

Report on the Stewardship and Status of Virginia's State-Owned Historic Property: 2021–2023



Virginia Department of Historic Resources

May 2021

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This report was produced by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources's state stewardship coordinator Adrienne Birge-Wilson, with contributions from other staff members at DHR. All photographs are from DHR unless otherwise indicated.

Cover photo: Panorama photograph of the Unmarked Cemetery, Central State Hospital, October 2020. (Photo: Adrienne Birge-Wilson/DHR)

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May 1, 2021

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.

Since the last report was distributed in 2019, 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, as well as overall quality of life.

The most important element of the report is its recommendations for the coming two years. Each agency included in the 2021 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

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 2021 report combines both the priority lists and the status report in a single document. DHR streamlined it for concision and easy reference, with guidance and reference materials posted to the DHR website's [State Stewardship page](#). This change allows for ready access by a wider range of users, and for frequent updates to information posted online.

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.

DHR must distribute the completed report 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 2021 priority lists (pp. 38–43) 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:
Central State Hospital's Unmarked Cemetery 9

DHR Initiatives to Promote Stewardship 13

Models of Exemplary State Stewardship 17

Status Report on 2019 Recommendations 27

Priority List of State-Owned Properties Recommended for Addition to the Virginia
Landmarks Register 27

Priority List of Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with the Loss of
Historic Integrity or Functionality – 2019 Update Status 30

Update on Recommendations 2019–2021 33

Priority List of State-Owned Properties Recommended for Addition to the
Virginia Landmarks Register 38

Priority List of Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with the Loss of
Historic Integrity or Functionality 41

Recommendations 2021–2023 44

Appendices 47

Appendix A: Text of SB 462/§ 10.1-2202.3 47

Appendix C: Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for
Threatened Resources 59

Appendix D: 72

Appendix E: Cemeteries on State-Owned Lands 75

Glossary 82

Executive Summary

Since the last biennial report the Commonwealth has been thrust, with the rest of the world, into new challenges amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Added to this new dimension of challenges, the Commonwealth still struggles in efforts to maintain and utilize its diverse, fragile historic resources as economic strain and budget reductions have continued. State agencies still 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's section entitled Models of Exemplary Stewardship.

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;
- Proactively 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 eighth 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.



DHR staff met with Central State Hospital staff members in Dec. 2019 to discuss plans for memorializing CSH's Unmarked Cemetery.

- 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, immigrants, women and LGBTQ+ persons. 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. This year, DHR has rejoined efforts with the Capitol Square Preservation Council to prepare a major update to the nomination for the Virginia State Capitol, including documentation for the first time of the capitol grounds and cultural landscape.
- 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.
- Since the last State Stewardship Report, the original transfer of portions of Fort Monroe to the National Park Service for use as a designated National Monument is complete. However, there are discussions between Fort Monroe Authority (FMA), NPS, and the Commonwealth to transfer the Wherry Quarter (Parcel 4). Additionally, the Army retains Dog Beach at the northern end of the property. Transfer to the NPS stalled due to back and forth between the Army and NPS regarding environmental remediation. Regardless, the continued management and sustainable redevelopment of this nationally significant property by FMA must remain one of the Commonwealth’s most important stewardship priorities.
- Governor Northam’s directive that the Commonwealth should commit to, and prioritize historic justice through recognizing and interpreting the stories and the experiences of all Virginians is yielding results (for one example, see pp. 9–12 about the Unmarked Cemetery at Central State Hospital).

- Institutions of higher education need to model better stewardship by taking their historic resources into account when preparing master plans and should celebrate their register-eligible properties through listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or state highway markers, which are effective tools for educating the public about Virginia’s history and promoting 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 a [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 institutions of higher education with cemeteries on their properties address the treatment of these historic burial grounds and reach out to DHR regarding our recommendation standards (see Appendix “E” (pp. 75–81, Cemeteries on State-Owned Lands).
- DHR supports Governor Ralph Northam’s cross-agency effort to increase statewide resilience to natural hazards and extreme weather, as laid out in Executive Order 24 (2018). DHR initiatives have included:
 - * 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; and
 - * Assessing 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: Central State Hospital's Unmarked Cemetery

In 1870, the state of Virginia established the first institution in the United States dedicated to the treatment of African Americans with mental illnesses, the Central Lunatic Asylum in Dinwiddie County. The facility, desegregated in 1968, has evolved into today's Central State Hospital (CSH), part of the Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Services (DBHDS), and now houses the only maximum-security mental health unit in Virginia.

The CHS campus contains two known cemeteries where hospital officials historically interred deceased patients. One burialground, the well-maintained Hiram W. Woods Cemetery, the hospital established in or around 1930. Its graves are marked with concrete crosses or stones set flush with the ground. By contrast, a roughly four-acre burial ground at the intersection of 7th Avenue and Westmoreland Circle is known simply as the "Unmarked Cemetery." When DHR visited the cemetery in 2019 to document it at the request of CHS, it contained two traditional headstones and smaller, cast concrete grave markers—narrow obelisks—scattered across the property; all were toppled and largely buried beneath soil and leaf litter. The cemetery appeared emblematic of a population marginalized by race as well as the stigma of real or perceived mental illnesses.



An undated post card of Central State Hospital.

Since 2019, however, because of CSH's ongoing diligence in preserving its historical records and proactive state stewardship of the Unmarked Cemetery, there is good news to report. That news results from a confluence of fruitful collaborations between multiple partners: DHR, DBHDS, the Department of General Services, Virginia State University, Virginia Commonwealth University, the University of Texas–Austin, the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, the University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill, Dinwiddie County Historical Society, and Friends of Central State Hospital. Funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation also provided key support.

Preserving CSH Records

In 2007, CSH staff expressed concerns about the deterioration of its nationally important historical documents, housed in a non-archival environment. In response, in 2008, CSH initiated an unfunded project within the African American Studies program at the University of Texas at Austin led by Dr. King Davis, a UT professor and former Commissioner (1990-1994) of DBHDS. For more than a decade, Dr. Davis's research investigated the records of CSH, as the archives project collected, copied, organized, and analyzed patient, organizational, and policy data from CSH as well as survey findings from other states and related academic projects.

In 2015, Dr. Davis’s research received a needed boost when the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation generously funded the project. As the principal investigator for an \$800,000 multi-disciplinary digital archives project, Dr. Davis’s research focused on redesigning urban mental health services and preserving historical data on those services for African Americans in Virginia from the 1700s through the 1900s. Dr. Davis also addressed additional research topics supported by the Mellon grant.



Unmarked Cemetery, looking west, with grass and trees hiding one of two gravestones.

The Unmarked Cemetery

Partially coinciding with Dr. King’s research, in late 2018 DHR began working with CSH on issues pertaining to the Unmarked Cemetery, after CSH staff first expressed their concerns to DHR about the cemetery’s condition. In addition to the haphazard condition of its grave markers, the cemetery lacked any signage or means of protection. The staff requested guidance from DHR on how CSH could protect the cemetery and its burials. As a first step protective measure, DHR documented the cemetery in 2019, as described above.



One of the many grave stones at the cemetery pressing into the ground. (Photos: 2019, CSH)

Seeking to highlight and honor the cemetery, CSH proposed in 2019 installing an interpretive marker to inform people about the burial ground. DHR staff archaeologists worked with CSH staff to determine appropriate locations for the marker as well as a small visitor parking area, and then conducted a series of shovel test pits where the sign and parking lot would go to ensure their installation would not disturb unmarked graves or other important historic features.

While that work proceeded, DHR’s collaboration with CSH advanced significantly after the Virginia General Assembly approved legislation in 2019 authorizing construction of a new Central State Hospital building, slated for completion by 2024. In early 2020, DGS (on behalf of CSH/DBHDS) brought the New Central State Hospital and Related Demolitions Project to DHR for review in compliance with the Virginia Environmental Impacts Report Act (§ 10.1-1188 Code of Virginia).

DHR’s review pointed out that the project’s proposed demolition of Buildings Nos. 78 and 68 would have an adverse impact on the historic state property. DHR made that assessment because the two buildings met criteria for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places as contributing structures in a potential Central State Hospital Historic District. Concurring with DHR’s assessment, DGS agreed to mitigate—a process guided by state code—the loss of the buildings by conducting an archaeological survey. Normally, a standard mitigation agreement would have focused solely on the area of impact for construction, in this case, the site of the New Hospital. Neverthe-



Panoramic view of the Unmarked Cemetery, October 2020. (Photo: Adrienne Birge-Wilson / DHR)

less, DGS generously agreed to extend its mitigation actions to include an archaeological study of the Unmarked Cemetery coupled with background research and delineation of the cemetery’s boundaries. In October 2020, DGS and DHR executed a Memorandum of Understanding spelling out the called-for mitigation.

By late 2020, archaeological fieldwork at the Unmarked Cemetery was completed; a technical report about that fieldwork is now in the draft stage. Nonetheless, preliminary findings indicate that separate on-campus colonies for patients with tuberculosis or epilepsy provide examples of the diseases and other afflictions that may have caused both a need for quarantine of specific populations and the high number of deaths at the hospital. An initial review of late-19th and early-20th century CSH records suggests that, on average, between 5 and 10 percent of the patient population died each year—and the hospital carpenter fabricated coffins, the patients dug graves, and ministers from local churches performed services for the deceased.

After conducting a comprehensive ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey, archaeologists believe the Unmarked Cemetery contains between 4,200 and 4,500 tightly spaced graves. The GPR survey also found evidence for graves beyond the modern boundary fence to the cemetery’s northwest and possible graves east of 7th Avenue. Interestingly, within the existing cemetery boundaries, all gravesites are located on the west and central portions of the burial ground—while the eastern side appears devoid of graves. Only one of the two headstones in the Unmarked Cemetery is legible, showing an interment date of 1916. Hospital death records indicate that the earliest burial in the area was in 1884, and CSH Physical Plant Services records reveal that CSH continued using the site until 1924. The importance of the Unmarked Cemetery lies in its ability—through archaeology and an examination of the hospital’s social history—to be an enormously significant source of information. There is still critical work to accomplish. At a minimum, future investigations should include:

- Additional survey outside of the visible boundaries to determine the effects of construction on the cemetery,
- Efforts to obtain a full count of grave features and markers,
- Further research into death records to build life histories for individuals buried there, and
- Development of a long-term maintenance plan specific to the cemetery.

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Ceremonies of Remembrance and a 150th Anniversary

On September 24, 2020, a virtual celebration convened to mark CSH’s 150th anniversary ([view a video](#)). Governor Ralph Northam introduced and read a proclamation commemorating the origin of the hospital in 1870. DBHDS Commissioner Alison Land and Dr. Davis also spoke. A companion anniversary event, the Dr. S. Hughes Melton History Symposium, occurred virtually on October 22 and 23, at the campus of Virginia State University. Four distinguished speakers shared their research and the implications of their findings to explain the current and future value of increasing family, public, and scholarly knowledge of how 19th century racial ideas and policies influenced the evolution and functioning of state mental hospitals into the current century. These 150th anniversary events—along with its diligent stewardship of its historical records and burial grounds—exemplify DBHDS’s innovative partnerships and commitment to educating the public about the importance of CSH.

The preservation efforts led by DBHDS and DGS, and collaborations among the various partners, are returning a sense of dignity to the individuals interred in the Unmarked Cemetery; in doing so, this work recognizes the Commonwealth’s history in a way that respects its complexity. CSH staff certainly returned that sense of dignity to the Unmarked Cemetery during an August ceremony ([view a video](#)), prior the 150th anniversary. To mark completion of the signage-and-parking-area project, CSH staff diligently planned—what became due to Covid—a virtual remembrance ceremony for the individuals buried in the cemetery. During the occasion, DBHDS Commissioner Land spoke, the CSH Choir performed a spiritual medley, and CSH’s staff member LaTandra Jackson recited a poem she authored:

*Forgotten No More
We lay flowers at your feet
Your fences shall ribbons keep
Forgotten No More
On tongues of many, we sing songs of yesterday
Remembering your footsteps have tread this way
Forgotten No More
May our prayers encapsulate this sacred place
From sunrise to sunset each and every day
Forgotten No More*



DHR Initiatives to Promote Stewardship

The Department of Historic Resources 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 2019 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. In December of 2020 the University of Virginia's Campbell Hall was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register. In March 2021, the Virginia Department of Transportation informed DHR of pending nominations for two state-owned properties, the Fairchild Bridge in Chesterfield County and the Semi-Integral Bridge in Rockingham County.
- Encouraged state agencies to responsibly manage historic properties and archaeological sites under their control and to meaningfully incorporate these properties into their plans, ideally early in the planning and budget process.
- Responded to 1,447 requests for review from state agencies between April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2021, 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.
- Continued its collaboration with Virginia Tech at the university's one-time



Erected in 1970 and housing part of the University of Virginia's School of Architecture, Campbell Hall illustrates Modern Movement design principles tempered by a regional interpretation, respectful of the campus's outstanding historic architecture designed by Thomas Jefferson.

plantation, the 3,200-acre Kentland Farm, part of VT's agricultural science facility, where DHR's western region archaeologist has developed a public archaeology and history program to raise awareness of the property's long multicultural and multiethnic heritage. The program is now a featured highlight of VT's annual Kentland Community Heritage Festival.



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

- Issued 36 permits for archaeological investigations on state lands between April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2021. 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 has exclusive right and privilege to conduct field investigations on state lands, but may grant those privileges to others through the issuance of a Permit to Conduct Archaeological Investigations on State-Controlled Land. The permit process requires that DHR evaluate the justification and methodology for the investigation to ensure public benefit, as well as a plan for the proper curation of any artifacts. DHR also reviews the qualifications of the person(s) conducting the work to ensure that field investigations are conducted under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Archaeological field investigations on state land are appropriate as part of the assessment of potential impacts from proposed construction projects, historic interpretation, or ongoing academic research projects.
- Issued one anticipatory permit for archaeological removal of buried human remains to a state agency between April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2021. The permit was issued pursuant to Code of Virginia §10.1-2305 and in concert with one of the above referenced state lands permits. DHR designed it to allow the permitted 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.
- Hosted one limited Cemetery Conservation and Documentation workshop in 2019 and a talk at a regional symposium later that year. DHR scuttled plans for workshops in 2020; however, the agency is currently converting its training workshops to an online format.
- Provided assistance to state colleges and universities such as the Virginia Mil-

itary Institute and the University of Virginia for questions surrounding assessment, treatment, and reporting of human remains that came in with large archaeological collections.

- Met one-on-one in person or in virtual meetings with colleges and universities—including GMU, VMI, VPIU (Virginia Tech), VSU, UMW, W&M, JMU, VCU, VCCS, UVA, and Radford and Longwood universities—to review overall plans, specific projects and discuss impacts to historic resources.
- Offered GIS datasets and support to state agencies including to DCR for multiple programs, and to UVA.
- Assisted the Department of Wildlife Resources with reports and field inspections of cultural resources in the Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area and the Hidden Valley Wildlife Management Area of Southwest Virginia. DHR’s western region archaeologist will continue such assistance in the coming state fiscal year.
- Assisted annually, again via DHR’s western region archaeologist, the Virginia Outdoors Foundation’s Abingdon and Blacksburg offices with providing site file checks, sharing of cultural resource records and recommending proper stewardship options for properties undergoing evaluation for potential easements.
- Continued through DHR’s Division of State Archaeology to focus on the impact of sea level rise and catastrophic storm surge on buried historic properties in partnership with Longwood University.

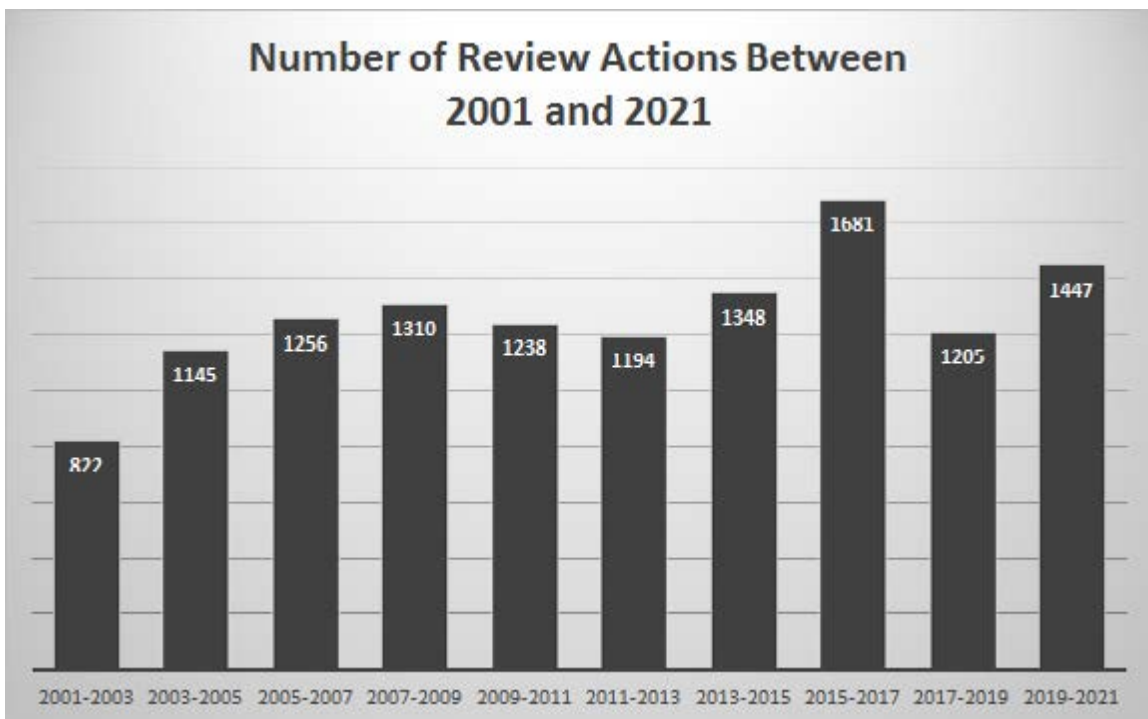
- Funded in 2019 a pilot study to document and assess previously known and newly exposed cultural resources along a section of the Appomattox River. Increased storm intensity along Virginia’s many inland rivers has changed patterns of erosion; the pilot study evaluated the effects of erosion and assessed the condition of these resources to manage them better. Investigations in the public right of way on several other rivers are underway and the results of these surveys and the models constructed from them will assist DHR when advising state agencies on the threats to the cultural resources under their management.



A shipwreck along Virginia’s eastern shore. DHR and Longwood University collaborated during the previous biennium in conducting a survey of the portions of the Commonwealth’s shoreline archaeological resources.

- Digitized nearly 100 percent of DHR’s “gray literature” and Cultural Resource Management report collection in the agency’s Archives and Library, making this material more accessible to state agencies. Now in its eighth year of operation, VCRIS (Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System) remains a nationwide leader in State Historic Preservation Office web-based inventory applications. The digitization project resulted from support by VDOT, a key partner in the development of VCRIS.

- Maintained a special section of its website devoted to state stewardship with the goal of facilitating agencies ability to access frequently updated information and guidance regarding historic preservation, including [lists of registered state-owned properties](#). The webpage has been extremely successful in communicating general preservation knowledge and basic DHR application procedures to state agencies.
- Offered by way of DHR’s Conservation staff, technical assistance on a variety of conservation issues to multiple state agencies—DGS, VDOT, DEQ, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Virginia National Guard Curation Facility, and Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation—and state institutions of higher education including MWU, JMU, and UVA. Conservation staff also led laboratory and collections tours for First Lady Pam Northam, VMFA interns, and students at UVA and MWU; and presented lectures at CNR, and UMW. DHR also provided artifact loans to Mary Washington University Library and the Executive Mansion.



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.

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 Conservation and Recreation

- In March 2021, DHR’s National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Committee reviewed a draft nomination for the Green Pastures Recreation Area (also known as Longdale Day Use Area) and recommended the property eligible for the VLR and NRHP. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed the 133-acre recreation area between 1937 and 1940 for the USDA Forest Service to open as a segregated African American recreation facility. Green Pastures was meant to pair with the six Virginia State Parks sites opened in 1936, including nearby Douthat State Park, also built by the CCC. Though not legally mandated, these Virginia State Parks sites were effectively whites-only. An NAACP-led campaign spurred creation of Green Pastures, a decision made during a meeting between federal and state land-management agencies (USDA Forest Service, National Park Service, Virginia State Parks, and the Virginia Department of Forestry) when the USDA-FS agreed to host an African American recreation area. While open, Green Pastures was the first and only African American USDA-FS recreation site within Virginia and, likely, the only one nationwide. Certainly, it was one of very few outdoor recreational areas open to African Americans in the central Appalachian region during the late 1930s through the 1950s. DCR is negotiating a long-term lease with the USDA to reopen Green Pastures to the public and invest in much-needed repairs and upgrades. Preparation of the nomination is part of DHR’s contribution to the overall state effort to recognize this place’s historic significance and bring it back to public use.
- DCR has completed rehabilitation of the CCC cabins at Staunton River Park and DCR’s State Parks Graphics Design and Sign Shop created small placards for placement in each cabin highlighting the CCC heritage of the cabins. DCR coordinated with DHR and the historic character of the cabins was retained.

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A fully restored, accessible cabin at Staunton River Park.

Department of Forestry

- Zoar State Forest completed work on its Smokehouse and Servants Quarters at Zoar State Forest in spring 2020. Zoar State Forest is listed on the VLR and NRHP for its architectural design and significance during the period of 1821–1955. DOF coordinated the rehabilitation project with DHR to conduct appropriate work.



*Before and after photos of the rehabilitation of the Servants Quarters, Zoar State Forest.
(Photos: A. Birge-Wilson/DHR 2019; Dennis Gaston 2020.)*

Department of General Services

- DGS worked closely with DHR on the Morson's Row rehabilitation, which included restoration of historic fabric on the interior and exterior, accessibility improvements, a detached elevator tower to the south, and conversion of select interior spaces for office use. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Property was adhered to. The work is currently in progress.
- In an effort to track state-owned historic properties, the DGS Bureau of Real Estate Services provided DHR a list of all state-owned properties that are 50-years old and older. This is a great resource allowing DHR a better opportunity to merge data from DGS with V-CRIS, the state's cultural resource (GIS) database.



Morson's Row undergoing rehabilitation.

Gunston Hall

- A garden project is currently restoring and reconstructing the kitchen garden of George Mason IV. Once complete, the new garden will dramatically increase the historical accuracy of the historic area. Based on archaeological findings, documentary evidence, data from other Chesapeake region plantations, and information published in 18th-century gardening manuals and design treatises, the garden includes a recreation of the one-acre combined kitchen and pleasure garden, as well as the restoration of the terrace configuration. DHR has been actively involved in the project from its inception. This well-researched plan is

truly a model of how to carry out a historic garden restoration and re-creation. Gunston Hall expects to complete the construction aspects of the project by the end of summer 2021. The establishment of the perennial beds and fruit trees will take several more years



Restoring the historic gardens at Gunston Hall.

- Between 2019 and 2021, Gunston Hall successfully replaced
 - * an aging HVAC system,
 - * a halon fire suppression system with a pre-action dry pipe system, and
 - * an obsolete security system, in order to help conserve and preserve the National Historic Landmark for several more decades.

The work was accomplished while disturbing as little of the houses' original fabric as possible. Modern intrusions in the historic spaces are limited and discreet. The project offered some unexpected benefits. After contractors carefully removed second story floorboards, staff discovered a treasure trove of hidden evidence. They removed several rat nests and pieces of 19th-century wallpaper. By looking under floorboards and into walls, staff were able to learn even more about the construction of the house. All work and all normally hidden areas were carefully photo-documented.

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

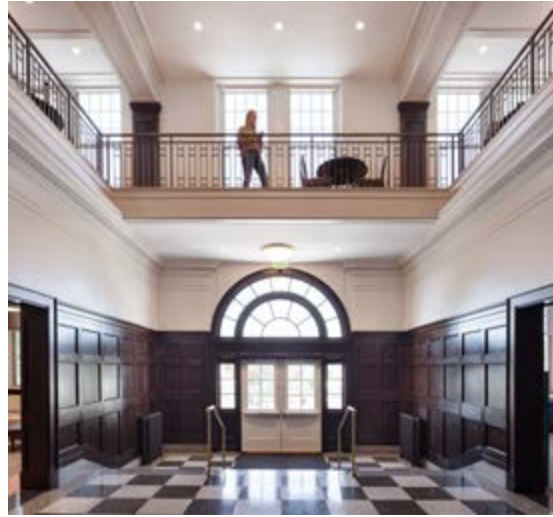
- VMFA Studio School was renovated this biennium. The building contributes to the Twenty-Nine-Hundred Block of the Grove Avenue Historic District. The work included an entire exterior and interior renovation of 2905–2911 Grove Avenue. All the interior finishes were repaired and repainted, the carpet replaced, and new lighting installed, and damaged floor joists repaired.
- The Pauley Center, once the Home for Confederate Women and adjacent to Lee Camp No. 1's grounds, was built in 1932 for the Confederate Veterans' 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 on the VLR and the NRHP. VMFA's recent work extends to new roofs on all five parts of the building, interior repairs to ceilings, and re-sculpting fresco plaster damaged by water infiltration.



VMFA renovated its Studio School this biennium. It contributes to the 2900 block of the Grove Avenue Historic District.

James Madison University

- Wilson Hall, JMU's iconic historic building, received a complete interior and exterior rehabilitation to replace systems and to improve accessibility, life-safety provisions and functionality while retaining its historic character and restoring original finishes. The 55,480-square-foot structure, designed by Charles Robinson and constructed in 1931, serves as home to the Department of History, and contains classrooms, faculty and administrative offices, exhibits, a 3-D printing lab, and study space that promotes social exchange among students. The rehabilitation showcases to the public and the University community the projects and research initiatives of the history department.



The renovated entrance to Wilson Hall restored the second floor mezzanine. (Virginia Hamrick Photography)

- A rehabilitation and addition project of Darcus Johnson Hall (formerly Jackson Hall) was completed. This building contributes to the JMU Historic District. JMU worked closely with DHR on this project.
- JMU completed an extensive rehabilitation to the c.-1856 Hooke House, located on the JMU Farm property. Work included a complete envelope restoration, conversion of the interior into meeting space, and reconstruction of the 1930s porches. JMU worked closely with DHR to complete the work according to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.



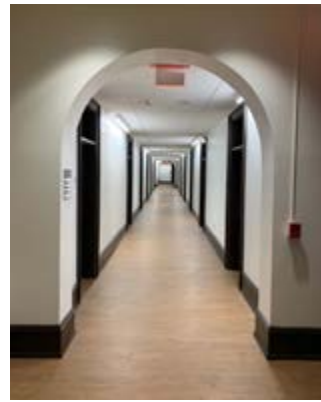
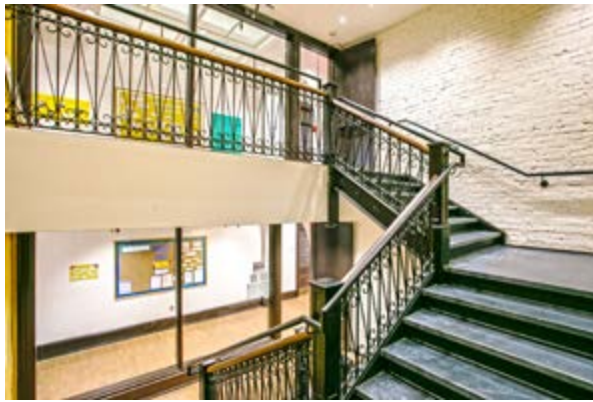
Before and after pictures show the dramatic change in the appearance of JMU's Hooke House after its renovation.

University of Mary Washington

- Virginia Hall's rehabilitation is in progress. The project calls for retention of the historic balustrade and much of the original trim, and for improvements to accessibility, plumbing, and HVAC systems.
- The rehabilitation of Willard Hall is also underway. The university is restoring the hallways to their original form, opening the stairwells, retaining many of the building's wood windows, and fixing its parapet.



A renovated window at Willard Hall and an exterior view of the building undergoing rehabilitation. (Photos: Kjellstrom + Lee)



A renovated stairs and balustrades and hallway at Virginia Hall. (Photos: Kjellstrom + Lee)

University of Virginia

- Pavilion VIII is currently being restored, which is the first major work on the building since 1983–1984. Work calls for:
 - * Replacing:
 - ◇ the standing seam roof with a tin-zinc alloy coated copper standing seam roof, to match other buildings on the Lawn, and
 - ◇ the mechanical, electrical, communications and plumbing systems.
 - * Repairing:
 - ◇ and waxing the original yellow pine floors,
 - ◇ and repainting of the windows and wooden cornice,
 - ◇ and cleaning and repointing of the brick elevations as needed.

- * Restoring:
 - ◇ the terrace railings and colonnade ceilings to their original design, and
 - ◇ the colossal Corinthian capitals.
 - * Installing fire detection and suppression systems, and
 - * Repainting the entire interior.
- UVA has worked closely with DHR during the course of this project.



The restored Pavillion VIII at UVa. (Photo: Dan Addison)

- As continued from previous reports, UVA has maintained skilled tradesmen—masons and fine carpenters—on staff who perform much of the work within the Academical Village.

Virginia Commonwealth University

- Renovation is nearing completion on the 1907 Beaux Arts-style, NHRP/VLR-listed Scott House. The proposed work includes:

- * Restoring:
 - ◇ the envelope, with emphasis on the repair of the exterior masonry and terra-cotta, cornice, and brick chimney, and
 - ◇ the historic exterior windows, the balustrade, and
 - ◇ doing a sensitive adaptive reuse and restoration of the interior spaces.

DHR has coordinated with VCU since the beginning of this project.



- Other notable preservation work includes:

- * Reconstructing the chimneys at Thurston House that were in danger of collapse; the reconstruction reused the original brick and replicated the original configuration;
- * Making structural repairs to the rear porch of the Bowe House;
- * Repointing of brick and stone masonry and restoring deteriorating limestone elements of the Raleigh Building;
- * Making structural repairs to Anderson House (addressing the front porch floor settlement), masonry repairs, and the re-creating tile flooring on the porch to match the original; and
- * Repairing Franklin Terrace stucco.



Restored front entrance and balustrade (top) of the Scott House at VCU.

Virginia Military Institute

- Construction of the new VMI Police Headquarters is completed. VMI has coordinated with DHR on this project since 2018.
- The Superintendents Quarters and Turman House rehabilitations and the initial phase of the adaptive re-use of the American Legion Building is underway (demolition phase). VMI is currently reviewing an inventory and assessment of Confederate iconography on Post. The Jackson statue was removed in December 2020 and relocated to the New Market Battlefield State Historical Park. Reinstallation in an appropriate setting is a treatment recommended by DHR and Preservation Virginia for Confederate statues.



VMI proposes to re-purpose the American Legion building. (Photo: Kjellstrom + Lee)

Virginia State University

- VSU was the recipient of a highly coveted NPS Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grant to do rehabilitation work on Vawter and Storum Halls.
- * Work on Vawter Hall included replacing:
 - ◇ the slate roof, standing seam roof, and flat-seam roof systems and flashing,
 - ◇ limited wood sheathing,
 - ◇ gutters and downspouts,
 - ◇ and repairing limited exterior wood trim.
- * Work on Storum Hall included
 - ◇ upgrading the existing fire sprinkler system,
 - ◇ cleaning and refinishing of the wood flooring in exposed areas of the first floor
 - ◇ Replacing:
 - dropped ceilings and lighting in public areas with appropriate drywall and fixtures (after installation of the fire suppression system)
 - missing wood trim at the first floor around doors and windows, and baseboards with more appropriate wood trim based on the remaining historic examples
 - non-historic doors with historic panel doors based on existing examples, and
 - painting the interior upgrades, once completed.
- VSU also collaborated with DHR on a series of professionally-produced short



Vawter Hall porch during restoration.

films focusing on the NPS grant and the historic significance of Vawter and Storum Halls: [History of the Halls](#) (Pt. 1), [History of the Halls](#) (Pt. 2), [Vawter-Storum Restoration: The Plan](#) (Pt.3), [Vawter Hall Restoration](#) (Pt.4), [Storum Hall Restoration](#) (Pt.5)

- VSU is planning to apply for another HBCU grant additional work at Vawter Hall.

- A National Register of Historic Places nomination for Summerseat is still in progress, carried over from the last biennium. 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



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

to discuss options to preserve Summerseat. Funded by the Cameron Foundation, the house was cleaned up, the exterior restored (in partnership with HistoriCorps) and it now provides an example of a dynamic partnership that represents a great preservation success. VSU received the first biennial award for Outstanding State Stewardship in 2017 for this project. At Summerseat, VSU's College of Agriculture has been heading up work and drafting a nomination. The College of Agriculture, however, has undergone organizational changes that have hindered progress on completing the nomination.

Virginia Tech

- An extensive interior and exterior rehabilitation of the historic Liberal Arts Building, originally a YMCA, was completed this biennium. This building is known for being the campus's first building constructed from Hokie Stone (limestone).

William & Mary

- In 2020, W&M completed repairs to the chimneys on the historic Wren Building. The work included relining, repointing, and capping the chimneys, as well as installing new flashing at the roof.
- William & Mary has closely coordinated with DHR on the unexpected unearthing of an 18th century vaulted brick drain running beneath the center of the Wren Building toward the Sunken Garden. Following documentation and stabilization, excavation revealed that a hand-excavated trench for a 1920s sewer line cut through the drain tunnel. A custom-made stainless steel reinforcement was put over the drain to carry the load where the drain tunnel was cut and the open trench then filled over the cover. William & Mary documented the two areas where the drain was exposed, mitigated damage, ensured the continued preservation of the tunnel and planned for the re-laying of the brick walks with a focus on the safety of the drain feature and pedestrians.

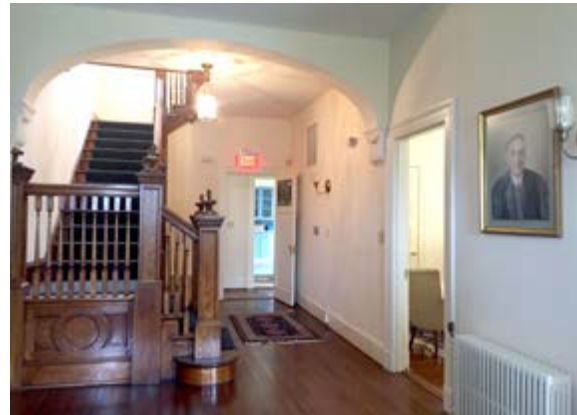


The 18th-century vaulted brick drain shown exposed, with Wren Building in the background.

Virginia Community College System

- This biennium, VCCS Rappahannock Community College completed a restoration of the Chinn House, which is eligible for listing on the VLR and NRHP for its architecture and its association with Judge Joseph Chinn. The house is prominently sited on Richmond Road at the front of the Rappahannock Community College's Warsaw campus. Built in 1908 by Judge Joseph William and Mrs. Sally Douglas Chinn, it is considered one of the best examples of Colonial Revival Architecture in Richmond County. Judge Chinn was the Commonwealth's Attorney for 24 consecutive years and went on to serve appointments to higher courts including Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, the Special Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. He also served on several local boards, including the first president of the Northern Neck State Bank and the School Superintendent for Richmond County. The Chinn heirs donated the property in 1969 to the Virginia Community College System in honor of their parents. (See photos on the next page.)

DHR's Eastern Regional Preservation Office has led efforts to have the Chinn House officially recognized. In 2020, the Eastern Regional Preservation Office wrote a preliminary information form (PIF) summarizing the house's historical significance and presented the PIF to the State Review Board. The SRB green-lighted the PIF to proceed toward drafting of a formal register nomination. In the coming year, DHR will assist the RCC with the preparation of the nomination materials.



Photos of the completed restoration of the Chinn House, part of the Rappahannock Community College Warsaw campus.

Status Report on 2019 Recommendations

DHR identified the following properties, grouped thematically, in the 2019 report as the highest priority for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR). DHR made these selections 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:

- Properties Associated with the Recent Past
- Institutions of Higher Education

Many of these properties DHR has 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

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 be 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 were among the 2019 priority candidates for listing on the state and federal historic registers:

Campbell School of Architecture (1970):

Location: City of Charlottesville
Agency: University of Virginia
Status: 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 Belluschi and Kenneth DeMay. An L-shaped building, constructed primarily of concrete, glass, and the University’s trademark red brick, Campbell Hall reflects the architects’ attempts to balance a mid-20th century Modern style and the Jeffersonian aesthetic used throughout the campus. In May 2013, a nomination was completed and ready for presentation to the Board of Historic Resources and the State Review Board. The nomination moved forward and the building was successfully listed on the VLR in December 2019. Nomination to the National Register is pending.

Virginia Tech War Memorial Chapel (1951–1960)

Location: Blacksburg
Agency: Virginia Tech
Status: 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 university has not advanced listing of this asset this biennium.

Pollak Building (1971):

Location: City of Richmond
 Agency: Virginia Commonwealth University
 Status: This striking Brutalist building,

named for Theresa Pollak, famous painter and longtime VCU professor, is five stories 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. There has been no movement to nominate the building this biennium.



VCU's Pollak Building in 2018.

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.

Catawba Hospital Farm (1909):

Location: Montgomery County
 Agency: Virginia Tech
 Status: The farm complex was built to provide Catawba Sanatorium with milk, and later 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 VLR, as well as the Catawba Hospital Historic District, also VLR eligible. The university has not advanced listing of this asset since the 2019 report.

Hooke House (1849):

Location: Rockingham County
 Agency: James Madison University
 Status: 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. Robert Hooke, a veteran of the War of 1812, established the farm. The Hooke family owned the property until the Harrisonburg Teachers Col-

lege purchased it in 1929 as a recreational student camp, known as College Camp. The College 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, JMU has used the house for research activities; regrettably, it is subject to vandalism. JMU completed a renovation of the house, in consultation with DHR but has not pursued register nomination this biennium.

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Fort Farr (1861)

Location: City of Fairfax
Agency: George Mason University
Status: In 2019, the State Review Board recommended 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, Federal and Confederate forces used it throughout the war, including occupation by infantry units from Alabama, New York, Virginia, and New Jersey, and various cavalry units, among them those assigned to the Defenses of Washington. Originally part of a 283-acre property, the Fort Farr site retains sufficient integrity to convey the look and feel of its period of significance. GMU has not pursued a nomination this biennium.

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

Location: Albemarle County
Agency: University of Virginia
Status: The cemetery contains 1,100 Confederate soldiers, sundry University faculty, and other dignitaries. It is also the final resting place for enslaved African American laborers who 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, faculty and hotel owners could do so. No institutional records exist that list the enslaved African American individuals buried on the grounds; however, a potential list could be derived 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 be incomplete or inexact. Survey work to date has identified 67 graves. The Black cemetery abuts 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. UVA has not pursued a nomination this biennium.

Priority List of Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with the Loss of Historic Integrity or Functionality – 2019 Update Status

The most significant threats to historic resources in 2019 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 evaluating or considering their historical significance.

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.

Status: Since 2019, the DOC is in the process of completing, or has already completed, intensive-level architectural surveys of the State Farm Facilities and the Virginia Correctional Center for Women.

Central State Hospital (c. 1869)

Location: Dinwiddie County
Agency: Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Services (DBHDS)
Status: DBHDS' Central State Hospital is

the earliest institutions in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of African American mental health issues, making the complex eligible for listing on the VLR and NRHP. The hospital's chapel



The registers-listed chapel building at CSH collapsed in 2014.

building was listed; however, a lack of maintenance allowed the building to deteriorate rapidly, and in May 2014, the brick chapel collapsed. Neglected maintenance resulted in demolition of another circa-1910 building. Unfortunately, DBHDS lacks funds to repair its buildings and many are steadily deteriorating, bound to the same fate as the chapel. In 2020, DBHDS completed a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital's Historic Campus.

Beaumont Mansion (1811)

Location: Powhatan County
Agency: Department of Correction (formerly Department of Juvenile Justice)
Threat: Beaumont is important



Beaumont Mansion in 2017.

architecturally. 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.) Last renovated in 1999, the mansion is deteriorating, lacking maintenance and repairs. The former Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center, including Beaumont Mansion became part of the Department of Corrections in July 2020. . DOC renamed the property Beaumont Correctional Center and is preparing plans for the facility's opening, as well as plans on how best to maintain Beaumont Mansion. DOC will partner with DHR in the near future to discuss recommendations for this historic building.

OTHER RESOURCES

Fort Wool

Location: City of Hampton
Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
Status: Fort Wool was constructed in

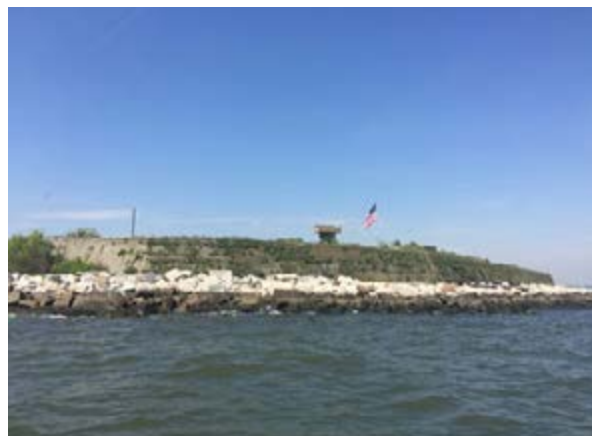


Fort Wool is a well-known and prominent landmark with an historical association with nearby Fort Monroe.

1819 as part of the elaborate coastal fortification plan (which included Fort Monroe) of George Graham, Secretary of War under James Madison. Army engineer Robert E. Lee 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. At the onset of the Civil War, Union forces moved quickly to capture Fort Wool along with Fort Monroe. While visiting Fort Wool, President Lincoln watched the embarkation of Union troops to seize Norfolk. It was reactivated during the 20th-century's two World Wars as part of the Hampton Roads harbor defense system.

In 2015, DHR reported that Fort Wool was continuing to shift and deteriorate as a result of harsh climatic conditions including wind and water. The fort was suffering from deferred maintenance and in need of stabilization to prevent irreversible damage to the multi-structure site. As a result, DCR sought National Park Service Maritime grant

funding for repairs; these efforts were unsuccessful. Recent studies have been undertaken that focus on the structural condition of specific components of the site to assess needs as well as safety. The World War II battery commander tower (one of two extant in the United States) is structurally unsound and is now considered a safety hazard; 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. Fort Wool was previously leased to the City of Hampton, when it received over 7,000 visitors a year. In 2020, the City's lease expired and Fort Wool returned to the management of DCR as it was agreed that it was no longer safe for the public to visit as the dock has been determined structurally unsound and in need of replacement.



Vegetative growth that contributed to the fort's deterioration has been removed (2019).

On February 14, 2020, Governor Northam announced a comprehensive approach to address the loss of habitat for colonial nesting birds on the South Island of the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel and to protect migratory birds. As part of this effort, the Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR) was directed to prepare Fort Wool as a temporary habitat for nesting waterbirds. Initial work, including removal of invasive and destructive vegetation, was completed in 2020 and on March 2021, DWR consulted with DHR and agreed to complete the enclosure of door and window openings into the batteries, which will prevent the accidental entrapment of breeding or the nesting birds in interior spaces. DWR has made a commitment to ongoing monitoring and treatment of vegetation and consultation with DHR. DWR assessed the efficacy of Fort Wool as a bird habitat based on the 2020 nesting season and determined it successful. DHR will continue to coordinate with DWR and DCR in efforts to protect Fort Wool's historic resources and assess longer-term impacts to Fort Wool as appropriate.



The casemate beginning to fail (2019).

Update on Recommendations 2019–2021

Despite the continuing 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:

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

- Conduct the necessary research and analysis to prepare nomination reports and collaborate with DHR to list eligible properties on the VLR.

Status: In March 2021, VDOT informed DHR that it will prepare nominations for the Fairchild Bridge in Chesterfield County and the Semi-Integral Bridge in Rockingham County. 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, the growth of secondary educational opportunities for women through undergraduate and graduate programs and professional schools, and Virginia's increasingly diverse population in terms of demographics, racial and ethnic groups, immigrants, and historically marginalized communities. DHR is hosting a workshop in 2021 on methods for including discussion of underrepresented groups in nominations. State agencies will be invited to attend.

- Consider on-going maintenance needs as high priorities in the 2020-2022 budget cycle.

Status: A continuing issue from previous budget cycles, tight funding and budget cuts have 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:

- 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.

Status: No updates this bienium.

- 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 Africans 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.

Status: DHR staff members have participated in several meetings and continued collaborating with VFH. With the successful redesign and relaunch of Afri-

can American Historic Sites Database, VFH will now turn to creating an easier, streamlined process for sharing new submissions and inquiries they receive with DHR. New legislators and representatives from Norfolk State and Virginia State University, as well as two new Virginia Humanities staff members, will assist this effort moving forward.

- 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.
Status: Both the DOC and VCCS are conducting state-wide surveys of their properties. Often surveys are conducted as mitigation for an adverse impact. Surveys are usually of individual buildings to mitigate in anticipation of the building’s demolition.
- Incorporate historic resource and district information into the development of a Preservation Plan that can serve as a complement to or integrated aspect of a Master Plan. Ideally, interested parties such as local governments or concerned historic resource groups and DHR should be included in the development of the Plan.
Status: Central State Hospital completed a Heritage Preservation Plan in 2020. (See bullet two, next page for more information.)
- 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).
Status: DGS, VDOT, DCR, W&M, VSU, JMU, UMW, DBHDS, Virginia Tech, and VMI continue to uphold their previous fulfillments.
- 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.
Status: Recommended maintenance continues to be problematic due to limited resources.
- Direct state agencies with significant archaeological sites to provide sufficient law enforcement and signage to protect vulnerable underground resources.
Status: No updates this biennium.
- Work with DHR and the 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.
Status: DHR and DGS have worked closely on adaptive reuse projects this biennium.

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 VLR.
Status: As stated above, no state-owned properties have been registered in the past two years, leaving the total number of listings at 127. However, as mentioned, VDOT is preparing nominations for two historic bridges.
- Encouraging agencies to prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports and preservation master plans to guide stewardship.
Status: DBHDS, in consultation with DHR, completed a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital that includes a historic context, planning context, evaluation of resources, preservation guidance and built resource inventory. The plan was developed as mitigation for adverse impacts resulting from the demolition of the VLR/NRHP-listed Chapel and Building 11, which also contributed to the VLR/NRHP-eligible Central State Hospital Historic District.
- 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.
Status: DHR has sponsored or conducted training opportunities that have been made available to state agencies responsible for the management of historic property.
- 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 2021 Biennial Report on the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties as a high priority due to their historic significance or perceived threat.
Status: Several agencies mentioned in the 2019 report contacted DHR within the required 60 days, including JMU, W&M, Radford, VSU, DOC, DBHDS, DGS, UVA, DWR, Gunston Hall, VCU, DJJ, Virginia Tech, Longwood, GMU, VMI, Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, and DCR. Moreover, DHR has met over the past two years with most agencies, and met regularly with agencies regarding projects and master planning. 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: One LEED Green Associate certification was retained; to do so, requires 15 hours of continuing education every two years.
- 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’s highway marker program as a tool to educate the public about the rich and diverse history.

Status: In 2019-2021, the following markers were approved by the Board of Historic Resources:

- ◇ “Jackson House” (approved in Dec. 2019); when erected the sign will stand at the Stonewall Jackson House in Lexington, which is owned and operated by VMI.
- ◇ “Central State Hospital Cemetery” (Dinwiddie County); sign was approved June 2020 and installed in October 2020; and
- ◇ “Virginia 4-H State Congress” (Montgomery County); sign was approved in June 2020; the marker was sponsored by the Virginia 4-H Program, which is operated by Virginia Tech, and it will stand just outside the Virginia Tech campus.

- 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.

Status: Certain agencies are proficient in using and routinely submitting projects via ePIX.

- Encouraging state agencies to utilize DHR’s online archive database—VCRIS—for recording their historic resources.

Status: Currently, state agencies hold nine VCRIS licenses: the Department of Conservation and Recreation (State parks and Soil and Water Conservation), the Department of Wildlife Resources, the Museum of Natural History, the Department of Environmental Quality (two licenses), the Department of Mines, the Minerals and Energy, the Department of Transportation and the Department of Military Affairs.

- Continuing to work collaboratively with the Fort Monroe Authority (FMA), the National Park Service (NPS), and other stakeholders on major ongoing and future projects at Fort Monroe such as the proposed First African Landing memorial. Since the last state stewardship report the new Fort Monroe visitor’s center has opened. 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.

Status: DHR continues collaborating with the FMA, NPS, and other stakeholders on major ongoing and future projects at Fort Monroe such as the new Visitor & Education Center and proposed First African Landing memorial.

- 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: Since the loss of the historic barn by fire in 2018, DHR and the Dept. of Treasury's Division of Risk Management settled the insurance claim and DHR received the settlement, which is far less than the estimated replacement cost. After working with DGS to design and estimate the costs of replacement, the agencies decided it was necessary to scale back the project and DHR will manage the procurement and oversight of the project in house in order to save funds. Plans to replace the barn are underway and an RFP for A/E services was issued in April 2021. Due to the COVID pandemic, the Clermont Foundation discontinued much of the educational programming it typically sponsors. Clermont expects it will resume educational programs in late summer 2021. At that time, Clermont anticipates its collaborative programming with Clarke County high school agriculture classes will also resume. The Clermont Archaeological Advisory Committee met twice each year to discuss archaeological concerns and three major projects for which the committee implemented fieldwork. All three projects were conducted in advance of planned building repairs.

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

Status: DHR's State Archaeologist has worked with VMRC primarily through reviewing and providing comments on underwater collecting permits and reports. DHR reviews each permit application and, when those permits request access to areas that are likely to encroach on protected archaeological deposits or encroach onto state or federal lands, provides feedback for the permit. DHR also reviews the annual permittee reports, looking for areas where the artifacts recovered indicate the potential presence of a significant archaeological site. Where it appears that a significant site has been recovered, DHR coordinates with a regional archaeologist to contact the adjacent property owner where it is obvious that a site is eroding, or the permittee.

Stewardship Recommendations for 2021-2023

DHR 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

VIRGINIA'S SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Virginia's sociocultural narrative has been a rich and ever-changing landscape since Pre-Columbian times. Untold stories that illustrate a more holistic perspective on history should be recognized. These stories from the Commonwealth illustrate such things as slavery, segregation, education, incarceration, and health care for African-Americans, women, and other groups inadequately represented on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Awareness of these unique resources is the first step to recognition on the historic register, which is an ideal vehicle to celebrate the impressive range of Virginia's resources.

Priority candidates for registration include:

Virginia State University Campus Historic District (VSU):

Location: Chesterfield County

Agency: VSU

Priority: 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 work by the notable Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson; however only three buildings are individually listed on the campus—Azurest, Vawter Hall, and the President's House. DHR has repeatedly recommended registration of this historic core. A Heritage Preservation Plan was completed in 2018. In



2017, DHR reported that the University remained opposed to registering its historic campus, but this biennium VSU has discussed moving forward with a nomination, although it lacks the financial resources to pursue and complete a nomination.

Virginia Correctional Center for Women (VCCW)

Location: Goochland County

Agency: Department of Corrections

Priority: VCCW was established as the State Industrial Farm for Women in 1930. It is significant as the state's first and only correctional facility for wom-

en, and as a model facility for its type and period. In addition to the main campus buildings, the VCCW farm complex property is included in the VLR/NRHP-eligible VCCW Historic District (HD) because it is an excellent representative example of mid- to late-20th century farm operations associated with prison facilities. In 2014, mitigation was executed for the emergency demolition of the boiler plant chimney stack, then a health and safety issue due to its instability. The boiler plant, inclusive of its 142-foot smoke stack, was a contributing resource to the HD. In 2019, DOC proposed three farm buildings for demolition, all contributing to the HD. As mitigation for the demolitions, an intensive-level survey was completed for the HD. The HD was determined VLR/NRHP eligible with a period of significance of 1930-1972. The period of significance incorporates the establishment of the facility, its growth and evolution under Elizabeth Kates, and the construction of the Academic School in 1972, a significant event in the expansion of the educational offerings of the facility. Despite financial constraints and maintenance challenges, the property retains a high degree of historic integrity and offers an excellent example of the era's approach to incarcerating women within the matrix of a prison farm operation.



VCCW complex in summer 2020. (Photo: Kristen Kirchen/DOC)

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind - Expanded Historic District

Location: Staunton and Hampton
 Agency: VSDB
 Status: 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. In 2019, DHR discussed assisting VSDB in updating and re-evaluating the property. The goal discussed was to update the National Register nomination to include the whole campus. The first step is to have the campus evaluated as a district with completion of a preliminary information form (PIF). After the initial 2019 meeting with DHR, VSDB has not followed up regarding tentative plans discussed.



VSDB's Main Hall on the Staunton campus.

Central State Hospital Historic Campus

Location: Dinwiddie County
 Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services
 Status: The Central Lunatic Asylum (called Central State Hospital as of fiscal year 1893–1894) is significant as the first institution in the United States dedicated to the treatment of African Americans with mental illnesses.

It was established in 1870 and opened at its current location in 1885. The hospital was integrated in 1968. The Central State Hospital Historic District's period of significance extends from its establishment at the current location to 1967. 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 will suffer this same fate. In 2020, DBHDS completed a Heritage Preservation Plan. DGS plans to surplus the historic campus portion of the property. Proceeding forward with a VLR/NRHP nomination would qualify it for the possibility of state and federal rehabilitation tax credits, providing a powerful financial incentive to prospective buyers of the property wishing to redevelop it.



Eastview 1936 Wing North Façade, view looking south.



Eastview 1936 Wing North Façade Arcade, view looking south.



Eastview Rear Façade Center Portion Loading Dock, view looking north.



Eastview 1936 Wing Rear Façade, view looking northeast.



Eastview 1936 Wing West Façade, view looking east.



Eastview 1936 Wing West Façade, showing main façade projecting beyond the rear wing, view looking southeast.

Photo spread excerpted from the Central State Hospital Heritage Preservation Plan, 2019, showing present conditions of historic campus buildings.

Piedmont Geriatric Hospital

Location: Nottoway County
Agency: Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Services
Status: Piedmont Geriatric Hospital was

established in Burkeville in 1918 as the first tuberculosis sanatorium for African Americans in the United States. It became a mental health facility in 1967, and in 1977, the facility was renamed Piedmont Geriatric Hospital. It is eligible for listing on the VLR as a pioneering

medical institution for the treatment of tuberculosis in African Americans, and as a representative example of a segregated tuberculosis sanatorium.



The Piedmont campus in 2011.

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

The most significant threats to historic resources include:

- 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 evaluating and considering the significance of affected resources.

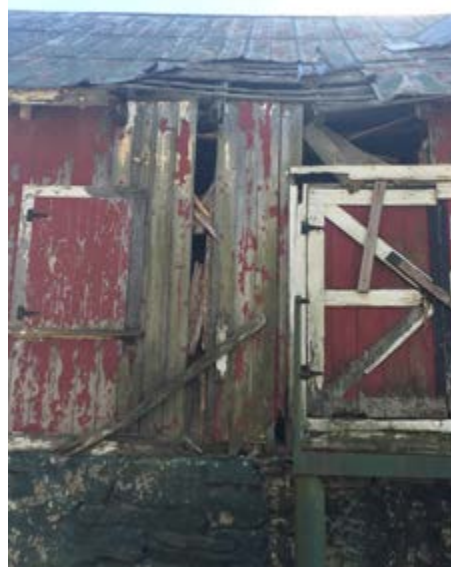
State Farm Correctional Facilities

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

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.

- Reported in the 2015 biennial report, the James River Correctional Center is a historic district eligible for the VLR and NRHP. 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.

- 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.
- In 2019, DOC proposed demolishing three farm buildings—forming the Farm Complex—at the Virginia Correctional Center for Women (VCCW): 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. As mitigation for the demolitions, an intensive-level survey was completed and deemed the property eligible for listing in the VLR/NRHP.



Barns at DOC properties photographed in 2017 show signs of deterioration.

West Hospital

Location: City of Richmond
 Agency: Virginia Commonwealth University
 Threat: West Hospital is individually eligible for listing in the

VLR and NRHP; it also contributes to the VLR and NRHP-eligible Medical College of Virginia (MCV) Historic District. It is historically significant for its role in the development of MCV and as an excellent example of large-scale Art Deco architecture. The MCV Historic District was determined eligible for listing on the VLR in 1991 and in 2017, a new survey of the MCV Historic District (HD) was completed, expanding the boundaries and reaffirming the status of the HD as eligible for listing on the VLR and NRHP. The district has already lost important buildings including the A.D. Williams Building and the Nursing Education Building. The VCU six year capital plan has demolition/replacement in the 2020-2022 biennium for West Hospi-



West Hospital, VCU. (VCU photo)

tal, although funding has not been secured yet. There are currently two separate VCU Health System projects in review with DHR that adversely impact historic resources and warrant mitigation efforts: the Children’s Hospital of Richmond Pavilion Addition and the Adult Outpatient Clinic. In January 2019, the VCU West Hospital Future Use Study Renovation Plan Final Recommendations was completed. This study recommends transforming West Hospital into an office and residential tower, via a public-private partnership. Federal and State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits for non-VCU tenants were noted as major financial incentives in the Study. In August of 2020, VCU, VCU Health System and DHR met regarding the pending mitigation and putting measures in place to ensure appropriate future renovations of West Hospital, confined to the building exterior and the interior marble-clad columns and marble-cladding found in the rotunda, south lobby and west lobby. This preservation approach is directly in line with the approach set forth in the VCU’s Study. No decision or updates have been provided to DHR since the 2020 meeting.

Beaumont Correctional Center

Location: Powhatan County
Agency: Department of Corrections
Threat: 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 relocated it 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. DJJ closed this facility in 2017. The former Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center was transferred from the Department of Juvenile Justice to the Department of Corrections in July 2020. This property includes the Beaumont Mansion. DOC has renamed the property Beaumont Correctional Center. DOC is currently preparing to implement plans for the facility’s opening and part of these plans will propose how best to maintain the Beaumont Mansion. DOC will partner with DHR in the near future to discuss recommendations for the historic Mansion. No concrete plans to address the deteriorating conditions of the complex have been discussed to date.

Despite the financial challenges facing the Commonwealth, as well as new challenges brought on by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, responsible stewardship of historic resources is achievable through careful project planning and consultation with the Department of Historic Resources.

Recommendations 2021–2023

Based on the requirements of § 10.1-2202.3 and the preceding discussion in this report, DHR suggests the following recommendations for 2021-2023:

The Governor should:

- Continue the annual Governor’s Award program for outstanding state stewardship, with the third award going to the Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Services and the Virginia Department of General Services for its collaborative partnership protecting, studying, and commemorating the Unmarked Cemetery at Central State Hospital ;
- 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:

- 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 upcoming budget cycle.

All agencies and institutions of higher education that own or control property 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.
- 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.
- Continue the Commonwealth’s commitment to, and prioritization of, historic justice through the interpretation and recognition of untold stories and the experiences of all Virginians.

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 2021 Biennial Report on the

- Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties as a high priority due to their historic significance or perceived threat.
 - ◇ Encouraging DHR staff to pursue accreditation as LEED Green Associates. The credential denotes basic knowledge of green design, construction and operations.
 - ◇ Partnering with land-holding state agencies to identify and evaluate their resources related to the Civil War, War of 1812, and American Revolution. Such resources could include, but are not limited to battlefields, cemeteries, and buildings used as headquarters, field hospitals, etc., during specific battles or campaigns.
 - ◇ Encouraging state agencies to use the state’s highway marker program as a tool to celebrate the rich and diverse history of the Commonwealth.
 - ◇ Encouraging state agencies to submit projects for review to DHR using the Electronic Project Information Exchange (ePIX) system that fully digitizes the review of state projects.
 - ◇ Encouraging state agencies to utilize DHR’s online archive database—VCRIS—for recording their historic resources.
- Continue to support the Army in its caretaker role at Fort Monroe, although the Army still maintains only a very limited presence. 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 proposed First African Landing memorial. Since the last State Stewardship Report, the new Fort Monroe visitor’s center has opened. 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.
- Continue to manage and preserve Clermont, a 361-acre farm in Clarke County owned by DHR, utilizing best preservation practices and collaborating with the Clermont Trust to achieve a self-sustaining operational model.
- Continue to partner with VMRC on the protection of submerged underwater resources.
- Continue to 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

Text of § 10.1-2202.3

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

Appendix B:

Status Report on Previous Priority Recommendations for Listing in the VLR

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind	City of Staunton	VSDB	2021: 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 a Rehabilitation Plan for the Main Hall and Chapel, the only two VLR/NRHP-listed buildings on the campus. In 2019, DHR was in talks to assist VSDB in updating and re-evaluating the property. One goal discussed was an update the National Register nomination to include the whole campus. The first step is to have the campus evaluated as a district with completion of a preliminary information form (PIF). After the initial 2019 meeting with DHR, VSDB has not followed up regarding this matter.
Catawba Hospital Farm (1909)	Montgomery County	VPISU (Virginia Tech)	2019: The farm complex was 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 also 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. The university has not advanced listing of this asset since the 2019 report.
Fort Farr	Fairfax	GMU	2019: In 2019, the State Review Board recommended that Fort Farr is NRHP/VLR-eligible. This 0.25 acre site is located on GMU property and

			<p>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. The site was part of 283 acres of property owned by Samuel Ratcliffe Farr. In 2019 and 2020, GMU coordinated with DHR on a potential interpretive plan for the site and incorporating a site management plan into their upcoming Master Plan. GMU will reach out to DHR further along in their Master Planning process for appropriate language and site considerations to include. No nomination has been pursued since the 2019 report.</p>
Hooke House and Farm	Rockingham County	JMU	<p>2019: In 2015, DHR's National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Committee recommended this eligible for listing. 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 Teachers 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 completed a renovation of the house in consultation with DHR. No nomination has been pursued to date.</p>
Main and African American Cemetery	Albemarle County	UVA	<p>2011, 2013, 2019: The cemetery contains 1,100 Confederate soldiers' graves, sundry University faculty and other dignitaries. It is also the final resting place for enslaved African American laborers, who played a critical role in the development and functioning of the Academical Village. There are no institutional records of the enslaved 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</p>

			during that time. The list, at best, would be incomplete or inexact. Survey work to date has identified 67 graves. Research on the history of enslaved peoples 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. No nomination has been pursued since the 2019 report.
Pollak Building	Richmond	VCU	2019: This striking brutalist building is named for Theresa Pollak, famous painter, and longtime VCU professor. It is five stories 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. There have been no movement to nominate this since the 2019 report.
Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Headquarters	Richmond	VPISU (Virginia Tech)	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 (Virginia Tech)	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. The university has not advanced listing of this asset since the 2019 report.
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 slaves who sought to join the Colonial Marines. 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.
Barrett Learning Center	Hanover County	DJJ	2015: This property, was listed in the VLR in 2016.
Virginia Capitol Square Historic District	City of Richmond	DGS	2007, 2009, 2017: The historic district has not been listed, but it remains a priority. DHR has discussed listing with the DGS, 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 update also included 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 planned 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 21 st century. In 2021, DHR rejoined efforts with the Capitol Square Preservation Council to prepare a major update to the nomination for the Virginia State Capitol, including documentation for the first time of the capitol grounds and cultural landscape.
Milton Airport		UVA	2017: DHR discussed listing after the 2017 report but no further discussion or action by UVA has occurred since then.
Campbell School of Architecture, University of Virginia	City of Charlottesville/Albemarle County	UVA	2013, 2015, 2019: This was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register in December of 2019 and a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is pending.
Lexington Plantation Archaeological Site	Fairfax County	DCR	2007, 2009, 2013: Listed in the National Register on May 28, 2013.
William & Mary Historic District Expanded Boundary	City of Williamsburg	W&M	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017: The Wren Building, Brafferton Hall, the President's House, and the Sunken Garden are designated National Historic Landmarks, the highest recognition afforded to a historic property by the NPS. The larger campus at W&M 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. W&M 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 W&M'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. Although W&M has expressed interest in an expanded listing, nothing has been pursued.
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. 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. No listing has been pursued in the 2019-2021 biennium.
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: This was listed on the VLR and NRHP in 2008.
Hibbs Bridge	Loudoun County	VDOT	2007: Hibbs Bridge was listed in the VLR and NRHP 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. UMW pursued no listing in the 2019-2021 biennium.
Summerseat	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2015, 2017: In 2021, VSU reports that a NRHP nomination for Summerseat is still in progress, carried over from the last biennium. 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. At Summerseat, VSU's College of Agriculture has overseen work and drafting of a nomination. The College of Agriculture, however, had some organizational changes that hindered progress on the nomination.
Virginia State University	Chesterfield County	VSU	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2021: 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 work by the notable Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson, however only three resources are individually listed on the campus: Azurest, Vawter Hall and the President's House. DHR has repeatedly recommended registration of this historic core. A Heritage Preservation Plan was completed in 2018. In 2017, DHR reported that the University remained opposed to registering its historic campus but this biennium VSU has discussed moving forward with a nomination, although it yet pursued one due to lack of financial resources.

Kitty Foster Archaeological Site	City of Charlottesville	UVA	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015: The Foster Site was listed in the VLR in March 2016.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) Historic District	City of Blacksburg	VPISU (Virginia Tech)	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.
Lane Hall, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Historic District	City of Blacksburg	VPISU (Virginia Tech)	2013: Lane Hall was listed in in the VLR and NRHP in 2014.
Radford Historic District	Radford	RU	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 and 2019 stating that it does not currently desire to nominate the campus.
Longwood University Historic District	City of Farmville	LU	2009: The historic campus was recommended as potentially eligible in 1991 by the <i>State-Owned Properties Survey</i> 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. The district remains ineligible.
Confederate Fortification (site 44CS0007)	City of Chesapeake	VDOT	2009, 2011, 2013, 2019: 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 it in large measure due to reductions in VDOT's cultural resources staff. VDOT contacted DHR in January 2016 and March 2017 to express its interest in pursuing registration of this site. But no action has been taken to nominate the site.
Staunton River Bridge Battlefield State Park	Halifax and Charlotte Counties	DCR	2009, 2011, 2013: The Staunton River Bridge Fortification was listed in the NRHP in 2014.
Virginia Women's Correctional Facility	Goochland County	DOC	2009, 2017, 2021: 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. In addition to the main campus buildings, the VCCW farm complex property is included in the eligible historic district because it is an excellent representative example of mid- to late-20th century farm operations associated with prison facilities. In 2019, DOC proposed three farm buildings for demolition, all contributing to the HD. As mitigation for the demolitions, an intensive-level survey was completed for the HD. The HD was determined VLR/NRHP eligible. Despite financial constraints and maintenance challenges, the property retains a high degree of historic integrity and offers an excellent example of the era's

			approach to incarcerating women within the matrix of a prison farm operation.
Virginia War Memorial	City of Richmond	DGS	2009, 2015: A substantial addition was made to the building in 2010. 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 presented an excellent opportunity to nominate the Virginia War Memorial to the VLR and National Register, although there was no progress preparing a nomination. 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 2010 addition. There has been no progress on a nomination in the 2019-2021 biennium.
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. No nomination has been pursued in the 2019-2021 biennium.
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: The building appeared to be in good condition with most historic features intact in 2009 but the current condition is unknown. This remains a

			possibility for future listing. No nomination has been pursued in the 2019-2021 biennium.
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.
Pocahontas State Park	Chesterfield County	DCR	2013: 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 18 th -century plantation and Virginia Indian resources. DHR's state archaeologist reviewed 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 remained ready to partner on updating the Belle Island State Park nomination to include archaeology. No expanded nomination has been pursued in the 2019-2021 biennium.

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

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Beaumont Mansion	Powhatan County	DOC (formerly DJJ)	2019, 2021: Built in 1811, 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 in Henrico Co. The state took over the school in 1920 and relocated it 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. The mansion was renovated in 1999 and is now is deteriorating due to a lack of basic maintenance and repairs. The former Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center became part of the Department of Corrections in July 2020. This property includes the Beaumont Mansion. DOC has renamed the property to Beaumont Correctional Center. DOC is currently working on implementation of plans for the facility opening and part of these plans will include how to best maintain the Beaumont Mansion. DOC will be partnering with DHR in the near future to discuss recommendations for this historic building.
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. In 2021, DJJ reported that Kilbourne is in a state of further ruin.
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 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 reported in previous reports, the deterioration is accelerating. Hampton's lease expired in 2020 and Fort Wool returned to the state to manage. In 2020, Governor Northam announced a comprehensive approach to address the loss of habitat for colonial nesting birds on the South Island of the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel and to protect migratory birds. DWR was directed to prepare the island as a temporary bird habitat. DWR will continue to use the island as a bird habitat for the 2021 nesting season. DHR will continue to coordinate with DWR and DCR in efforts to protect Fort Wool's historic resources and assess longer-term impacts to Fort Wool as appropriate.
Morson's Row	City of Richmond	DGS	2007, 2009, 2015, 2017, 2021: DGS worked closely with DHR on the Morson's Row rehabilitation which included restoration of historic fabric on the interior and exterior, accessibility improvements, a detached elevator tower to the south and conversion of select interior spaces for office use. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Property was adhered to.
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

			<p>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. Benjamin Moore highlighted Azurest and architect Amaza Lee Meredith on its website and Instagram as part of its series on architects and designers. Benjamin Moore also announced Azurest as a recipient in its Celebrating Women's Heritage project to repaint sections of Azurest throughout the year, and showcase the "before and after" results, on its website.</p>
Archaeological Sites on State Lands	Statewide	Various	<p>2007, 2009: Capital projects on state lands are steady and the number of archaeological investigations on state land has remained somewhat consistent. Previously reported efforts at 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 DWR, 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>
Historic Resources Threatened by Sea Level Rise	Statewide	Various	<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</p>

			<p>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 Chippokes Plantation State Park); DWR (Wildlife Management Area in James City County, Pamunkey Reservation Wetlands DWR 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>
CCC Resources in State Parks	Statewide	DCR	<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. In 2020 DCR completed rehabilitation of the cabins at Staunton River Park and will be starting rehabilitation of the cabins at Douthat and Fairystone in the near future.</p>
Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind	City of Staunton	VSDB	<p>2013, 2021: Though there has been a significant investment in new buildings for</p>

			<p>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. In 2019, DHR discussed assisting VSDB with updating and re-evaluating the property. The goal discussed was to update the National Register nomination to include the whole campus. The first step is to have the campus evaluated as a district with completion of a preliminary information form (PIF). After the initial 2019 meeting with DHR, VSDB has not followed up regarding this plan.</p>
Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Nottoway County	DBHDS	<p>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 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 maintained, as was reported in 2013.</p>
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 the earliest institution 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</p>

			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 underway adjacent to Hiram Davis Medical Center. Although the project was not funded in the 2019 budget cycle, it will be proposed again. In 2020, DBHDS completed a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital. CSH has not pursued a nomination since the 2019 report.
DeJarnette Sanatorium/Children's Asylum	City of Staunton	N/A	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. It was surplused in 2011 and sold to a private developer.
Historic Correctional Facilities	Statewide	Various	2013, 2017, 2019 - 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. Since 2019, the DOC is in the process of completing, or has already completed, intensive-level architectural surveys of the State Farm Facilities and the Virginia Correctional Center for Women.
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 demolition of the eligible Mule Barn and it was cleared for demo after an MOU was executed.

			A historic structures report was completed to mitigate the demolition.
Virginia Correctional Facility for Women	Goochland County	DOC	2009, 2017, 2021: 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. In addition to the main campus buildings, the VCCW farm complex property is included in the eligible historic district because it is an excellent representative example of mid-to late-20th century farm operations associated with prison facilities. In 2019, DOC proposed three farm buildings for demolition, all contributing to the HD. As mitigation for the demolitions, an intensive-level survey was completed for the HD. The HD was determined VLR/NRHP eligible. Despite financial constraints and maintenance challenges, the property retains a high degree of historic integrity and offers an excellent example of the era's approach to incarcerating women within the matrix of a prison farm operation.
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 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. In December 2018, a survey of the MCVHD was submitted and DHR concurred that with a revised boundary, it is eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP with a period of significance from 1845 (with the Egyptian Building construction) to 1968 (when MCV merged with the Richmond Professional Institute to create VCU).
West Hospital	City of Richmond	DGS	2017, 2021: West Hospital is individually eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP,

			<p>as well as contributing to the VLR and NRHP-eligible MCVHD. It is historically significant for its role in the development of the MCV and as an excellent example of large-scale Art Deco architecture. The district has already lost important buildings including the A.D. Williams Building and the Nursing Education Building. The VCU six year capital plan has demolition/replacement in the 2020-2022 biennium for West Hospital, although funding has yet been secured. There are currently two separate VCU Health System projects in review with DHR that adversely impact historic resources and warrant mitigation efforts. In January 2019, the VCU West Hospital Future Use Study Renovation Plan Final Recommendations (Study) was completed. This study recommends transforming West Hospital into an office and residential tower, a public-private partnership. Federal and State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits for non-VCU tenants were noted as major financial incentives in the Study. In August 2020, VCU, VCU Health System and DHR met regarding the pending mitigation and putting measures in place to ensure appropriate future renovations of West Hospital, confined to the building exterior and the interior marble-clad columns and marble-cladding found in the rotunda, south lobby and west lobby. This preservation approach is directly in line with the approach set forth in the VCU Study. No decision or updates have been provided to DHR since the 2020 meeting.</p>
Ninth Street Office Building	City of Richmond	DGS	<p>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.</p>
Shot Tower at Shot Tower Historical State Park	Wythe County	DCR	<p>2011: The Shot Tower was built more than 150 years ago to make ammunition for the firearms of the early settlers.</p>

			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: In 2021, VSU reports that a NRHP nomination for Summerseat is still in progress, carried over from the last biennium. 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. At Summerseat, VSU's College of Agriculture has been heading up work and drafting a nomination. The College of Agriculture had some organizational changes and did not make any progress to report.
Virginia State University Historic District	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2017: 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 work by the notable Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson, however only three resources are individually listed on the campus—Azurest, Vawter Hall and the President's House. DHR has repeatedly recommended registration of this historic core. A Heritage Preservation Plan was completed in 2018. In 2017, DHR reported that the University remained in opposition to registering its historic campus but this biennium VSU has discussed moving forward with a nomination although it has not been pursued due to lack of financial resources.
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 and 2019 stating that it does not currently desire to nominate the campus and no other protective measures have been discussed. In 2019, DHR conducted a site visit and the historic campus core may not be eligible due to further, extensive, alterations to historic buildings.
William & Mary Historic District	City of Williamsburg	W&M	2013: William & Mary continues to renovate and build within its Colonial Revival campus. The Wren Building, Brafferton Hall, the President's House, and the Sunken Garden are designated as a National Historic Landmarks, the highest recognition afforded to a historic property by the National Park Service. The larger campus at W&M 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. W&M 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 W&M'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. Although W&M has expressed interest in an expanded listing, nothing has been pursued.
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 on improvements to Darcus Johnson (formerly Jackson) Hall; both within the historic campus core. Both projects were completed in the 2019-2021 biennium.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State	City of Blacksburg	VT	2013: Virginia Tech is continuing a building campaign to update its facilities

University (Virginia Tech) Historic District			throughout the campus. A 2017 MOU was executed for the demolition of Monteith Hall and Thomas Hall. Both are contributing to the VLR/NRHP-eligible Virginia Tech Upper Quad Historic District. A project to partially demolish Holden Hall and build a large addition resulted in a 2018 MOU. In 2021, another MOU is being drafted for adverse impacts caused by the proposed demolition of two more Upper Quad historic buildings; Femoyer Hall and the Art and Design Learning Center. Virginia Tech has worked closely with DHR on all projects that could potentially impact their historic buildings in the 2019-2021 biennium.
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon Hill and Carver Historic Districts – VCU, Richmond • Harrisonburg Old Town and Downtown Historic Districts – JMU, Harrisonburg • Ettrick Historic District – VSU, Petersburg <p>Since 2011, VCU has continued to expand its 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 of 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	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

			<p>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>
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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;

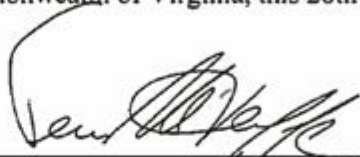
- (5) Proactively pursue energy efficiency measures and address deferred maintenance backlogs as outlined in Executive Order No. 31, with the goal of preservation and conservation;

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

Appendix E: 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

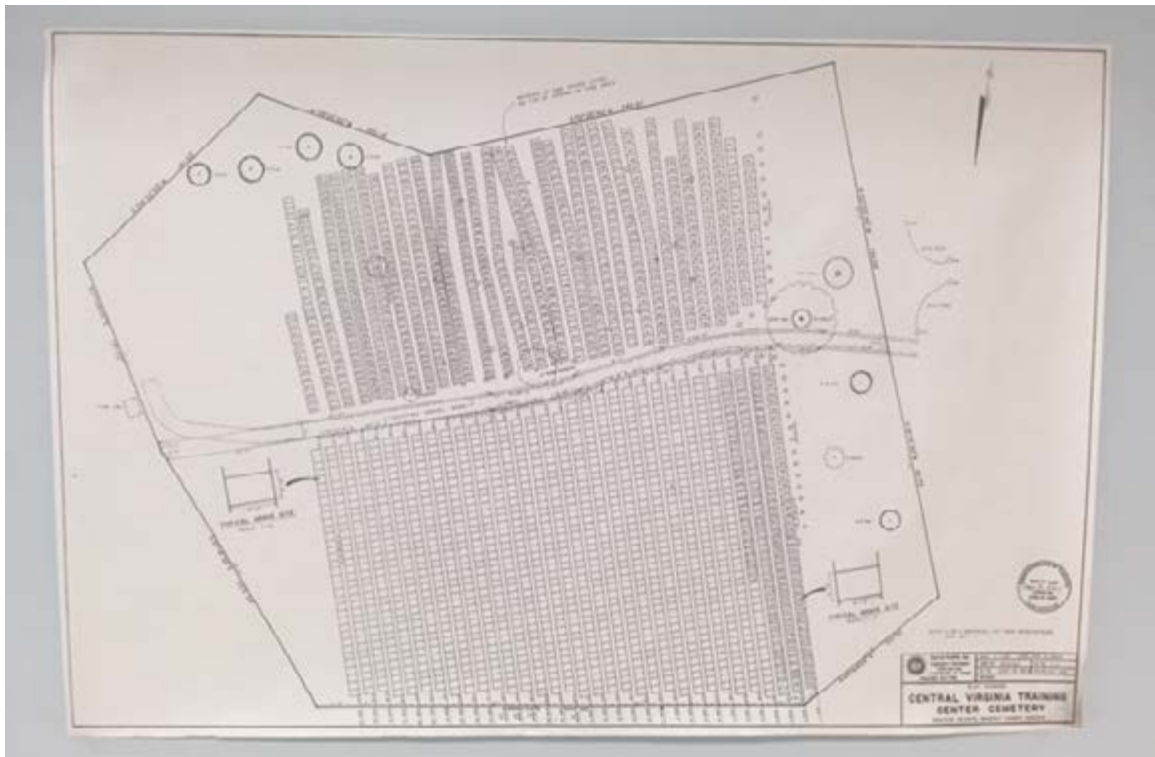
Location: Amherst County

Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

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

the facility; the other, 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 is in good condition, with grounds neatly mowed, and facility staff regularly monitored it.





Cemetery plat at CVTC.

High Bridge Trail State Park

- Location: Prince Edward County
- Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation
- Summary: 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 (photo), 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.¹ 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. (There is another slave cemetery at Gooch Dillard dormitories that pre-dates UVA.)

Threatened:

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, Multiple Locations:

Surplus threatens the cemeteries located at Eastern State Hospital (Williamsburg), and at CVTC (see p. 75). Central State Hospital (Dinwiddie County) has two cemeteries (see pgs. 9–12). 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: Graves at Eastern State Hospital (Williamsburg). Bottom Row: Forget-Me-Not Cemetery, Southwest Virginia Mental Health Institute (Carroll County) and Hiram W. Davis Cemetery, Central State Hospital (Dinwiddie County).

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 (timbering/field clearing, grading, construction, etc.).

¹ Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC. (2013). *Beyond the Walls: An African American Burial Ground at the University of Virginia - Volume 1: The Cemetery 'H' Expansion Project*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia.

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 (i.e.: 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) 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) consider 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, there is a cemetery associated with the historic Eastern State Hospital (Williamsburg); the previously mentioned Central State Hospital (Dinwiddie); and at the Southwest Virginia Mental Health Institute (Carroll County; Forget-Me-Not Cemetery).

Department of Conservation and Recreation:

Known cemeteries are located in the following parks:

- 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)

- 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 but there is 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 and 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 at this section of the DCR [website](#).

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 (archaeological site) burial 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:

- A cemetery at Barrett Juvenile Correctional Center (formerly known as Virginia Industrial Home School for Colored Girls) in Hanover County, a property listed on, shows three or four unmarked graves, indicated by visible depressions on the ground.

- 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 graveyard 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



Hanover JCC Graveyard

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 in 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 believed to be a mixed race community at the Catherine Foster site, now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Wall segment bounding historic cemetery showing 1984 inscription, at Gooch-Dillard Residence Hall Cemetery, UVA.

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.

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
W&M – William & Mary



Clockwise from top right: Fort Wool, Hampton; entrance to Barrett Learning Center, Hanover County; a gravemarker at Central State Hospital's Unmarked Cemetery, Old City Hall, Richmond.

