historic Places, and the Sailor’s Creek Battlefield was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1985.



The left and right columns show before and after photos of restoration at Walnut Valley’s Slave Cabin of its exterior, interior fireplace, and loft stairs. Preservation of this historic resources enhances the educational and visitor experience at Chippokes State Park.

- DCR staff members attended Cemetery Conservation and Documentation workshops conducted by DHR in the previous biennium; DCR is now planning with DHR to arrange future workshops.
- In 2019, the DHR's National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Committee reviewed DCR's Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for listing a Wilderness Road State Park Rural Historic District and deemed it eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places. The rural district's multi-thread story is found in the varied resources within its boundaries including its landscape, archeological sites, "Elydale," and railroad structures. The proposed rural district also contains ethnographic resources, landscapes, sites and structures that were important to native inhabitants and European settlers' routes of travel and ways of life. and the proposed district's history links to the American Civil War and early farming and industrial development.

Department of General Services

- In its planning for a new General Assembly Building (GAB), DGS's decision to retain the 1912 six-story façade of the earlier building was a result of its ongoing consultation with DHR, the Capitol Square Preservation Council, and the preservation community at large. DGS went to great lengths to preserve the historic façade: it conducted a study that determined the façade was structurally sound, and then DGS tailored its demolition plans for the remainder of the GAB in order to stabilize and protect the façade. With the retention of the façade, the new 15-story GAB will preserve part of the architectural legacy of Capitol Square. The prior GAB evolved over four distinct building phases. The first was completed in 1912, on the northwest corner of Capitol and North 10th Streets, by Alfred Charles Blossom of Clinton and Russel, NY. In 1923 the same firm constructed an eleven story addition on the southwest corner of East Broad and 10th Streets. In 1955, a six story addition followed to increase the connection between the buildings. Finally, in 1965 the Richmond-based firm of Marcellus Wright and Partners constructed a nine story brutalist addition on the westernmost portion of the parcel. The GAB's target completion date is 2021.

Gunston Hall

- The combined restoration and reconstruction of George Mason IV's pleasure and kitchen garden is being done by Gunston Hall and is in the concept design phase. The new garden will provide a historically accurate landscape context based on archaeological findings, the planting and fencing at similar properties, and information obtained from 18th century gardening and gardening design treatises that would have been available at the time for colonial planters. This well-researched plan is truly a model of how a historic garden restoration and recreation should be done. Gunston Hall has diligently consulted with DHR on this project and consultation will continue.

Virginia Department of Transportation

- Built in 1939, the Central Highway Building is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places because it embodies Virginia's mid-20th century commitment to large-scale highway construction and maintenance programs; the building is also an excellent example of the Stripped Classical style

widely used in the 1930s and 1940s. VDOT completed an expansive project in which the historic windows were restored and the overall envelope was improved; the building was painted, glazing redone, and damaged or broken glazing was replaced as needed. VDOT stringently adhered to the Secretary of Interior's Standards of Rehabilitation and kept DHR heavily involved during the entire course of the project.



Top: VDOT's Central Highway Building and a close-up view (above) of its window restoration, which retained the historic character-defining elements of the original design.

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

- The historic Robinson House rehabilitation (and expansion) was completed in 2019 and the re-purposed building is now in use on the VMFA campus. Listed in the VLR and the NRHP in 2013, Robinson House was constructed circa 1855 as a private residence, and later served as the commander's dwelling and headquarters of the Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1 for Confederate Veterans beginning in 1884. The parlor level of the building contained a war museum when the VMFA grounds were home to the Camp, from 1885 to 1941. The renovation restored the parlor level to its use as a museum. The VMFA worked closely with DHR on this project and the final design scope revision was agreed upon in 2017.
- The Pauley Center, once known as the Home for Confederate Women and adjacent to Lee Camp No. 1's grounds, was built in 1932 for the Confederate Veteran's destitute female relatives. The building's design features intentional references to the design of the U.S. White House. Closed as a residence in 1989, it is listed in the VLR and the NRHP. VMFA's recent work on the building included a window rehabilitation, trim repair and historic column restoration.

James Madison University

- JMU is making improvements to the c.-1856 Hooke House and JMU Farm. Proposed work includes conversion of the interior into meeting space and reconstruction of the 1930s porches. JMU will work closely with DHR to complete the work according to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
- Wilson Hall, built in 1930 and the focal point of JMU's historic Quad, contributes to the JMU Historic District and stands as the iconic keystone of the historic campus core. An interior restoration and improvements project is currently under construction.

Longwood University

- The Hardy House, built in 1836, contributes to the Farmville Historic District. Longwood has executed multiple preservation measures on it including rebuilding the front porch and back porch, installing a new roof on the low back area of the roof and reworking the damaged slate on high area. There are forthcoming plaster repairs for most of interior. Longwood has worked with DHR closely during the course of these improvements.

University of Mary Washington

- UMW recently restored its Amphitheater, and the result offers an excellent example of restoration of such a structure. The project entailed recasting the cast stone columns that were destroyed and saving those still standing, repairing the majority of the concrete steps and terracing, and reconstructing the pergola based on historic photos. There is a Historic Fredericksburg Foundation Inc. award nomination underway for this project.



UMW's Amphitheater after restoration.

- Although once slated for demolition, Seacobeck Hall is now undergoing rehabilitation, and keeping intact historic character-defining features. Plans are to restore the Dome room and its large wood windows. An initial proposal for an entrance on College Avenue has subsequently been reduced in size so the entrance does not detract from the campus's original orientation.
- Willard Hall is another great UMW success story. The university is restoring the hallways back to their original form, opening the stairwells, retaining many of the building's wood windows and fixing its parapet.

University of Virginia

- The President's House on Carr's Hill renovation project is in mid-construction currently, with a scheduled completion in fall 2019. The buildings and site of Carr's Hill are individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, and contribute as well to the Rugby Road–University Corner Historic District. Work underway includes a landscape reconfiguration, restoration of interior features, repointing and brick replacement as needed, the restoration of all windows and shutters, porte-cochère balustrade reconstruction, foundation work, roof repairs, structural repairs, and other various cosmetic touch-ups. To date, the structural steel trusses in the attic, a new Buckingham slate roof, and the foundation for the new east porch have all been installed; the windows have been repaired and restored, the reconstructed balustrade is in process at the top of the roof, and many of the new site utilities and other work is ongoing throughout the interior.

- A paint study is underway on the Lawn to determine the original finishes of the buildings facing the Lawn. Thus far other features studied include the wooden and metal elements on the pavilions and the student rooms, as well as the surfaces of the bases, shafts and capitals of the pavilions and the Colonnade.
- As continued from previous reports, the University has maintained skilled tradesmen—masons and fine carpenters—on staff who perform much of the work within the Academical Village.

Virginia Community College System

- VCCS is conducting surveys of its 23 campuses and submitted in early 2019 the completed draft for Thomas Nelson Community College. Many of the VCCS campuses are reaching the age of 50, and some still contain buildings and landscape that is original to the Marcellus Wright Jr. prototype buildings.



Prototype plan for Virginia's Community Colleges by Marcellus Wright, Jr. from the John Tyler Community College Archives.

Virginia Commonwealth University

- In June of 2017, VCU submitted a MCV Historic Building Survey and Repair Recommendations for 42 of its historic properties, and a streamlining agreement was executed in September 2017 as a way of expediting DHR review for routine maintenance.
- The 1907 Beaux Arts-style NHRP/VLR-listed Scott House is being tastefully rehabilitated. The proposed work will focus on previously altered and secondary spaces to provide office space and small meeting rooms. The historic integrity of the first floor will be retained, as work there will only refinish the walls and the floor. The renovation project also includes repair of the exterior masonry and terracotta, cornice, and brick chimney; restoration of the historic exterior windows, the balustrade, and selective demolition of interior non-historic wall partitions, etc.; the historic elevator, with a clerestory, to be functional is also to be restored; historic character-defining features of the building will be protected during construction activities.

- Other good work were done on several of VCU's historic buildings including a complete renovation of the Raleigh Building; window repairs of the Stokes House; internal repairs to main stairs the Putney Houses; front porch repairs to Scherer Hall; replacement of tile on front stoop of Stagg House; repair of windows and exterior painting on Moseley House; setting exterior granite steps at Ritter Hickok; repair of the front steps at Founders Hall, exterior repairs at Stokes House; and the preservation of the facade of the old bath house at Gladding Residence Center at Monroe Park.

Virginia Military Institute

- Bushong House at New Market Battlefield, built in 1825, is a contributing resource to the New Market Battlefield Park. The Bushong House and 1818 farmhouse are both undergoing improvements. The farmhouse work will include replacement of the water damaged and deteriorated wood siding; window sill repair; gutter and downspout replacement; and prepping the exterior for, and applying a new paint finish.
- The Barracks, originally built c. 1850, were bombarded and partially destroyed during the Civil War. It was rebuilt and added to and completed by 1900. The current project, nearing completion, involves restoring the c.-1890 capstones; restoration of the distinctive Barracks wood casemate windows with diamond pattern glazing progresses. This window restoration is a complex undertaking that requires each sash be removed and re-built with the appropriate period techniques and materials. The window sashes are in varying degrees of deterioration. Once the wood parts are restored, the windows will be re-glazed, painted and re-installed.
- The restoration of the historic brick pavers on the pedestrian sidewalk is completed. The sidewalk runs along the front of the senior faculty and administration quarters of the Parade Ground. The original ca. 1910 patterned brick was meticulously reproduced in order to replicate the original installation. Approximately 30 percent of the original 1910 brick was salvaged and integrated into the new walkway. The sidewalk was widened to five feet in order to safely accommodate increased traffic. The patterned brick walkway is a character-defining feature of the campus.



L-R: The brick walk at VMI prior to rehabilitation, during construction, and after completion.

Virginia State University

- VSU, in consultation with DHR, completed a Heritage Preservation Plan that includes a historic context and campus history, a thorough resource inventory and heritage management framework. An important planning document, it is integrated into the university's master plan and will provide management guidance for the campus's historic resources as the VSU meets growth and expansion demands.



Foster Hall, VSU. (Photo: VSU)

- A National Register of Historic Places nomination for Summerseat is in progress. The c.-1860 house, originally slated for demolition, is among the last dwellings standing of the former Ettrick Historic District. The building was vacant for years and under constant threat of vandalism. Beginning in late 2013, representatives of DHR, Preservation Virginia, VSU, and other community members met to discuss options to preserve Summerseat. Funded by the Cameron Foundation, the house was cleaned up, the exterior restored and it now provides an example of a dynamic partnership that was a great preservation success. VSU received the first biennial award for Outstanding State Stewardship in 2017 for this project.

Status Report on 2017 Recommendations

The following properties, grouped thematically, were identified in the 2017 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
- Virginia’s Cultural and Social Diversity
- Government Buildings
- Sea Level Rise

Many of these properties have been carried over from the five previous biennial reports from 2007 through 2019, 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 Addition to the Virginia Landmarks Register–2017 Update

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

College of William and Mary Historic District:

Location: City of Williamsburg
Agency: College of William & Mary
Status: The historic core of the College of William Mary, including the Wren Building, Brafferton Hall, and the President’s House are listed in the

Virginia Landmarks Register, the National Register, and is a designated National Historic Landmark. The surrounding Colonial Revival campus has only been determined eligible for listing. As the oldest college in Virginia, this larger campus is an excellent example of colonial architecture and campus planning. CWM has consulted with DHR and proposes an incremental approach that acknowledges a larger district, for planning and DHR review purposes, without a formal nomination and an expanded NRHP nomination for CWM’s colonial revival campus, to include the eleven buildings that were part of the original 1920s plan and the buildings and landscape elements added later to complete the plan as intended.

James Madison University Historic District:

Location: City of Harrisonburg
Agency: James Madison University
Status: The historic bluestone buildings that make up the campus core of James Madison University are a distinctive collection of university

buildings. Designed by Charles M. Robinson, the university was originally established as the Harrisonburg State Normal School for Women in 1908, and the buildings were constructed of native bluestone (limestone) and red tile roofs. JMU is proud of its distinctive bluestone campus and in 2015 and 2016 expressed interest in listing the campus core in the Virginia Landmarks Register. The university is currently undergoing a review and sub-

sequent update to its Campus Master Plan (initially approved by JMU’s Board of Visitors in January 2009) and the nomination for the Bluestone Campus Core is also being reviewed as part of that initiative in 2017. A nomination has not yet been received by DHR to proceed to official listing.

Radford University Historic District:

Location: City of Radford
Agency: Radford University
Status: Radford University was established as the State Normal and Industrial School for Women and opened in 1913. It was among the last Normal Schools established in Virginia, after Longwood, present-day JMU, and Mary Washington. Charles Robinson and landscape architect A. Pharaoh Gagge designed a plan for the campus soon after its establishment in 1913. Construction began in 1916 and only part of the plan was realized; however, the school expanded throughout the 20th century and shows an important evolution of campus planning and collegiate design as well as associations with normal school education in Virginia. Radford contacted DHR in 2017 stating that they do not currently desire to nominate the campus.

VIRGINIA’S CULTURAL AND SOCIAL DIVERSITY

Virginia State University Historic District (VSU):

Location: Chesterfield County
Agency: VSU
Status: VSU is one of the first fully state-supported colleges for African Americans in the United States. The historic core of the campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as it features design work by the notable Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson; however, only three resources on the campus are individually listed—Azurest, Vawter Hall, and the President’s House. The University is discussing registering its historic campus with DHR, while it currently completes a register nomination for Summerseat.

Radford University (RU):

Location: City of Radford
Agency: RU
Status: The RU campus is eligible for its association with the education of women in early 20th-century Virginia, and for its campus plan that generally followed Charles Robinson’s original layout and design of the campus core. Radford University was established as the State Normal and Industrial School for Women and opened in 1913. It was among the last Normal Schools established in Virginia, after Longwood, JMU, and Mary Washington. Renamed the Radford State Teachers College in 1924, it became the Women’s Division of Virginia Polytechnic



Muse Hall, Radford University, completed in 1970. (Photo: Wikimedia)

Institute (VPI) in 1944, known as Radford College. It separated from VPI in 1964, became co-ed in 1972, and was renamed Radford University in 1979. The plans Charles Robinson and landscape architect A. Pharaoh Gagge designed for the campus in 1913 called for a triangular yard edged on two sides by buildings arranged in a V made up of dorms, a dining hall, and a library, with the central administration building, Founders Hall, serving as the apex of the design. Radford contacted DHR in 2017 stating that it currently has no plans to nominate the campus.

Virginia Correctional Center for Women (VCCW)

Location: Goochland County
 Agency: Department of Corrections
 Status: 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, once serving 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 complex that contributes to a part of the story of the Commonwealth’s history of women. In 2014 mitigation was done for the emergency demolition of the boiler plant chimney stack, which presented a health and safety issue due to its instability. The boiler plant, inclusive of its 142-foot smoke stack, is a contributing resource to the VCCW Historic District. There has been no discussion regarding nomination with DHR, although a survey of VCCW is in the beginning stages for mitigation of adverse impacts from the demolition of historic farm structures.



An administration building at Virginia Correctional Center for Women.

Piedmont Geriatric Hospital

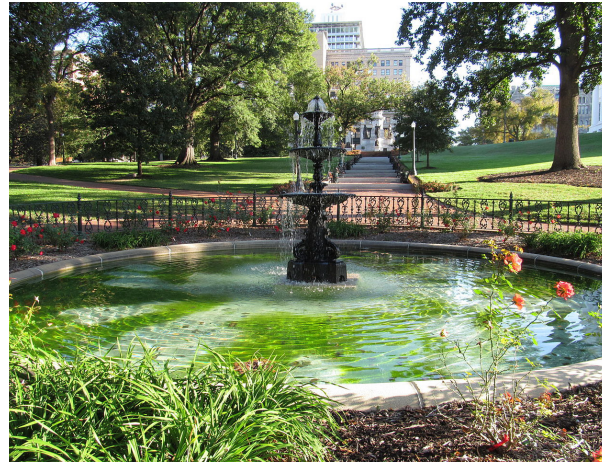
Location: Nottoway County
 Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services
 Status: Piedmont Geriatric Hospital was formerly known as the Piedmont Sanatorium, established in Burkeville in 1918 as the first tuberculosis Sanatorium for African Americans in the United States. Providing medical facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis in African Americans was unprecedented in the early 20th century. The Piedmont Geriatric Hospital is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register as a pioneering medical institution vis-à-vis African Americans, and as a representative example of a segregated tuberculosis sanatorium. There has been no discussion regarding nomination with DHR.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Capitol Square (including its landscape)

Location: City of Richmond
 Agency: Department of General Services
 Status: To date, only the Virginia Capitol Building has been listed in the VLR and the NRHP; it is also a designated National Historic Landmark. The surrounding land-

scape is not covered in the nomination. DHR has previously discussed with DGS listing a larger historic district, inclusive of the surrounding buildings facing Capitol Square, but all land-owning parties must be involved in order to proceed with that effort. A smaller district listing that covers the contributing landscape features within the fenced Square would provide an important context to the Capitol Building.



A fountain on Capitol Square. (Photo: Wikimedia/ Doug Kerr)

In January 2017, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior approved an update to the Capitol Building's National Historic Landmark nomination. The update changed the name of the official listing to Virginia State Capitol (when originally designated an NHL, the property was listed as the Confederate Capitol, which continues to be cited on the nomination form to reflect that historic use). The NHL nomination also was updated with a more detailed description and summary of the Capitol building's architectural significance, as well as a current list of contributing and noncontributing resources on the square. A new map showing the historic boundary of Capitol Square is included in the update. In 2019, DHR staff plans to update the property's NRHP nomination with a more detailed statement of significance that discusses the property's history from its conception through the early 21st century. There has been discussion on nomination updates but it has yet to reach fruition.

HONORABLE MENTION

University of Virginia Milton Airport

Location: Albemarle County
Agency: University of Virginia
Status: The 172-acre Milton Field property includes an intact ca. 1940 airport hangar and administration building, as well as portions of the original ca. 1939 sod runways. The intact airport complex also contains many non-historic buildings on the property's periphery. UVA purchased the acreage in 1939 for an airfield as part of a U.S.-sponsored Civilian Pilot Training Program. Construction began in 1940 with Works Projects Administration (WPA) funds. Following World War II, a partial conversion of the airport allowed for commercial use. Milton Airport is one of the few intact examples of airfields from the WW II era that remain in Central Virginia. It is a resource type that is quickly vanishing and stands as a reminder of early aviation practices. There has been no discussion regarding nomination with DHR.



A circa 2010 aerial view looking west at Milton Field, a pre-WW II complex. (Photo: Paul Freeman)

Priority List of Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with the Loss of Historic Integrity or Functionality – 2017 Update

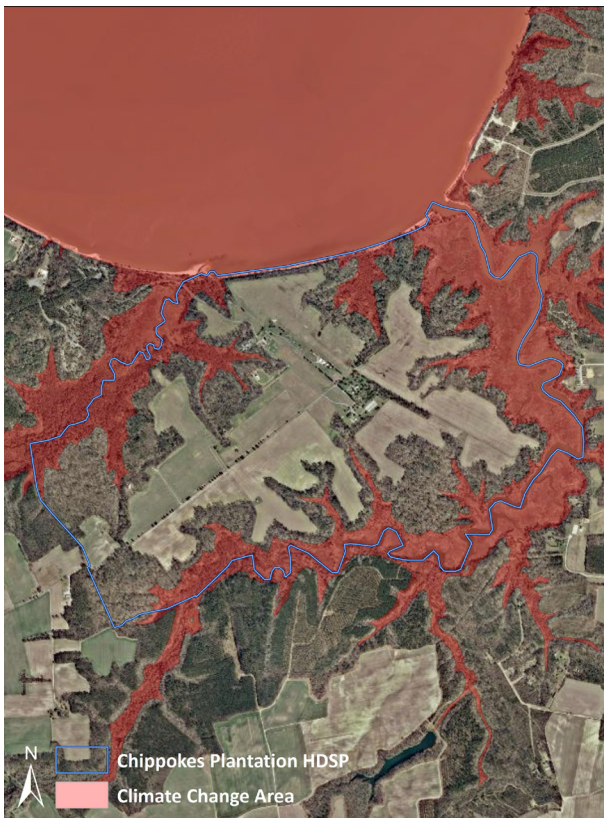
The most significant threats to historic resources in 2017 included:

- Sea level rise;
- 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.

SEA LEVEL RISE

Sea level rise poses significant threats to Virginia's historic resources. The threatened state resources from the 2017 report fell within the Climate Change Impact Areas. These areas were defined as a combination of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's 5' sea level rise predictions (2014) combined with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management's Category 4 hurricane storm surge data (2014).

In 2017, the overall number of state-owned historic resources threatened was 547; this includes 237 archaeological resources and 310 architectural resources. Of these, 24 historic properties are currently listed on the VLR. The combined total acreage of state lands threatened is 16,053.04 acres.



This image showing the Chippokes State Park Climate Change Impact Areas was included in the 2017 report.

All agencies with properties on the following 2017 sea level rise list initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the report. The greatest problem among all agencies is quantifying projected sea level rise data and then informing current planning processes with the data. Unless funding can be allocated by the General Assembly or found in another way by the individual agency, proactive planning remains unlikely.

Status: All agencies listed in regard to sea level rise initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the 2017 report. Funding is cited as a major obstacle in proactive planning for sea level rise.

Historic Places within Climate Change Impact Areas

Resource Name	DHR ID #	Agency/ Unit	Location
Croaker Landing Archaeo. Site (Hist.)	047-0093	DCR/ York River SP	James City Co.
Stone House (NRHP Listing), Stone House Site (Current)	047-0036	DGIF/ Wildlife Management Area	James City Co.
Seashore State Park Historic District (NRHP Listing)	134-0099	DCR/ First Landing State Park	City of Va. Beach
Pamunkey Indian Reservation (Historic/ Current), Pamunkey Indian Reservation Archaeological District (NRHP Listing)	050-0034	Joint Resolution/ Pamunkey Reservation Wetlands	King William Co.
Governor's Land Archaeological District (Historic/Current)	047-0082	DGIF Land Holding	James City Co.
Eagles Lodge (Current), Margots/ Clay- bancke (Historic)	018-0037	DGIF/ Chickahominy Wildlife Management Area	Charles City Co.
Weyanoke Plantation (includes numer- ous archaeological sites)	018-0029	DGIF/ Kittewan Wildlife Man- agement Area	Charles City Co.
Nanzattico (Historic/Current), Nanzatti- co Indian Town (NRHP Listing)	048-0084	DCR/ Occoneechee State Park	King George Co.
Taft Archaeological Site (Historic)	029-5411	DCR/ Mason Neck State Park	Fairfax Co.
Belle Isle (NRHP Listing)	051-0001	DCR/ Belle Isle State Park	Lancaster Co.
Dismal Swamp Canal and Historic District (NRHP Listing), Dismal Swamp Canal Historic District (Descriptive), Dismal Swamp Canal Historic District (incl. Gilmerton Lock, Jericho Ditch) (Descriptive), Dismal Town and Wash- ington Ditch (Historic), Great Dismal Swamp Preservation	131-0035	DGIF/ Cavalier Wildlife Management Area	City of Chesapeake City of Suffolk
Mockhorn Island (Current), Upper Ridge Site (NRHP Listing)	065-5015	DGIF/Mockhorn Wildlife Management Area	Northampton Co.
Westerhouse House (Current)	065-0030	VMRC/Tidal Lands	Northampton Co.
Baldriff Neck Plantation Archaeo. Site (Historic), Boldrup Plantation Archaeo. Site (NRHP Listing), Bolthorpe Planta- tion Archaeo. Site (Historic), Moyer Farm (Historic)	121-005	DGIF/ Balthrope Marsh Wildlife Management Area	City of Newport News
Stratford (Historic), Stratford Hall (NRHP Listing)	096-0024	DCR/ Westmoreland State Park Historic District	Westmoreland Co.
Walnut Valley (NRHP Listing), Walnut Valley Farm (Historic)	090-0023	DCR/ Chippokes Planta- tion State Park	Surry Co.

Westmoreland State Park Historic District

Location: Westmoreland County
Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation
Status: Constructed between 1933 and 1942, this park was a product of the New Deal Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program. CCC labor-

ers built the park, carrying out designs coordinated between the Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development and the National Park Service. There are several remaining CCC-era buildings at the park today and the original development plan has been retained. The park is situated between Stratford Hall, the birthplace of Robert E. Lee, and the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, along the Potomac River. Sea level rise will submerge some of the contributing resources including and within the vicinity of the Sandy Beach area.



A CCC-era shelter at Westmoreland SP.

Gunston Hall

Location: Fairfax County
Agency: Gunston Hall
Status: Best known as the former home of George Mason IV, the author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776), this property is also significant for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of Georgian-style architecture. Sea level rise will destroy archaeological sites, as well as change the integral relationship between the built and natural environment that make up the cultural landscape.

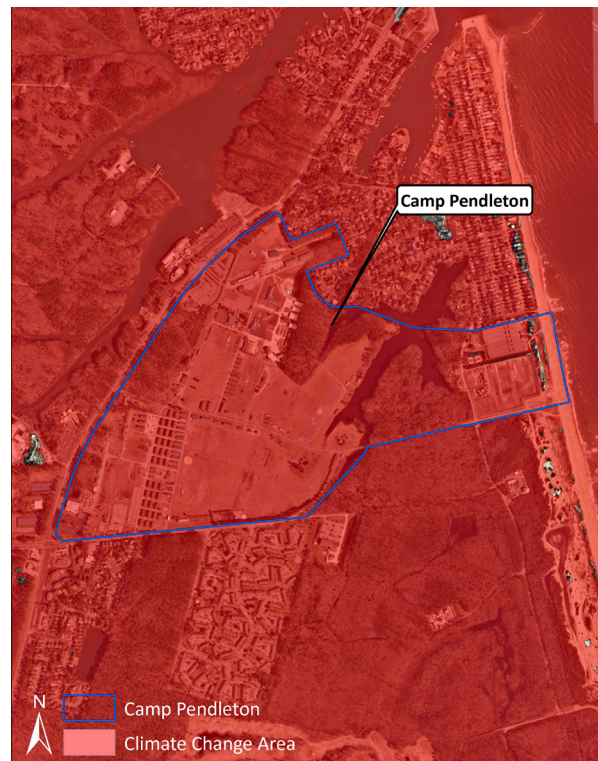
Chippokes Plantation Historic District / State Park

Location: Surry County
Agency: Dept. Con. & Rec.
Status: This property is significant for its history, architecture, and archaeological sites. Sea level rise will destroy some of its archaeological sites, as well as radically change the integral relationship between the built and natural environment that make up the cultural landscape. (See image p. 36.)

Camp Pendleton Historic District

Location: Virginia Beach
Agency: Dept. Military Affairs
Status: Camp Pendleton/ State Military

Reservation is a Virginia National Guard facility that has been in uninterrupted



Camp Pendleton Climate Change Impact Area, reproduced from 2017 report.

military use since 1912. The core historic area of the beach front and original cantonment are still intact. It is significant for its architecture and contribution to military and defense history. Camp Pendleton will be completely submerged due to sea level rise.

Fort Wool

Location: Island between Willoughby Spit and Old Point Comfort, Hampton
Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation
Status: Fort Wool is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as a 15-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 the 20th-century's two 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 rapid disintegration. Fort Wool was built to be militarily equal to, and work in tandem with, neighboring Fort Monroe, although Fort Monroe has attained adequate funding for maintenance in recent years, unlike Fort Wool. The fort remains a popular tourist attraction during the summer months in Hampton. Fort Wool will be completely submerged due to sea level rise. DCR and the City of Hampton have consulted with DHR regarding the deterioration of Fort Wool and potential threats. They cite a lack of funding as the main obstacle in maintaining and repairing the fort. (See pgs. 52–53 for more about Fort Wool and recent photographs.)

OTHER RESOURCES

Radford University (RU) Historic District

Location: City of Radford
Agency: Radford University
Status: The RU campus is eligible for its association with the education of women in early-20th-century Virginia, and for its campus plan that generally followed Charles Robinson's original layout and design of the campus core. Opened in 1913, Radford University was established as the State Normal and Industrial School for Women. The need for new facilities has led to demolitions of significant historic properties. Radford has continued to consult with DHR, when necessary, on projects. No new demolitions have occurred the past biennium that would threaten the historic campus core. Radford contacted DHR in 2017 stating that it does not currently desire to nominate the campus and no other protective measures have been discussed.

West Hospital

Location: City of Richmond
Agency: Va. Commonwealth University
Status: 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. Although demolition has been a topic of conversation many times in the past, the Master Plan Update identified four options for West Hospital:



West Hospital, VCU. (VCU photo)

(1) applying surface treatment and repairs, which would not utilize the building; (2) full renovation; (3) renovation and expansion; or demolition and construction of a new building. After the VCU team looked at the costs, the demolition would be the most expensive of these options. VCU is leaning toward renovation or renovation with expansion. The goal is that this project becomes a public-private partnership; a feasibility study is underway.

Beaumont Correctional Facility

Location: Powhatan County
Agency: Department of Juvenile Justice
Status: Beaumont was founded in 1890 as a privately operated training school for boys in the Laurel section of northern Henrico County.

The state took over the school in 1920 and it was moved to Powhatan County, where it became known as the Virginia Industrial School for Boys. The facility was closed in 2016 and DJJ plans to surplus the property if possible.

Kilbourne House

Location: Chesterfield County
Agency: Department of Juvenile Justice
Status: Located at the Bon Air Juvenile Correctional Facility (historically known as the Bon Air Learning Center (BALC)), established in 1910,

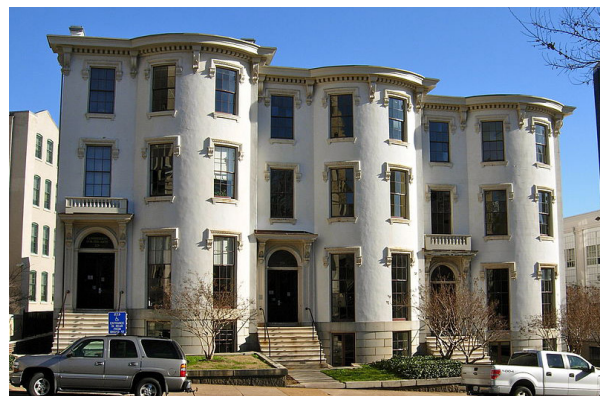
the Kilbourne House was the primary facility for about ten years, before the school was expanded. The plantation house was built in 1823 and was expanded in the 1850s. Because of its eclectic mix of styles it has been described as one of the most unconventional antebellum houses in the Commonwealth. In October 2017 DHR conducted a site visit and found the roof of the house collapsing and the interior stairway completely exposed to the elements. The Bon Air facility will remain open, although a new facility will be built on the northern part of the property and the older periphery facilities will systematically be closed and some surplused. It is projected that half of the institution's population will go to a Chesapeake facility when it opens in an estimated 3 to 4 years.

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

Morson's Row

Location: City of Richmond
Agency: Department of General Services
Status: 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 damaged large portions of the interior. DGS is funding the rehabilitation of Morson's Row and has actively consulted with DHR about the project. Historic interiors will be restored and all new work will be done sensitively and adhere to the Secretary of Interior's *Standards*. This project is in the planning phase and DGS will continue to consult with DHR.



Morson's Row, Richmond.

Update on Recommendations 2017–2019

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

- Conduct the necessary research and analysis to prepare or update nomination reports and collaborate with DHR to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR).
 - * **Status:** No state-owned properties were registered in the past two years, leaving the total number of listings at 127. Also, many state-owned properties with nominations would benefit from updates to the same; updating a nomination usually requires less time and costs than drafting a new nomination. Thematic historical topics most in need of addressing through new or updated register nominations are racial desegregation and the growth of secondary educational opportunities for women through undergraduate and graduate programs and professional schools.
- Consider on-going maintenance needs as high priorities in the 2018-2020 budget cycle.
 - * **Status:** A continuing issue from previous budget cycles, tight funding and budget cuts made it increasingly more difficult for state agencies to address maintenance needs of priority properties.

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, unless required as mitigation for a building project with an adverse impact, cultural resource surveys for properties under state ownership are rarely initiated or updated. Surveys are usually of individual buildings here and there and often based upon the need to mitigate demolition of the building.
- Incorporate historic resource and district information into the development of a Preservation Plan that can serve as a complement to, or be integrated into aspects 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:** VSU, in consultation with DHR, completed a Heritage Preservation Plan that includes a historic context and campus history, a thorough heritage resource inventory and heritage management framework. This important planning document is integrated with the university's Master Plan and will provide management guidance for the campus's historic resources as the demands of growth and expansion unfold. VSU undertook developing the plan as mitigation for adverse impacts to window replacement on the VLR-listed Storum Hall.

- Designate one staff member in a university or college’s office of planning or its architect or other appropriate office(s) to serve as a steward of historic resources and liaison with DHR. The staff liaison should take advantage of DHR’s online database— VCRIS (Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System).
 - * **Status:** Although there was no response reported in the previous biennial report, there have been additional fulfillments from ODU, CWM, VSU and JMU. UMW, DBHDS, Virginia Tech, and VMI continue to uphold their previous fulfillments.
- Consider 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.
 - * **Status:** Recommended maintenance continues to be problematic due to limited resources. However, excellent examples of meeting the above goal include VCU’s rehabilitation of the Scott House; DCR’s Walnut Valley Farm and Slave Cabin rehabilitation project; JMU’s planned restoration of the JMU Farm Hooke House; and VDOT’s scrupulous restoration of the Central Highway Building. In each instance, the property is listed or eligible for listing in the VLR, and each rehabilitation project 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 involve—
 - * Assisting state agencies to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
 - ◇ **Status:** As stated above, no state-owned properties were registered in the past two years, leaving the total number of listings at 127. Many of the state-owned properties with nominations would benefit from updates to the same; updating a nomination is usually less costly than drafting a new nomination. Thematic historical topics most in need of addressing through new or updated register nominations are racial desegregation and the growth of secondary educational opportunities for women through undergraduate and graduate programs and professional schools.
 - ◇ DHR is currently assisting VSU with completing a nomination for Summerseat.
 - * Encouraging agencies to prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports and preservation master plans to guide stewardship.
 - ◇ **Status:** VSU, in consultation with DHR, completed a Heritage Preservation Plan that includes a historic context and campus history, a thorough heritage resource inventory and heritage management framework. This important planning document is integrated with

the university's Master Plan and will provide management guidance for the campus's historic resources as the demands of growth and expansion occur. The plan was developed as mitigation for adverse impacts to window replacement on the VLR-listed Storum Hall.

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

- ◊ **Status:** DHR has sponsored or co-sponsored numerous training opportunities for state agencies responsible for the management of historic property.

- * Meeting with facilities managers in order to brief them on the purpose and goals of DHR's mandated stewardship reports. High-priority emphasis should be given to properties included in the *2015 Biennial Report on the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties*, due to their historic significance or perceived threat.

- ◊ **Status:** Several agencies mentioned in the 2017 report contacted DHR within the required sixty days, including UMW, JMU, Longwood University, UVA, VMI, VDOT, DBHDS, DOC, and DGS. Meetings have been held over the past two years with only some of the other agencies. As in the previous report, the highest priority remains colleges and universities because development and expansion activities happen more frequently within those institutions.

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

- ◊ **Status:** No DHR staff members were LEED certified this biennium.

- * 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.

- ◊ **Status:** There have been no new partnerships since the last report.

- * Encouraging state agencies to use the state highway historical marker program as a tool to celebrate the rich and diverse history of the Commonwealth.

- ◊ **Status:** A 2017-approved marker about the Richmond Professional Institute (forerunner of VCU) was dedicated on the VCU campus in Oct. 2017; also, a 2018-approved marker, "School for Black Children," was dedicated on the campus of the College of William and Mary in March 2019.



VCU officials and DHR Director Julie V. Langan (second from left) at the October 2017 dedication of the Richmond Professional Institute historical marker. (Photo courtesy VCU)

- * Encouraging state agencies to submit projects for review to DHR using e-PIX (Electronic Project Information Exchange) system that fully digitizes the review of state projects.
 - ◊ **Status:** Certain agencies are proficient in using and routinely submitting projects via ePIX.
- * Encouraging state agencies to use DHR's online archive database VCRIS for recording their historic resources.
 - ◊ **Status:** Currently, there are nine state agencies with a VCRIS license.
- * Continue to support the transfer of portions of Fort Monroe to the National Park Service (NPS) and aid the Fort Monroe Authority (FMA) in the management and sustainable redevelopment of the property. Although the majority of the requirements are complete that are included in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) that guides the transference of ownership of Fort Monroe to the Commonwealth, some important deliverables are still pending. DHR recommends that provisions be made for the completion of these deliverables as soon as possible.
 - ◊ **Status:** DHR provided technical assistance to the Office of the Attorney General in its development of quitclaim deeds for those land parcels at Fort Monroe that are still in the process of reverting back to the Commonwealth from the Army. DHR continues to work collaboratively with the FMA, the NPS, and other stakeholders on major ongoing and future projects at Fort Monroe such as the new Visitor's Center and proposed First African Landing memorial.

DHR continues to review both state and Federal undertakings at Fort Monroe pursuant to the BRAC Programmatic Agreement, the state-level Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and the NPS Programmatic Agreement. As the FMA has worked to improve and maintain the underground utilities systems on the property it has made a number of unanticipated archaeological discoveries for which it has consulted with DHR. Since the last State Stewardship Report the FMA hired a full-time Historic Preservation Officer. Outstanding at ensuring timely and effective project coordination with DHR, this officer is a knowledgeable and diligent advocate for historic resources at Fort Monroe.
- 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:** Sadly, in November 2018 a fire destroyed the historic barn and corn crib at Clermont. In addition to the loss of these structures, the contents of the buildings also were lost, including an historic tub mill, farm equipment, two sows and their piglets, and an ailing ewe. DHR is consulting DGS risk management to find funding for the replacement of the barn. The buildings were used by Clarke County high school students involved in an educational farming program supported by the county and the Clermont Foundation. DHR currently awaits an answer from risk management about rebuilding the barn.
- * The Clermont Archaeological Advisory Committee met twice each year

to discuss archaeological concerns and three major projects for which the committee implemented field work. All three projects were conducted in advance of planned building repairs. Archaeological excavations were completed at the south and north porches and initiated at the smokehouse. Volunteers from the Northern Shenandoah Valley Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia supported the excavations conducted by Mark Ludlow. Clermont Farm hosted an open house showcasing all previous and ongoing archaeological work at the site (cemetery, springhouse, porches and smokehouse) for the annual meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia held in Winchester in October, 2018.

- Continue partnering with the non-profit Friends of Wilderness Battlefield. In the 2014, DHR entered into a Management Agreement with the friends group, who agreed to maintain, inspect, and protect the historic values of property while allowing the group to use the property for battlefield interpretation and activities.
 - * **Status:** The volunteer group routinely visits the property, ensures that property access remains secured, and monitors the area for any illicit activities that may remove or disturb artifacts of historic value. This partnership fosters protection of the property and offers opportunities for the Friends group to engage with and interpret this important site.
- Continue to partner with VMRC on the protection of submerged underwater resources.
 - * **Status:** There are no updates for this biennium.

Stewardship Recommendations for 2019–2021

DR presents the following stewardship recommendations, focused on the Commonwealth’s most significant and/or urgent issues and priorities over the next two years. Set as goals, many of these recommendations could be accomplished for a modest cost or without any expenditure of funds. Addressing them would have a large impact and remarkably improve the Commonwealth’s stewardship of historic properties under its control.

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

PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE RECENT PAST

Frequently overlooked as unimportant or too modern to be deemed “historic,” mid-20th-century buildings now receive study and attention at the national level. A property, a building, must at least 50-years old to be eligible for listing in the state or national historic registers—meaning properties now constructed prior to 1969. The Commonwealth has never systematically surveyed its stock of mid-20th-century buildings in state ownership, with an eye to their architectural, cultural or historical significance. Of those that have been surveyed, the following are among **priority candidates for listing on the state and federal historic registers:**

Campbell School of Architecture (1970)

Location: City of Charlottesville
Agency: University of Virginia
Priority: Constructed in 1970, Campbell Hall is located northwest of the Lawn at the University of Virginia. The building is a notable work of inter-

nationally-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 architect’s attempts to balance a mid-20th century Modern style and the Jeffersonian aesthetic used throughout the campus. In May 2013, a nomination was completed and ready for presentation to the Board of Historic Resources and the State Review Board. The University’s Board of Visitors, however, chose to postpone the nomination indefinitely for unknown reasons—and there has been no movement since.



Campbell Hall, UVA.

Pollak Building (1971):

Location: City of Richmond
Agency: Virginia Commonwealth University
Priority: This striking brutalist building is named for Theresa Pollak, famous painter, and longtime professor at VCU. It is five stories tall and primarily constructed of concrete and red brick. The Richmond firm of Ballou & Justice, under Louis

Ballou, designed the building; Ballou is well-known for also designing the iconic Richmond City Hall.

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 below grade lower level contains the chapel, while the upper level Memorial Court displays eight sculptured Indiana limestone pylons, each with relief sculptures.



The War Memorial Chapel at Virginia Tech.

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 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. Several colleges and universities own property outside of their campus core that are noteworthy and worthy of register listing. This biennium, this report addresses often overlooked resources.

Priority candidates for registration include:

Catawba Hospital Farm (1909):

Location: Montgomery County
Agency: Virginia Tech
Priority: The farm complex was originally built to provide Catawba Sanatorium with milk, and later it sold surplus milk to local commercial dairies. From 1909 to 1972, Catawba Sanatorium treated patients suffering from tuberculosis. Its abundant fresh air and peaceful, rural setting would aid healing, according to prevailing medical practice, combined with a nutritional diet rich in dairy products. Many sanatoriums during the era operated their own farms and dairies, as did two others in Virginia, Blue Ridge Sanatorium and Piedmont Sanatorium. The Catawba Hospital Farm additionally maintained vegetable and flower gardens, and raised livestock. The complex is an excellent example of an early-to-mid-20th century farm operation. It also contributes historic significance to the Catawba Rural Historic District, deemed eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register, as well as the Catawba Hospital Historic District, also eligible for the VLR.

Hooke House (1849):

Location: Rockingham County
Agency: James Madison University
Priority: The Hooke Farm, built circa 1849, is an excellent example of a mid-19th-century Greek Revival brick house. It exemplifies the hall and parlor plan and decorative details formed by the aesthetic traditions of the Valley of Virginia, such as highly ornamental brick bond, elaborate molded cornice, and stepped parapets at the gable ends. The property was constructed by Robert Hooke, a veteran of the War of 1812. The Hooke family owned the property until the Harrisonburg Teacher's College purchased it in 1929 as a recreational student camp, known as College Camp. The College,

later JMU, used the property until the mid-20th century; the farm was revived in 1976 with the construction of a picnic shelter and a parking area on the hill above the house. Since then, the house has been used for research activities and, regrettably, subject to vandalism. JMU is now rehabilitating the house, in consultation with DHR.

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Fort Farr (1861)

Location: City of Fairfax

Agency: George Mason University

Priority: In 2019, the State Review Board recommended that Fort Farr eligible for NRHP/VLR listing. This quarter-acre site is located on GMU

property and consists of a circular fortification constructed in July 1861, before the First Battle of Manassas, to defend Farr's Cross Roads, part of an early warning line. After Federal forces advanced, the 5th Alabama retreated to the main Confederate defensive line along the Bull Run. First Manassas occurred four days later. This important, strategic location offered a high ground overlooking an intersection of two historic roads: Ox Road (then-known as the road to the Courthouse) and Braddock Road. In testament to the location's importance, it was used by Federal and Confederate forces throughout the war, occupied, by turns, by infantry units from Alabama, New York, Virginia, and New Jersey, and various cavalry units including those assigned to the Defenses of Washington. Originally part of a 283-acre property owned by Samuel Ratcliffe Farr, the future site of Fort Farr was inherited by his son Richard, who died in 1843 and bequeathed the property to his wife, Margaret Willcoxon Farr. During the Civil War, the Farr house burned. A cottage built for Margaret by her son was later relocated from the Fort Farr site to the grounds of Margaret's family home, now the Historic Blenheim and Civil War Interpretive Center in the City of Fairfax. Despite today's encroaching development, the Fort Farr site retains sufficient integrity to convey the look and feel of the period of its significance.

University of Virginia Main and African American Cemetery (c. 1830-1860)

Location: Albemarle County

Agency: University of Virginia

Priority: The cemetery is the final resting place of 1,100 dead Confederate soldiers, sundry University faculty and other dignitaries. It is also the

final resting place for enslaved African American laborers, whom played a critical role in the development and functioning of the Academical Village. Census records indicate that between 1830 and 1860, the minimum population of enslaved and free African Americans living and working at the university was between 93 and 145. Although students were not allowed to retain slaves on campus, hotel owners and faculty could do so. No institutional records exist that list the enslaved African American individuals buried on the grounds; however, a potential list could be drawn from those free and enslaved African Americans who were associated with the University during the antebellum era and those who passed away during that time. The list, at best, would not be complete or exact. Survey work to date has identified 67 graves. The black cemetery abutts the main Confederate cemetery. Research on slavery at UVA continues but the university feels it knows all that can be known for now about the burial ground—and it has marked the cemetery boundary and installed interpretive markers.

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

The most significant threats to historic resources are:

- Sea level rise;
- 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.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND STATE HOSPITALS

Historic Corrections Facilities

Location: Statewide

Agency: Department of Corrections (DOC)

Priority: James River Facility and Powhatan Correctional Facility and Virginia Correctional Center for Women: The Department of Corrections

must prioritize funding for inmates and security, which forces it to reduce ongoing expenses for maintenance of buildings. As a result, historic farm structures at these facilities continue to deteriorate:

- At Powhatan Correctional Facility in 2017, DOC reported the partial collapse of the roof of farm Building No. 104, known as the Mule Barn, a ca.-1850s structure eligible for listing on the VLR and NRHP. Deemed beyond reasonable repair, the brick barn posed a safety threat to the adjacent roadway. DOC executed a Memorandum of Understanding with DHR that cleared the way for demolition of the building.



The Mule Barn at the former Powhatan Correctional Facility was demolished due to deterioration from neglect.

- In 2019, DOC proposed three farm buildings—forming the Farm Complex—at the Virginia Correctional Center for Women (VCCW) for demolition: the Implement Barn #19, Hay Shed #20, and Barn #21. Established in 1930, the entire VCCW property is eligible for listing on the VLR and NRHP as a representative example of mid- to late-20th century farm operations associated with prison facilities. More importantly, it is the Commonwealth's first and only correctional facility for women. Its historic integrity offers an excellent example of the era's approach to incarcerating women within the matrix of a prison farm operation. VCCW's farm structures will be demolished when a demolition permit is approved.

- Reported in the 2015 biennial report, the James River Correctional Center is a historic district eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The complex has been slated for closure with no known reuse plan in place, which leaves the site prime for neglect or redevelopment. In July 2014, the DOC requested permission to demolish eleven historic farm buildings at both of these facilities.



The now-closed James River Correctional Facility. (Photo: Goochland History Website)

Central State Hospital (c. 1869)

Location: Dinwiddie Co.

Agency: Dept of Behavioral Health and Development Services

Status: DBHDS' Central state Hospital is among the earliest institutions in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of African American mental health, making the complex eligible for listing in the VLR and NHRP. The hospital's chapel building had been 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 has no funds to repair its buildings and many have been steadily deteriorating; with many more bound to the same fate as the chapel. As mitigation for these demolitions, DBHDS agreed to develop a Heritage Preservation Plan for

Central State Hospital, and DHR met in 2018 and 2019 to assist in the development of the plan.

Beaumont Mansion (1811)

Location: Powhatan County

Agency: Department of
Juvenile Justice

Threat: Beaumont is an
important archi-

tecturally. A large residence, It was built in 1811, as a two-story, single-pile, central passage plan house comprised of four rooms. The mansion's plan and the interior and exterior finish reflect the wealth and social prominence of William Walthall, a prosperous citizen and landholder in Powhatan County. In 1920, the Commonwealth established the Virginia Industrial School for Boys at Beaumont. (The school had originated in 1890 as a privately run training facility for boys in northern Henrico County.) Later known as Beaumont Learning Center, the facility closed in June 2017; plans are to surplus the property. Last renovated in 1999, the mansion is deteriorating, lacking maintenance and repairs.



The “Female Psychopathic Building,” built as a dormitory in 1904, photographed in 2017.



Beaumont Mansion, built in 1811, shown here in 2017.

OTHER RESOURCES

Fort Wool

Location: City of Hampton

Agency: DCR

Threat: Fort Wool was constructed in 1819 as part of

the elaborate coastal fortification plan (which included Fort Monroe) of George Graham, Secretary of War under James Madison. Robert E. Lee, then an army engineer, supervised its completion in the 1830s. Andrew Jackson built a retreat house at the fort, where he governed America for extended times from 1829 to 1837. A significant factor in the Civil War, President Lincoln watched the embarkation of Union troops to seize Norfolk from the fort. It was reactivated during the 20th-century's two World Wars as part of the harbor defense system.

In 2015, DHR reported that Fort Wool was continuing to sink and deteriorate as a result of water, wind, and neglect. Even then the fort was in dire need of emergency stabilization to prevent irreversible damage to the multi-structure site. No action has been taken to remediate any issues since then and the fort continue to deteriorate rapidly. The World War II battery commander tower (one of two left in the United States) is failing at the point of collapse; the 19th-century casemates are also failing.

The preservation and management of Fort Monroe, Fort Wool's sister-site, has thus far been a resounding success, through the support of local, state, and federal officials, agencies, partnerships and programs. Meanwhile, Fort Wool has all but been forgotten in preservation efforts. Of the utmost concern are the fort's interior brick arches of the casemates, now brittle and beginning to fail. If the casemate arches collapse, it will render the Civil War-era portion of the fort a ruin. Owned by the Commonwealth and leased to the City of Hampton, the park receives over 7,000 visitors a year, facilitated by Hampton. Hampton is proactively seeking funding and stabilization solutions. However, assistance from the Commonwealth is necessary for fort to be saved.





The view of Fort Wool's deteriorating sea wall.



A historic battery, part of the original structure.



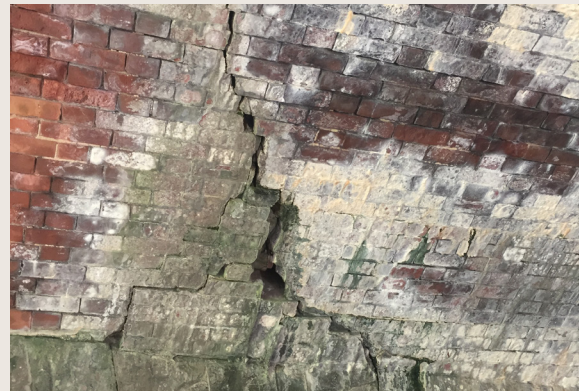
A plugged drain needing cleaning out.



A collapsing World War II tower and a buckling wall.



Timber bracing supporting the casement in silhouette.



A closeup of structural cracks in the casement.

Recommendations for 2019–2021

Despite the very real financial challenges facing the Commonwealth, responsible stewardship of historic resources is achievable through careful project planning and consultation with the Department of Historic Resources.

Based on the requirements of § 10.1-2202.3 and the preceding discussion in this report, DHR suggests the following recommendations for 2019-2021:

The Governor should:

- Continue the annual Governor’s Award program for outstanding state stewardship, with the second award being given to the Virginia Department of General Services for its sensitive rehabilitation of the Virginia War Memorial Carillon;
- 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;
- 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.
- Encourage state agencies to “mothball” vacant buildings, following best practices provided by DHR.

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

- Address the treatment of historic cemeteries on their property including identifying and recording cemetery locations, marking locations on facility and property maps and developing management plans for the cemeteries on their properties that include basic maintenance.
- 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 2020-2022 budget cycle.

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

- Actively collaborate with the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities (VFH) in support of the development of the African American Historic Sites Database, which was relaunched in 2019 for the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the first African’s in Virginia. Agencies should support VFH goals to interpret African American experience in Virginia and develop resources, and varied educational material including websites, radio programs, events, and exhibits.

- Systematically update existing historic resource survey data and identify 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 to coordinate the stewardship activities of the agency and take advantage of DHR’s online database—VCRIS (Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System).
- 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.
- Direct state agencies with significant archaeological sites to provide sufficient law enforcement and signage to protect vulnerable underground resources.
- Work with DHR and the Department of General Services (DGS) to consider, to the maximum extent feasible, purchasing or leasing historic buildings and adapting them for reuse prior to acquiring, constructing, or leasing additional buildings.

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 2019 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 cre-

dential 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 to support the Army in its caretaker role at Fort Monroe. DHR provided technical assistance to the Office of the Attorney General in its development of quickclaim deeds for those land parcels at Fort Monroe that are still in the process of reverting back to the Commonwealth from the Army. DHR continues to work collaboratively with the FMA, the National Park Service (NPS), and other stakeholders on major ongoing and future projects at Fort Monroe such as the new Visitor’s Center and proposed First African Landing memorial. The DHR continues to review both state and Federal undertakings at Fort Monroe pursuant to the BRAC Programmatic Agreement, the state-level Memorandum of Understanding, and the NPS Programmatic Agreement. As the FMA has worked to improve and maintain the underground utilities systems on the property it has made a number of unanticipated archaeological discoveries for which it has consulted with DHR. Since the last State Stewardship Report the FMA has hired a full-time Historic Preservation Officer who has been an outstanding asset in ensuring timely and effective project coordination with DHR, and as a knowledgeable and diligent advocate for historic resources at Fort Monroe.
- 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. Sadly, in November 2018, a fire destroyed the barn and corn house at Clermont. Both are a complete loss, as well as the contents, which included the historic tub mill, farm equipment, two sows and their piglets and an ailing ewe. DHR is working with DGS and Dept. of Treasury’s Division of Risk Management to find funding for the replacement of the barn.
- Continue to partner with VMRC on the protection of submerged underwater resources.
- DHR will support Governor Ralph Northam in a cross-agency effort to increase statewide resilience to natural hazards and extreme weather, as laid out in Executive Order 24 (2018), by continuing to assess the impacts of sea-level rise and extreme weather on historic resources and providing state agencies guidance in proactive planning for these resources.

Appendices

- Appendix A: Text of SB 462/§ 10.1-2202.3
- Appendix B: Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for Listing in the VLR
- Appendix C: Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for Threatened Resources
- Appendix D: Executive Order: Advancing Virginia's Preservation Stewardship

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

(Resources in **BOLD** have been successfully listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register.)

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Fort Farr	Fairfax	GMU	2019: In 2019, the State Review Board recommended that Fort Farr is NRHP/VLR-eligible. This .25 acre site is located on GMU property and consists of a circular fortification constructed in July 1861, before the First Battle of Manassas, to defend Farr's Cross Roads as part of an early warning line. This important, strategic location was high ground overlooking an intersection of two historic roads. This site was part of 283 acres of property owned by Samuel Ratcliffe Farr. Upon his death, his heirs divided the property. His son Richard inherited the portion where the site is located, which went to his wife Margaret when he died in 1843.
Hooke House and Farm	Rockingham County	JMU	2019: In 2015, DHR's National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Committee recommended this eligible. The Hooke Farm, built c. 1849, is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival brick house. The Hooke family owned the property until the Harrisonburg Teacher's College purchased it in 1929 as a recreational camp for students, known as College Camp. The College, later JMU, used the property until the mid-20th century and after it was revived in 1976. JMU is now rehabilitating the house, in consultation with DHR.
Pollak Building	Richmond	VCU	2019: This striking brutalist building is named for Theresa Pollak, famous painter, and longtime professor at VCU. It is five stories tall and primarily constructed of concrete and red brick. The Richmond firm of Ballou & Justice, under Louis Ballou, designed the building; Ballou who is well-known for also designing the iconic Richmond City Hall. No discussions have occurred regarding a nomination. A 2018 DHR survey recommended this to be potentially eligible.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Headquarters	Richmond	VPISU	2015: The building at 4010 West Broad is a good example of a late 1950s interpretation of the International and Modern styles. The property was sold to a private developer in March 2016.
Virginia Tech War Memorial Chapel	Blacksburg	VPISU	2015, 2019: 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. No action has been taken to list this property.
Fort Albion	Accomack County	State	2015: 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. In June 2015 a historic marker for Fort Albion was dedicated on Main Ridge Road on Tangier Island. This resource, which is under the water of the Chesapeake Bay, making it state property, was listed in the Tangier Island Historic District Boundary Increase in 2015.

<p>Barrett Learning Center</p>	<p>Hanover County</p>	<p>DJJ</p>	<p>2015: 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. Operations ceased for the facility in 2009, although DJJ still owns the property and currently uses it for other activities. This property, was listed in the VLR in 2016.</p>
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Virginia Capitol Square Historic District	City of Richmond	DGS	<p>2007, 2009, 2017: The historic district has not been listed, but it remains a priority. DHR has discussed listing with the Department of General Services, which 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 and was demolished in 2019. In January 2017, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior approved an update to the Capitol Building’s National Historic Landmark nomination. The update included changing the name of the official listing to Virginia State Capitol (when originally designated an NHL, the property name used was Confederate Capitol, which continues to be listed on the nomination form to reflect that historic use. The NHL nomination also was updated to include a more detailed architectural description of the capitol building, a current list of contributing and noncontributing resources, and a brief summary of the property’s architectural significance. A new map showing the historic boundary was included in the update. In 2019, DHR staff plan to update the property’s NRHP nomination with a more detailed statement of significance that discusses the property’s history from its conception through the early 21st century</p>
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Milton Airport		UVA	2017: Other than the 2017 Stewardship Report, DHR has not approached UVA to assess interest in listing.
University of Virginia Cemetery, including Confederate Section and Enslaved African American Section	City of Charlottesville/ Albemarle County	UVA	2011, 2013: The cemetery is the final resting place of 1,100 dead Confederate soldiers, sundry University faculty and other dignitaries. It is also the final resting place for enslaved African American laborers, whom played a critical role in the development and functioning of the Academical Village. There are no institutional records of the enslaved African American individuals buried on the grounds, although a potential list can be drawn from those free and enslaved African Americans who were associated with the University pre-Civil War and those who passed away during that time. The list, at best, is not complete or exact. Survey work to date has identified 67 graves. The cemetery is located in a section of the main cemetery Confederate cemetery. Research on slavery at UVA continues but the university feels they know all that can be known for now about the burial ground. UVA marked the boundary of the cemetery and put up interpretive markers. DHR is not aware of any attempt to list the cemetery.

Campbell School of Architecture, University of Virginia	City of Charlottesville/ Albemarle County	UVA	2013, 2015, 2019; Constructed in 1970, Campbell Hall is located northwest of the Lawn at the University of Virginia. The building is a notable work of internationally-renowned architects Pietro Beluschi 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 readied 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. There has been no action taken on the nomination since 2013.
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 Expanded Boundary	City of Williamsburg	CWM	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017: The Wren Building, Brafferton Hall, the President’s House, and the Sunken Garden are designated as National Historic Landmarks, 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. CWM has consulted with DHR and proposes an incremental approach that acknowledges a larger district, for planning and DHR review purposes, without a formal nomination and an expanded NRHP nomination for CWM’s colonial revival campus, to include the eleven buildings that were part of the original 1920s plan and the buildings and landscape elements added later to complete the plan as intended.
Twin Lakes State Park	Prince Edward County	DCR	2007, 2017: In 2012, this property was listed in the VLR and NRHP under the Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs Multiple Property Documentation Form.
Bear Creek Lake, Holliday Lake, and Pocahontas State Parks	Cumberland, Appomattox, and Chesterfield Counties	DCR	2007, 2017: In 2012, these properties, except for Pocahontas State Park, were listed in the VLR and NRHP as contributing resources to the Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs Multiple Property Documentation Form. The Pocahontas State Park Historic District was listed in the VLR on 18 June 2015.

James Madison University Historic District	City of Harrisonburg	JMU	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017: 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. JMU's Bluestone Campus Core. The university is currently undergoing a review and subsequent update to its Campus Master Plan, approved by its Board of Visitors in January 2009, and the nomination for the Bluestone Campus Core is also being reviewed as part of that initiative. Over the years, DHR's attempts to revisit the issue have generally been discouraged. In Spring of 2016 discussion was reentered on listing, although no action was taken.
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.
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.
Summerseat	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2015, 2017: In 2015, the Cameron Foundation awarded HistoriCorps a grant to conduct a feasibility study and rehabilitation of Summerseat. A preservation partnership agreement was executed between HistoriCorps and VSU and a field school commenced work on the building in August 2016. The project garnered the attention of the press and DHR and VSU both contributed time and effort to the physical rehabilitation of the exterior of the building. HistoriCorps wrapped up the first phase of work and VSU is maintaining the property. In 2017 the first ever Governor’s Award for State Stewardship was presented to VSU for their work. Planning for a partnership with the agriculture program and local citizens is planned for the building and surrounding land, is underway. In 2018, VSU began drafting a nomination.
Virginia State University	Chesterfield County	VSU	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017: 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, Etrick neighborhood. A Heritage Preservation Plan was completed in 2018. The University has begun discussing registering its historic campus with DHR, as they are currently working on the Summerseat nomination.

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. The Foster Site was listed in the VLR in March 2016.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Historic District	City of Blacksburg	VPISU	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017: 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.

<p>Lane Hall, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Historic District</p>	<p>City of Blacksburg</p>	<p>VPISU</p>	<p>2013: 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.</p>
<p>Radford Historic District</p>	<p>Radford</p>	<p>RU</p>	<p>2017: Radford University was established as the State Normal and Industrial School for Women and opened in 1913. It was among the last Normal Schools established in Virginia, after Longwood, present-day JMU, and Mary Washington. Charles Robinson and landscape architect A. Pharaoh Gagge designed a plan for the campus soon after its establishment in 1913. Construction began in 1916 and only part of the plan was realized; however, the school expanded throughout the 20th century and shows an important evolution of campus planning and collegiate design as well as associations with normal school education in Virginia. Radford contacted DHR in 2017 stating that they do not currently desire to nominate the campus.</p>

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. To date, the district remains ineligible.
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. VDOT contacted DHR in January 2016 and March 2017 to express their interest in pursuing registration of this site. No action has been taken to nominate this site.
Staunton River Bridge Battlefield State Park	Halifax 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.

Virginia Women's Correctional Facility	Goochland County	DOC	2009, 2017: 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. There has been no discussion regarding nomination with DHR, although a survey of VCCW is in the beginning stages for mitigation of adverse impacts from the demolition of historic farm structures.
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. There has been no progress in efforts to have a nomination prepared although this would be an excellent way to commemorate the WWI centennial. A nomination for this property is a high priority due to its subject matter and the significant architectural design, which was diminished but not destroyed by the recent addition.
Piedmont Geriatric		DBHDS	2017: Piedmont Geriatric Hospital was formerly known as the Piedmont Sanatorium, which was established in Burkeville in 1918 as the first tuberculosis Sanatorium for African Americans in the United States. The Piedmont Geriatric Hospital is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register as a pioneering medical institution for the treatment of tuberculosis in African Americans, and as a representative example of a segregated tuberculosis sanatorium. DHR has not approached DBHDS to assess interest in listing.
Central State Hospital Chapel	Dinwiddie County	DBHDS	2009, 2017: 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. The building was officially delisted from the VLR in September 2016.

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 Chippokes State Park	Surry County	DCR	2009, 2011, 2013, 2017: Listed in the VLR in June 2013 and in the National Register in August 2013. The Walnut Valley Farm and Slave Cabin rehabilitation project was completed in 2018. The Slave Cabin at Walnut Valley in Chippokes State Park dates to approximately 1814, making it the second oldest known slave cabin in the Commonwealth. This rehabilitation project included work on the main house, kitchen and slave quarters. DCR consulted with DHR during the course of this project.
Pocahontas State Park	Chesterfield County	DCR	2013: 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 Pocahontas State Park was listed in the VLR on 18 June 2015.
Blair-Taskinas Site at York River State Park	James City County	DCR	2009, 2015: This site includes an 18th-century plantation and Virginia Indian resources. DHR's state archaeologist review a draft nomination submitted by DCR in 2012 and determined that the field investigation methodology and analysis of findings were not in keeping with current archaeological standards. Considerably more field investigation and research are needed for the nomination to proceed. DHR currently does not have capacity to take on a project of this size.
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.

Appendix C:

Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for Threatened Resources

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Beaumont Mansion	Powhatan County	DJJ	2019: Built in 1811 as a dwelling, Beaumont Mansion is significant architecturally as a rare example in Virginia of a two-story, single-pile, central passage plan house. In 1890 a privately operated training school for boys was established on the property. The state took over the school in 1920 and it was moved to Powhatan County. It became known as the Virginia Industrial School for Boys. The Beaumont Learning Center has kept with the Learning Environments Plan for the treatment of juvenile offenders since the 1970s. This facility closed in 2016 and plans are underway to surplus the property. Measures should be taken to mothball historic buildings since they will no longer be in use. The mansion was renovated in 1999 and is now is deteriorating due to a lack of basic maintenance and repairs.
Blair-Taskinas Site at York River State Park	York River State Park, James City County	DCR	2015: 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. DCR initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the 2017 report. Funding is cited as a major obstacle in proactive planning regarding sea level rise.
Kilbourne House	Chesterfield County	DJJ	2017: In October 2017 DHR conducted a site visit. The roof of the house was collapsing and the interior stairway completely exposed. The Bon Air facility is open, although a new facility will be built on the northern part of the property and the older periphery facilities will systematically be closed and some surplus. It is projected that half of the population will go to a proposed Chesapeake facility when it opens in est. 3-4 years.

Gunston Hall	Fairfax County	GH	2017: Best known as the former home of George Mason IV, the author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776), this property is also significant for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of Georgian-style architecture. Sea level rise will destroy archaeological sites, as well as change the integral relationship between the built and natural environment that make up the cultural landscape. GH initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the 2017 report. The major contributing resources are not anticipated to be impacted by sea level rise.
Camp Pendleton	Virginia Beach	DMA	2017: Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation is a Virginia National Guard facility that has been in uninterrupted military use since 1912. The core historic area of the beachfront area and original cantonment are still intact. It is significant for its architecture and contribution to military and defense history. Camp Pendleton will be completely submerged due to sea level rise.
Westmoreland State Park		DCR	2017: Constructed between 1933 and 1942, this park was a product of the New Deal Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program. There are several remaining CCC-era buildings at the park today and the original development plan has been retained. DCR initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the 2017 report. Funding is cited as a major obstacle in proactive planning regarding sea level rise.
Walnut Valley at Chippokes State Park	Surry County	DCR	2009, 2011, 2013, 2017: Listed in the VLR in June 2013 and in the National Register in August 2013. In 2017 DCR rehabilitated the main house, kitchen and slave quarters and was in direct consultation with DHR. The Secretary of Interior's Standards were applied in this project. This property is significant for its history, architecture and archaeological sites. Sea level rise will destroy some of its archaeological sites, as well as radically change the integral relationship between the built and natural environment that make up the cultural landscape. DCR initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the 2017 report. Funding is cited as a major obstacle in proactive planning regarding sea level rise.

Fort Wool	Island between Willoughby Spit and Old Point Comfort, Hampton	DCR	2015, 2017, 2019: 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.
Morson's Row	City of Richmond	DGS	2007, 2009, 2015, 2017: 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. Consultation reopened in 2018 as DGS is funding the rehabilitation of Morson's Row. Historic interiors will be restored, all new work will be done sensitively and adhere to the Secretary of Interior's Standards. This project is in the planning phase and DHR consultation will continue.
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. This building is not owned by VSU, but by the non-profit VSU Foundation. 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. Since 2012, Azurest South has been rehabilitated and now functions as VSU's Alumni House. The property's nomination has not yet been updated.

Archaeological Sites on State Lands	Statewide	Various	<p>2007, 2009: Capital projects on state lands have become steady 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. 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. 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. 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>
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<p>Historic Resources Threatened by Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>Statewide</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>2017: Sea level rise poses significant threats to Virginia’s historic resources. The listed threatened state resources from the 2017 report fell within projected Climate Change Impact Areas. These areas were defined as a combination of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA’s) 5’ sea level rise predictions (2014) combined with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management’s Category 4 hurricane storm surge data (2014).</p> <p>All agencies with properties on the sea level rise list initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the report. The greatest problem among all agencies is funding. There were several highlighted properties in the 2017 report including: DCR (York River State Park, First Landing State Park, Occoneechee State Park, Mason Neck State Park, Belle Isle State Park, Westmoreland State Park Historic District and Chipokes Plantation State Park); DGIF (Wildlife Management Area in James City County, Pamunkey Reservation Wetlands DGIF Land Holding, Chickahominy Wildlife Management Area, Kittewan Wildlife Management Area, Cavalier Wildlife Management Area, Mockhorn Wildlife Management Area, Balthrope Marsh Wildlife Management Area); and VMRC Tidal Lands.</p>
<p>CCC Resources in State Parks</p>	<p>Statewide</p>	<p>DCR</p>	<p>2009: In October 2012, a Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs Multiple Property Documentation Form was approved that covers these resources. In 2015, Pocahontas State Park Historic District was listed in the VLR, thus officially concluding the Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs project. Unfortunately, over the last four years continued budget reductions have precluded funds for maintenance of these historic resources. In 2018, DCR and the Friends of Pocahontas State Park partnered to lead a volunteer effort to rehabilitate the CCC cabins. The Friends of Pocahontas State Park were able to obtain a grant from Preservation Virginia by winning the Preservation Pitch of the Year in 2018. The primary goals of the rehabilitation effort were to repair leaking roofs, replace rotten siding, paint, and look at options to rodent proof the buildings. DCR has been working with DHR on this project and ongoing repairs to the cabins are planned.</p>

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind	City of Staunton	VSDB	2013: Though there has been a 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, to allow for more 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 not being maintained.
Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Nottoway County	DBHDS	2013: The Piedmont Geriatric Hospital is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places for its national significance as the first African American tuberculosis sanatorium in Virginia during segregation; it may also be the first in the U.S. as well. Some buildings remain vacant and are not being maintained. DBHDS 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. DHR was consulted on exterior improvements to Building No. 15, in 2014 and 2015. Some buildings are still vacant and not being maintained, as was reported in 2013.

Central State Hospital	Dinwiddie County	DBHDS	<p>2011, 2013, 2015, 2019: 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 has no funds to repair its buildings and many have been steadily deteriorating; therefore, many more buildings on this site may suffer this same fate. However, as mitigation for these demolitions, DBHDS agreed to develop a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital. DHR met in 2018 and 2019 to assist in the development of the plan. As of 2018, DGS plans to surplus the historic portion of the property as a new facility is being planned adjacent to Hiram Davis Medical Center. Although the project was not funded in the 2019 budget cycle, it will be proposed again next year.</p>
DeJarnette Sanatorium/Children's Asylum	City of Staunton	N/A	<p>2011, 2013, 2015: 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 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. Currently, the building has not yet been mothballed or stabilized and continues to deteriorate. This was surplused in 2011 and sold to a private developer.</p>

Historic Correctional Facilities	Statewide	Various	2013, 2017 - The Department of Corrections has been heavily hit by the economic downturn and budget cuts. Thus, building maintenance has been reduced to prioritize funding for inmates and security. The hardest hit resources have often been the historic farm buildings. -The James River Correctional Center, (see below). - The Powhatan Correctional Facility (see below). - The Virginia Correctional Facility for Women (see below).
Powhatan Correctional Facility	Powhatan County	DOC	2015: The Powhatan Correctional Facility was closed in 2015, although a small work farm remains in operation. The facility contains significant archaeological and architectural resources. In July 2014, DOC requested permission to demolish nine historic farm buildings at this facility. In February 2017, DHR received a request from DOC to demolish the Mule Barn due to deterioration from neglect. In 2017, DOC requested to demolish the eligible Mule Barn and it was cleared for demo after an MOU was executed. A historic structures report was done to mitigate the demolition.
Virginia Correctional Facility for Women	Goochland County	DOC	2015: 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. In 2014 mitigation was done for the emergency demolition of the boiler plant chimney stack, which presented a health and safety issue due to its instability. The boiler plant, inclusive of its 142-foot smoke stack, is a contributing resource to the VCCW Historic District. -In 2019 three farm buildings at the VCCW were proposed for demolition: They are contributing to the listed VCCW. The farm structures will be demolished when the demolition permit is approved. An MOU is underway.
James River Correctional Center	Goochland County	DOC	2011, 2013, 2015: -The James River Correctional Center, which closed in 2011, is an eligible historic district. In July 2014, the DOC requested permission to demolish eleven historic farm buildings here and at Powhatan Correctional Facility.

Medical College of Virginia Historic District	City of Richmond	VCU	2009, 2011, 2017: The Medical College of Virginia Historic District (MCVHD) was determined eligible for listing in the VLR in 1991, but the district lost important buildings including the A.D. Williams Building and the Nursing Education Building. In June of 2017 VCU submitted a MCV Historic Building Survey and Repair Recommendations for 42 of their historic properties and a streamlining agreement was executed in September 2017 as a way of expediting DHR review for routine maintenance. In December of 2018, a survey of the MCVHD was submitted and DHR concurred that with a revised boundary, it is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places with a period of significance going from 1845 (with the Egyptian Building construction) to 1968 (when MCV merged with the Richmond Professional Institute to create VCU). Requested revisions to the survey are still pending. There are 24 contributing resources within the historic district. In 2016, a new Inpatient Tower project was submitted and in 2017, a new outpatient ambulatory facility project was submitted to DHR, both which will negatively impact the MCVHD. Because the projects have overlapping negative impacts, the forthcoming mitigations will be handled holistically.
West Hospital	City of Richmond	DGS	2017: Although demolition has been a topic of conversation many times in the past; the Master Plan Update identified four options for West Hospital; applying surface treatment and repairs, which would not utilize the building; fully renovating; renovate and expand; or demolishing and building a new building. After the VCU team looked at the costs, the demolition was found to be the most expensive of these options. They are leaning toward renovating or renovating and expanding. The goal is that this becomes a public-private partnership. VCU reported that there is a feasibility study underway.
Ninth Street Office Building	City of Richmond	DGS	2009, 2011: The Ninth Street Office Building was individually listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register on 18 June 2009, but had 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 worked closely with DGS on the rehabilitation, which began in September 2013 and continued through 2016. On 13 January 2017, the Governor announced that the building would be renamed in honor of civil rights activist Barbara Johns. In 1951 a teenage Johns led a student strike at the Robert Russa Moton School in Farmville, in Prince Edward County, protesting unequal educational facilities for African American students versus white students.

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.
Summerseat	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2015: Originally slated for demolition, Summerseat was spared by Virginia State University. A circa-1860 house, Summerseat has a raised basement and modest Italianate detailing; it is among the last dwellings standing of the former Ettrick Historic District. The building was vacant for years and under constant threat of vandalism. Beginning in late 2013, representatives of DHR, Preservation Virginia, VSU, and other community members met to discuss options to preserve Summerseat. Funding for rehabilitation was won through a grant from the Cameron Foundation, and in August 2016, HistoriCorps, a non-profit organization, lead its first group of volunteers and students to begin work on rehabilitating the exterior of Summerseat. By October 2016, the house was cleaned up and on display for the community. In 2017 the first ever Governor’s Award for State Stewardship was presented to VSU for their work. Planning for a partnership with the agriculture program and local citizens is planned for the building and surrounding land, is underway. In 2018, VSU began drafting a nomination.
Virginia State University Historic District	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2017: VSU is believed to be the first fully state-supported college for African-Americans in the U.S. In 2017, VSU rehabilitated the two most significant structures in its historic core: Storum Hall (the Old President’s Home) and Vawter Hall. In 2018, a new Master Plan update was underway and a Heritage Preservation Plan was completed. Also in 2018, the NPS awarded VSU HBCU grant money to further preservation projects at Storum and Vawter.
Radford HD		RU	2017: The RU campus is eligible for its association with the education of women in early-20th-century Virginia and for its campus plan that generally followed Charles Robinson’s original campus layout and design in the campus core. No new demolitions have occurred the past biennium that threatens the historic campus core. Radford contacted DHR in 2017 stating that they do not currently desire to nominate the campus and no other protective measures have been discussed.

College of William and Mary Historic District	City of Williamsburg	CWM	2013: The College of William and Mary continues to renovate and build within its Colonial Revival campus. CWM has consulted with DHR and proposes an incremental approach to nominating a campus core historic district. Development and construction continue to occur within the historic campus. A MOU was executed in 2019 for the partial demolition and addition to the eligible Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall, which resulted in mitigation that CWM will survey the proposed, expanded historic district.
James Madison University Historic District	City of Harrisonburg	JMU	2013: 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. DHR was consulted on the rehabilitation of the 1930 Wilson Hall and is currently consulting on improvements to Jackson Hall; both within the historic campus core.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Historic District	City of Blacksburg	VT	2013: Virginia Tech is continuing a building campaign to update its facilities throughout the campus. A 2017 MOU was done for the demolition of Monteith Hall and Thomas Hall. Both are contributing to the Virginia Landmarks Register-eligible Virginia Tech Upper Quad Historic District (VTHD). Stipulations include a, now completed, intensive-level survey; and a plan for managed open space in the Upper Quad to include the site of Monteith Hall and Thomas Hall that includes landscape design and interpretive signage. A project to partially demolish Holden Hall and build a large addition resulted in a 2018 MOU. Designed by Carneal, Johnston and Wright and built as an academic hall in 1940, it is contributing to the Virginia Landmarks Register-eligible VTHD. A HABS-level survey of Holden Hall was done for mitigation, prior to construction activities.

Historic Neighborhoods Adjacent to University Campuses	Statewide	Various	<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> <p>Oregon Hill and Carver Historic Districts – VCU, Richmond</p> <p>Harrisonburg Old Town and Downtown Historic Districts – JMU, Harrisonburg</p> <p>Ettrick Historic District – VSU, Petersburg</p> <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 and Court End. In 2016, a new Inpatient Tower project was submitted and in 2017, a new outpatient ambulatory facility project was submitted to DHR, both which will negatively impact the surrounding historic resources. Because the projects have overlapping negative impacts, the forthcoming mitigations will be handled holistically. DHR continues to urge these institutions to consider these historic neighborhoods and commercial districts in their master planning process.</p>
Historic College Campus Cores and Stadiums	Statewide	Various	<p>2013: 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; or a lack of maintenance has permitted these 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 maintenance for aging campus buildings. A decline in maintenance is rendering many of these buildings a health and safety risk for students and a just cause for demolition.</p>

Appendix D:



Commonwealth of Virginia
Office of the Governor

Executive Order

NUMBER SIXTY FOUR (2017)

ADVANCING VIRGINIA'S PRESERVATION STEWARDSHIP

Importance of the Issue

Building upon the celebration of the 50th anniversary in 2016 of both the National Historic Preservation Act and the establishment of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, the predecessor organization to the Department of Historic Resources, the Commonwealth has the opportunity and responsibility to renew and strengthen its commitment to historic preservation.

The Commonwealth's real estate holdings include a rich and diverse collection of properties with historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural significance—some of national and international importance. The economic and social vitality of communities throughout Virginia is enhanced by the maintenance and renovation of these and other historic resources. Preserving our past is a cornerstone for Virginia's New Economy. Further, reinvestment in the Commonwealth's historic buildings promotes environmental sustainability and energy efficiency, resulting in less waste and lower expenditures of taxpayer dollars.

Meanwhile, new threats to historic resources are emerging. Climate change and impacts such as sea level rise pose significant threats to historic resources, and now is the perfect time for state agencies to assess and address these threats.

Numerous laws and regulations already direct state agencies to consider impacts to historic properties owned by the Commonwealth and to consult with the Department of Historic Resources. This includes provisions dealing with major state projects (§ 10.1-1188), the sale or lease of surplus state property (§ 2.2-1156), and proposed demolition of state property (§ 2.2-2402). Moreover, state agencies are required by the Biennial Budget Bill (§ 4-4.01 (q)) to consider the impact of projects that may directly affect state-owned properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR). It is important that we reaffirm these provisions and act to ensure adequate stewardship of our historic resources.

The Department of Historic Resources is directed by law (§ 10.1-2202.3) to prepare a biennial report on the stewardship of state-owned property that identifies significant state-owned properties that are eligible for listing on the VLR but are not yet listed landmarks. The 2015 report lists 13 state-owned properties, including nine associated with institutions of higher education that could and should be listed. Four of those significant properties have since been listed, but a higher success rate would reflect the level of commitment earned by our Commonwealth's storied past.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor under Article V of the Constitution of Virginia and under the laws of the Commonwealth, and in order to effectuate Article XI, section 1 of Virginia's Constitution and numerous laws of the Commonwealth, I hereby direct all executive branch agencies, authorities, departments, and all institutions of higher education to work with the Director of the Department of Historic Resources to recognize the value of their historic resources, to take steps to preserve and utilize these resources, and to maintain the legacy entrusted to them by the public.

Scope and Guidance

In carrying out this order, the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) shall continue to provide leadership, technical expertise, and guidance to help state agencies, authorities, departments, and institutions of higher learning improve stewardship of historic properties they own or control. In addition, state agencies, authorities, departments, and institutions of higher learning are encouraged to, in coordination with the Director of DHR:

- (1) Pursue listing on the VLR historically significant properties they own or control, including conducting the necessary research and analysis to prepare VLR nominations, so that these resources can be recorded for the education and enjoyment of all. This shall be an ongoing responsibility, and special effort should be made to add certain types of properties that are under-represented on the VLR, especially those related to institutions of higher education and the history of African Americans, Virginia Indians, and women;
- (2) Celebrate the historic sites in their ownership by using the state's highway marker program, which helps educate the public about Virginia's rich history and promotes tourism in the Commonwealth;
- (3) Prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports, and preservation master plans to guide stewardship of historic properties they own or control, and integrate the management of such properties into strategic and master plans, in order to ensure proper maintenance, rehabilitation, and active use of properties listed on or eligible for listing on the VLR;
- (4) Explore long term leases and resident curator agreements for vacant state-owned historic buildings or other structures, thereby leveraging private investment in the rehabilitation and maintenance of under-utilized resources;

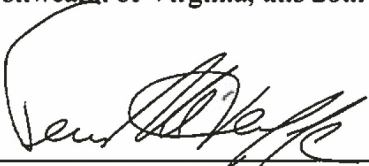
- (5) Proactively pursue energy efficiency measures and address deferred maintenance backlogs as outlined in Executive Order No. 31, with the goal of preservation and conservation;

Effective Date of the Executive Order

This Executive Order shall be effective upon its signing and shall remain in force and effect until rescinded by further executive order.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia, this 28th day of April, 2017.





Terence R. McAuliffe, Governor

Attest:



Kelly Thomasson, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Kelly Thomasson, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Glossary

ADA – American with Disabilities Act

BRAC - Base Realignment and Closure Act

ePIX - Electronic Project Information Exchange

LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

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

V-CRIS – Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

VLR – Virginia Landmark’s Register

Virginia Agencies and Institutes of Higher Education:

DBHDS – Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

DHR – Department of Historic Resources

DCR – Department of Conservation and Recreation

DEQ – Department Environmental Quality

DGS – Department of General Services

DJJ – Department of Juvenile Justice

DOC – Department of Corrections

GMU – George Mason University

JMU – James Madison University

JYF – Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation

LU – Longwood University

ODU – Old Dominion University

RU – Radford University

UMW – University of Mary Washington

UVA – University of Virginia

VCCS – Virginia Community College System

VCU – Virginia Commonwealth University

VDOT – Virginia Department of Transportation

VMNH – Virginia Museum of Natural History

VMFA – Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

VPISU – Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Virginia Tech

VMI – Virginia Military Institute

VSU – Virginia State University



Clockwise from top right: Morson's Row, Richmond; a cabin at Pocahontas State Park, Chesterfield County; Old City Hall, Richmond; entrance to Barrett Learning Center, Hanover County.

DHR
Department of Historic Resources



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