

May 2023



Report on the Stewardship and Status of



Virginia's State-Owned Historic Property: 2023-2025



DHR

This report was produced by the staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR).

All photographs are from DHR unless otherwise indicated.

Front cover photos (*from top*): [1] A cabin at Fairy Stone State Park, located in Patrick County, near the Blue Ridge Parkway and Skyline Drive, in ca. 2016. The cabin is one of nine constructed by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers from 1934 to 1936. [2] Bleached and washed by sun and tide, the bones of the Esk stand sentinel on Parramore Island on Virginia's Eastern Shore. This remote landscape has played host to hundreds of historic shipwrecks throughout the centuries, and is an ever-changing landscape studied for its natural and cultural resources. [3] Gunston Hall rear Garden (facing southeast) after the Garden Restoration project was in progress in June 2021. The historically accurate Garden is based on archaeological findings, documentary evidence, and data from other Chesapeake region plantations.

Back cover photo: Winding its way down through Virginia's mountains, the James River was an early source of industrial and economic development for the Commonwealth. During the 1850s, a Third Division of the James River & Kanawha Canal intended to take the canal from Buchanan to Covington. The area presented the greatest challenge yet for the canal company, which ultimately gave way to the railroad. Today, DHR archaeologists are documenting many of the archaeological sites left behind from this massive infrastructure project.

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May 1, 2023

Dear Governor Youngkin 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 2021, the Department has continued to cultivate and grow successful partnerships with many state agencies, which has resulted in impressive preservation successes despite the continued 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 2023 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) to the Code of Virginia, 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, that 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 2023 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 assessing 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, 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 2023 priority lists (pgs. 31–34) must initiate consultation with DHR within 60 days of receipt of the report for the purpose of initiating discussion of how these priorities might be met. The agency and DHR must then make a good faith effort to reach a consensus decision on the designation of unlisted properties and on the feasibility, advisability, and methods of properly addressing the needs of threatened historic properties.

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Executive Summary

As previously recorded in prior reports, the Commonwealth continues to face obstacles in maintaining and utilizing its diverse and fragile historic resources.

State agencies still cite funding as the primary obstacle in maintaining their historic properties, and many state agencies do not have in-house professional preservation staff and are unaware that DHR is available 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 in addition to, and outside of, the formal review process. Consultation early in the planning process, prior to decisions being made, is the preferred time to engage with DHR. DHR is committed to more effective communication with agencies so that they can better understand the preservation opportunities and resources that are available to them.

As this report illustrates, there was a marked increase in efforts by many state agencies to embrace their responsibilities as stewards of historic properties. For inspiration, make certain to read this report's section entitled, *Models of Exemplary Stewardship*.

While the Commonwealth is still unlikely to be in a position to pursue all of the recommendations laid out in this stewardship report; nonetheless, we encourage state agencies to continue to engage with DHR on the 2017 Executive Order Number 64, 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 the Code of Virginia § 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 ninth biennial report affirms that:

- The Commonwealth's real estate holdings include a rich and diverse collection of historically significant properties, some of which hold national and international importance.

- The Commonwealth as a whole benefits when leaders understand that preservation makes good environmental sense as well as good economic sense and is integral to conserving energy. This understanding on the part of state agencies promotes an ethic of stewardship.
- Certain types of state-owned historic properties are under-represented on the Virginia Landmarks Register, especially those related to institutions of higher education, the history of African Americans, Virginia Indians, immigrants, women and, LGBTQ+ persons. This should be addressed through strategic additions to the Virginia Landmarks Register.
- DHR's existing inventory and assessment of historic state-owned properties is out of date, limiting its use and impeding DHR's ability to administer its own programs and assist other state agencies. Additionally, the lack of updated information makes it difficult for those agencies to fully understand and take into account the historic resources in their control.
- DHR continues 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 redevelopment of the Marina and proposed First African Landing memorial. Over the last year DHR has worked closely with FMA and NPS to identify functionally related buildings and precincts at Fort Monroe so current and future developers can more easily utilize federal and state historic preservation tax credits on large-scale rehabilitation projects. FMA continues to experience difficulties maintaining its aging infrastructure. Since the last Stewardship Report, there have been a number of waterline ruptures that have required repair and consultation with DHR.
- 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 goals of meeting energy efficiency and sustainability through best-preservation practices. Despite assumptions to the contrary, stewardship is very often the most cost-effective investment of scarce resources. At a time when we all must make every dollar count, the act of reinvesting and recycling our historic buildings is both environmentally sustainable and economically prudent. More information can be found by downloading the following PowerPoint on [Sustainable Design & Historic Preservation](#), prepared by DHR, or visit DHR's webpage "[Best Practices Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Property](#)" and scroll down to information about Green Preservation.
- There are thousands of acres under Commonwealth ownership that contain both known and unknown cemeteries. Each cemetery is a unique resource, and each contains the mortal remains of human beings that should be treated with honor and care. It is important that state agencies and 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.

- DHR continues to support Executive Order 24 (2018), which lays out a cross-agency effort to increase statewide resilience to natural hazards and extreme weather. DHR initiatives have included:
 - o Creating GIS layers to assess state-owned historic resources that will be impacted by sea-level rise; and
 - o Assessing the impacts of sea-level rise and extreme weather on historic resources and providing state agencies guidance in proactive planning for these resources.

DHR Stewardship Initiatives

Underwater Archaeology Program

Lying on Virginia's submerged lands are thousands of archaeological sites representing every period of human occupation, from the first Virginia Indians to the present day. Virginia has a rich maritime heritage, and the Department of Historic Resources works with federal, state, and private partners in an effort to locate, study, and protect its underwater historic properties.

Stewardship Initiatives

• *Underwater Exploration Permit System* •

DHR worked with the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC) to develop a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the continued partnership in managing the Exploration Permit Program. Initiated in the late 1970s, the program was designed to issue permits to citizens who wish to explore the submerged bottomlands of the Commonwealth and discover sites of historical importance. The new MOA outlines DHR's role in the review and authorization of permit applications and includes new clarifications and reporting guidelines for the application. This ensures alignment of the program with the Virginia Antiquities Act and a clear flow of information.

Permit reports are now a mandatory part of the permit system. New permits will not be issued to permittees who have not submitted findings reports for previously permitted activities. To follow the Subaqueous Guidelines and Code of Virginia, data is collected by VMRC, handed off to DHR, and used to help manage the documentation of and updates to submerged archaeological sites within submerged bottomlands of the Commonwealth. To date, DHR's Underwater Archaeology Program (UAP) staff have received positive comments from permit holders and have worked to document a number of sites reported to DHR through the permit process.

Since the inception of the revised permitting process in October of 2022, 108 permits have been reviewed and approved. Turnaround time for permits under DHR review is typically two business days. Exclusion areas within the permit system are created on an as-needed basis with appropriate justification provided to all management entities. These areas are off-limits to permittees and include areas such as the Battle of Hampton Roads and known sensitive archaeological sites.

• *Review & Compliance* •

The UAP has assisted DHR's Review & Compliance Division with numerous project issues including dredging projects, bridge crossings, and pier installations to avoid conflict with submerged resources.

• *Tribal Coordination & Outreach* •

At the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Tribal Workshop in September 2022, the State Underwater Archaeologist presented on DHR's underwater archaeology program. The presentation focused on initiatives that enhance our shared knowledge of submerged resources and the development of appropriate management strategies.

• *State Survey Guidelines* •

In preparation for revisions to the State Guidelines for Archaeological Survey, UAP staff has prepared a list of survey strategies and instruments consistent with other state and federal management entities for inclusion into the state guidelines. Additionally, new approaches to survey, including more accurate predictive modeling, are being considered to encourage survey strategies that enhance data analysis with existing technologies.

Outreach

• *Public Programming* •

As of fall 2022, 22 public presentations have been provided at both public and private venues to more than 500 people. In addition, the UAP was represented at the 2021 and 2022 State Fair of Virginia. Outreach programming has occurred throughout Virginia from the Shenandoah Valley to the Eastern Shore.

• *Technical Assistance* •

The UAP has assisted several management entities throughout the state including Fairfax County Park Authority, the Albemarle County Historical Society, Virginia Canal & Navigation Society, and the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Technical assistance has also been rendered to several local law enforcement agencies regarding the acquisition of remote sensing apparatus, such as sidescan sonar and aerial mapping hardware. Four surveys funded by the Emergency Supplement to the Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPPF) have also been supported through the collection of field data, field survey planning, access permission acquisition, and aerial imagery collection. Technical assistance has also been provided to the National Park Service, Maryland Historic Trust, North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Branch, the Texas Historical Commission, the U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Navy.

Fieldwork

• *Field Survey* •

The UAP has responded to calls for field investigation in 30 counties throughout the Commonwealth. In-water survey has occurred on six major rivers and numerous tributaries and tidally influenced waters. Six sites have been tagged with 21 tracking tags that are part of the Shipwreck Tagging Archaeological Management Program (STAMP).

A keystone of fieldwork during the past year consists of projects at the Marshall Tunnel Complex. A series of archaeological sites linked by a common canal theme, this unique resource group has been the focus of one reconnaissance trip and two recording trips. The site complex includes a partially complete tunnel designed to take the Third Division of the James River & Kanawha Canal through a mountain in Botetourt County to avoid several miles of an oxbow canalling below Eagle Rock. Three tunnel segments (one nearly 200 feet long, another 560 feet long, and an interior segment of indeterminate length) were abandoned in 1856 when funding for the project ran out. Elements of the tunnel, such as tools, trackway, and footprints of laborers, have remained in remarkable preservation inside of the mountain. The Western Portal remains flooded, and a maritime survey of that segment is being undertaken to create an inventory and map of submerged features.

Above the tunnel, partially complete segments of canal, masonry canal wall, culvert, lock, and the Cabell Dam have remained abandoned since the mid-1850s. Documentation of the Cabell Dam within the James River was undertaken in August of 2022. Additional documentation at the site has included the historic Burks family cemetery on the property. The cemetery includes at least 35 individuals from the Burks family, their descendants, enslaved laborers, and at least one Irish canal worker. The property owners, who have been highly supportive of the project, welcomed a survey crew back in December of 2022. The survey crew used a laser scanner to document the working surfaces of this unique tunnel designed to carry maritime traffic through the Allegheny Mountains and into the Ohio drainage.

In July of 2022

• *Partner Agencies* •

The UAP is actively seeking to increase its partnership role throughout the Commonwealth. Upon recognition of the broad need for maritime outreach across more than two million acres of submerged bottomlands, DHR is currently engaged in discussions around establishing regional partnerships with the Virginia Museum of Natural History, The Nature Conservancy, and the National Park Service. In the meantime, the Department and its UAP staff have continued to work with partner agencies on a number of projects.

In the early spring of 2022 a survey was undertaken on behalf of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) prior to an installation of experimental oyster aquaculture equipment in the York River. This survey was provided at no charge by DHR and a private contractor, Seafloor Solutions, LLC.

On September 14, 2021, DHR's Underwater Archaeologist Brendan Burke and Eastern Regional Archaeologist Mike Clem joined State Forester Dennis Gaston to investigate a report of historic vessel remains located within Zoar State Forest and upstream from Sandy Point. The team was joined by archaeologists David Brown and Ashley McCuiston, both of the Fairfield Foundation, who initially reported the findings. Located approximately ten miles below Walkerton on the south bank of the Mattaponi River, a wooden barge hull was found in the intertidal zone and adjacent to remnant pilings from a wharf. The site (44KW00xx) is known as the 'DeFarge Barge'. Historic topographic and aerial imagery analysis indicates that the wharf dates to the mid-20th century.

Construction methods and materials used in the barge's hull are consistent with late 19th-century and early 20th-century barges. Vessels of this type were endemic to Virginia's tidal rivers and waterways during the 20th century in support of various marine trades. They were often locally built, since its box-like construction did not require complex shipbuilding tools or knowledge. Barges like this were frequently used to haul aggregates in support of the concrete industry. Much of the material used to cast sidewalks, drains, and concrete structures during the growth of the New Dominion were transported from gravel pits in these types of barges. It is likely that the barge was moored at its current location at the end of its working life to serve as a work platform, or to keep it from sinking in the channel and blocking the river. The site takes its name from a nearby island in the Mattaponi River known as DeFarge's Bar.

DHR Initiatives to Promote Stewardship

The Department of Historic Resources takes its responsibility to work collaboratively with its sister agencies seriously 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 their historic properties and to develop proper treatment plans for those 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, as well as survey files and a Geographic Information System (GIS)–supported database of historic properties. These resources are all freely available to state agencies.

In an effort to promote good stewardship, and in addition to the recommendations included in the 2021 report that will be referenced later in this report, DHR has:

- Encouraged state agencies with register-eligible properties to list them on the Virginia Landmarks Register. We had a total of three new VLR listings and one pending nomination. The Green Pastures Recreation Area nomination (written by DHR staff), which the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) is leasing long-term from the United States Forest Service, was listed in the VLR, as was the Snickersville Turnpike, owned by the Department of Transportation (VDOT). There was a 2022 Nomination Update and Boundary Increase for Timberneck (owned by DCR). Lastly, Virginia State University is in the process of writing nominations for some of the buildings on their historic campus.

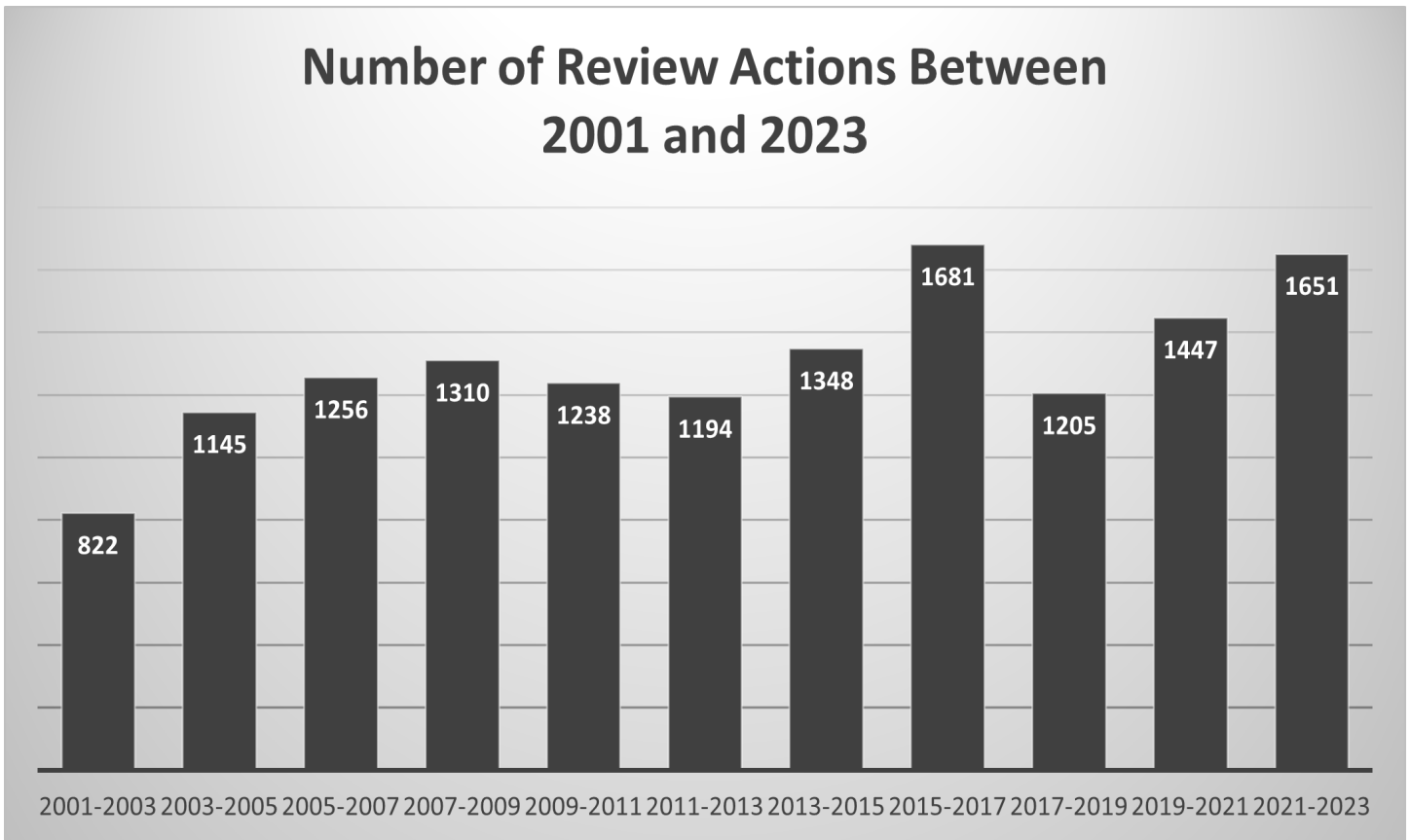


Pictured left: Lucretia Campbell Hall on the VSU campus in 2023.

- 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 budgeting process.
- Responded to 1,651 requests for review from state agencies between March 20, 2021 and March 20, 2023. In addressing these requests, DHR provided comments on potential impacts to significant historic resources and offered guidance on how to best preserve and treat historic properties under state agency control. These review requests included the consideration of project-focused surveys, Environmental Impact Reports, plans, specifications and dispositions of surplus property, and technical assistance regarding such issues as Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility.
- Issued 64 permits for archaeological investigations on state lands between March 20, 2021, and March 20, 2023. 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 the act does prohibit all “relic hunting” or any archaeological field investigations without a permit from DHR. The Department 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 performed under the direct supervision of an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards. Archaeological field investigations on state land are prescribed and conducted as part of the assessment of potential impacts from proposed construction projects, historic interpretation, or ongoing academic research projects.
- Issued one permit to a state organization: A burial recovery permit issued to Virginia Commonwealth University to support the retrieval and analysis, as requested by the descendant community, of DNA and carbon isotopes from multiple unknown individuals whose partial remains were recovered from the East Marshall Street Well on the university campus. The individuals are believed to have been used as teaching subjects in the Medical College of Virginia’s surgical theater during the mid-to late 19th century. The remains were most likely exhumed and sold to the college by local grave robbers (or “resurrection men”). This permit was issued as part of the university’s ongoing efforts to confront and acknowledge its difficult history and memorialize those who were most affected, an effort which is in its fourteenth year.
- Continued to provide technical assistance to Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) on the development of guidance documents in support of its permit-by-rule regulations for renewable energy projects, which balance historic preservation goals with the energy needs of the Commonwealth.
- DHR provided one workshop in 2021 to a state-owned school. The workshop was given in-person to preservation students at the University of Mary Washington. In 2023 DHR provided two specialized workshops on state burial law, one of which was held for planning students at Virginia Commonwealth University.

- DHR has provided specialized technical assistance toward issues involving human remains and burial sites to multiple state agencies including the DCR, the Office of the State Medical Examiner, the Virginia State Police, the University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Virginia Tech.
- Met in-person or through virtual meetings with colleges and universities—including the College of William & Mary, James Madison University, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Tech, Virginia State University, the University of Mary Washington, Virginia Commonwealth University, the Virginia Community College System, and the University of Virginia—to review overall plans and specific projects and to discuss impacts to historic resources.
- Offered GIS datasets and technical support to state agencies. DHR assisted DCR with regular easement boundary updates, provided quarterly updates to VDOT, and sent GIS data on archaeological boundaries and sites to William & Mary.
- Assisted the DCR and Virginia State Parks with three projects: 1) the delineation, recordation, and stewardship recommendations for a historic African American cemetery at the Shot Tower State Park in Wythe County; 2) the delineation, mapping, recordation, and stewardship of the Five Oaks African American Cemetery in the Smith Mountain Lake State Park of Bedford County; and 3) a cultural resources survey in the Sugar Hill Unit of the Clinch River State Park in Scott County, which includes a field inspection and stewardship recommendations for the “Clinch River Hunter” petroglyph.
- Through DHR’s Division of State Archaeology, continued to focus on the impact of sea-level rise and catastrophic storm surge on buried historic properties. DHR has provided two Threatened Sites grants to Data Investigations, LLC, to conduct an archaeological survey and assessment on the Catlett Islands, which are managed by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS). There are no fewer than 18 archaeological sites within the bounds of the VIMS-owned Catlett Islands Preserve, which spans over 300 acres. Sea-level rise, shoreline erosion, and climate change in general threaten both the cultural and natural resources on the islands. In Fiscal Year 2020 and Fiscal Year 2023, DHR funded projects that serve as a response to these prior studies. The projects demonstrate a clear path forward for identifying, evaluating, and planning for the preservation and mitigation of the archaeological sites through a collaborative, educational effort. Lessons learned from the collaboration with VIMS staff will also be included in the projects, with the hope that this model may result in better-informed stewards of cultural resources, particularly in cases where the cultural resources are not the focal point of the owner’s organization.
- 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 including the University of Virginia, Christopher Newport University, William & Mary, DCR, Department of Military Affairs (DMA), University of Mary Washington, James Madison University, and Virginia State Parks. DHR’s conservation staff also led laboratory and collections tours for students and representatives of James Madison University.

Number of Review Actions Between 2001 and 2023



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 challenges. 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

- Virginia State Parks' (VSP) cultural resource initiatives over the past two years have included creating a new Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) position, strengthening external partnerships with other agencies and preservation organizations, and highlighting parks' histories. Notable examples include a continued collaboration with the Fairfield Foundation in the rehabilitation of the ca.-1793 Timberneck House at Machicomoco State Park. Fairfield Foundation's rehabilitation efforts include stabilization of the house and restoration of original features, historical and archaeological research of the property, and protection of the cemetery associated with the house. VSP is working with DHR to share GIS data and integrate Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System (VCRIS) data into various planning processes. Moving forward, the new CRM position will be working to update existing VCRIS entries and add new resources to the database. In 2022, VSP worked with DHR to place a state highway marker at Pocahontas State Park honoring Group Camp 7, a New Deal Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-era segregated camping area created for African Americans. VSP is continuing to work toward nominating the Wilderness Road National Register Historic District.
- DCR is substantially complete with a renovation at the ca.-1887 Inn at Foster Falls at New River Trail State Park that the Planning and Recreation Resources division has been working on for several years.



Pictured above: A cabin at Fairy Stone State Park in ca. 2016.

Department of Forestry

In 2021 DHR's Underwater Archaeologist and Eastern Regional Archaeologist joined Department of Forestry (DOF) staff to investigate a report of historic vessel remains upstream from Sandy Point and within Zoar State Forest. The team was joined by archaeologists David Brown and Ashley McCuiston of the Fairfield Foundation, who initially reported the findings. Located approximately ten miles below Walkerton on the south bank of the Mattaponi River, a wooden barge hull was found in the intertidal zone, adjacent to remnant pilings from a wharf. The site (44KWO0xx) is known as the 'DeFarge Barge'. Historic topographic and aerial imagery analysis indicates that the wharf dates to the mid-20th century. Construction methods and materials used in the barge's hull are consistent with late 19th-century and early 20th-century barges. Vessels of this type were endemic to Virginia's tidal rivers and waterways during the 20th century in support of various marine trades. They were often locally built, since the box-like construction did not require complex shipbuilding tools or knowledge. Barges like this were frequently used to haul aggregates in support of the concrete industry. Much of the material used to cast sidewalks, drains, and concrete structures during the growth of the New Dominion were transported from gravel pits in barges like these. It is likely that the barge was moored here at the end of its working life to serve as a work platform, or to keep it from sinking in the channel and blocking the river. The site takes its name from a nearby island in the Mattaponi River known as DeFarge's Bar.



Pictured above: The DeFarge Barge site in 2021.

Gunston Hall

Gunston Hall has several historic preservation–related projects that have been completed. The staff has diligently coordinated with DHR on treatments.

- Unmarked burials — During the summer of 2019, a group of Boy Scouts worked with Gunston Hall to mark each of the places that ground-penetrating radar shows a burial site. The Scouts placed paving stones in the ground. Gunston Hall staff created signs explaining the project and detailing what we know, and still hope to learn, about these burial locations.
- Garden restoration — Gunston Hall is in the process of 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 gardening design treatises, the garden includes a re-creation 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 a historic garden restoration and re-creation should be done. Gunston Hall expected the construction aspects of the project to be complete by the end of summer 2021. The establishment of the perennial beds and fruit trees will take several more years.
- Through two capital projects between 2019 and 2021, Gunston Hall successfully replaced an aging HVAC system, replaced a halon fire suppression system with a pre-action dry pipe system, and replaced an obsolete security system. All work and all normally hidden areas were carefully photo-documented.
- Starting in spring 2021, Gunston Hall is making significant conservation repairs to the exterior Mansion brick and stonework to include replacing missing bricks, conserving spalled bricks, and repairing deteriorating mortar joints with appropriate mortar, and conserving Aquia stone quoins.



*Pictured left:
Gunston Hall in
2017.*

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind

VSDB is undergoing a renovation to the oldest building on campus, Main Hall. This project is for envelope repairs, although the condition remains that Main Hall is in dire need of maintenance for the overall upkeep of the building. The second and third floors have been abandoned due to the overall age and deterioration.



Pictured above: The Main Hall of VSDB in 2019.

James Madison University

JMU completed a restoration to Darcus Johnson Hall (formerly Jackson Hall). This building contributes to the JMU Historic District. JMU worked closely with DHR on this project, which included bringing the elevation back to its original layout with the large window over the opening. The project also restored the columns and fascia at the porch.



*Pictured right: Darcus Johnson Hall at JMU.
Photo courtesy of JMU.*

Longwood University

Longwood University has conducted an inspection to identify issues to three historic resources: the ca.-1880 Alumni House, the Hardy House (under a DHR Easement), and the Longwood House (VLR/ NRHP-listed). At the Alumni House, a construction contract has been executed to repair roof, replace rotten exterior wood members, and install a new door to the basement.

A representative from DHR inspected the Hardy House in 2023 and issued a report for their visit identifying several items for the University to address. The University will obtain quotes from contractors to repair front porch, chimney, and gutters.

The University has also made several repairs to the Longwood House to eliminate a water leak in the basement and repaired damage and rotten members of the building's front porch and side porch posts. In 2021, the University hired a consultant to perform a home inspection for this facility. The University's in-house staff have repaired the interior items listed in the report except for the windows. The University understands that the next step is to hire a design team to prepare design documents to address the remainder of the issues identified in these reports.



Pictured above: Longwood House in 2018.

Virginia Commonwealth University



The Putney House standing seam metal roof's in-kind replacement is complete. The Samuel and Stephen Putney Houses (DHR ID Numbers 127-0085 and 127-0252) are listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Pictured left: VCU's Putney House before and after a standing seam metal roof replacement.

Building Front, SE Elevation (Before & After)

Virginia Community College System

This biennium, VCCS Rappahannock Community College's Chinn House was officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 8, 2021. It is significant for its architecture and its association with Judge Joseph Chinn. The house is prominently situated 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 as a 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 as the first president of the Northern Neck State Bank and as 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.



Pictured above: VCCS Rappahannock Community College's Chinn House in 2020.

Virginia Tech

- The Holden Hall envelope restoration (including replica steel window replacement) and the Solitude and Fraction Family House maintenance and repair have been completed.
- As a part of the Student Wellness project, Virginia Tech is conducting a War Memorial Hall envelope restoration and replica steel window replacement. Additional maintenance and repair is taking place at Solitude's Fraction Family House, and maintenance and repair of the front porch, porch roof, and water infiltration at Reynolds Homestead are all in the works.



Pictured: (Above) Holden Hall's 1939 south wing faces the Drillfield, the center of campus. It is an excellent example of Carneal, Johnston & Wright's collegiate gothic compositions at Virginia Tech. (Bottom left) A restored precast window surround and replacement steel window. (Bottom right) A small octagonal turret with architectural precast details, providing vertical emphasis to the southeast corner of the building, punctuating the façade and announcing the entry point. Photos courtesy of Virginia Tech.



Department of General Services

- DGS is completing a rehabilitation and accessibility adaptations to the VLR/NRHP-listed, ca.-1853 Morson's Row. The work 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 Italianate townhouses are in the Capitol Square Historic District in downtown Richmond.
- DGS has completed a renovation of the Old City Hall envelope in Richmond. The ca.-1886 Elijah E. Myers masterwork is listed in the VLR and the NRHP. The building is also listed a National Historic Landmark (NHL), the highest honor the National Park Service can bestow upon a property. Currently, work is underway on the interior rehabilitation.

Pictured right: Morson's Row in 2022.



Status Report on 2021 Recommendations

DHR identified the following properties, grouped thematically, in the 2021 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:

- Virginia's Social and Cultural Diversity

DHR has carried over many of these properties from the five previous biennial reports from 2007 through 2021, which speaks to the properties' 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 Significant State-Owned Properties Threatened with the Loss of Historic Integrity or Functionality: Update on 2021 Status

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;
- Insufficient maintenance budgets; and
- Properties affected by projects that have gone 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)

Status: James River Facility and Powhatan Correctional Facility

The DOC must prioritize funding for inmates and security. As such, the DOC is forced to reduce ongoing expenses for maintenance of buildings. Historic farm structures at these facilities continue to deteriorate as a result. The DOC continues to consult with DHR consistently on projects that have the potential to impact historic resources.

West Hospital

Location: City of Richmond

Agency: Virginia Commonwealth University

Status: 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. The survey expanded the boundaries and reaffirmed 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 planning document specifies demolition/replacement in the 2020-2022 biennium for West Hospital, but funding has not been secured yet. There have been no updates for West Hospital in the last biennium.

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. The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) closed this facility in 2017. The former Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center was transferred from the DJJ to the DOC 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 has actively partnered with DHR in the last biennium to discuss recommendations for the historic mansion and historic resources at Beaumont Correctional.

Update on Recommendations for 2021-2023

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.

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

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

- Conduct the necessary research and analysis to prepare nomination reports and collaborate with DHR to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
 - **Status:** The VCCS Chinn House was listed in November of 2021 and VSU is working with DHR on writing nominations for some of their historic campus buildings.
- Consider ongoing maintenance needs as high priorities in the upcoming budget cycle.
 - **Status:** A continuing issue from previous budget cycles, tight funding and escalating costs 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:** DHR has provided specialized technical assistance with issues involving human remains and burial sites to multiple state agencies including the Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Office of the State Medical Examiner, the Virginia State Police, the University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Virginia Tech.
- 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 arrival of the first Africans in Virginia. Agencies should support VFH goals to interpret the African American experience in Virginia and develop resources and varied educational material, such as websites, radio programs, events, and exhibits.
 - **Status:** DHR staff was part of a panel presentation alongside Virginia Humanities staff at the National Humanities Conference this biennium.
- Update the 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 to facilitate prioritization (when possible) for solutions such as mitigation.
 - **Status:** From 2021 to 2023, we have added for Architecture: 617 properties surveyed (482 newly recorded, 135 resurveyed, and 113 projects); and for Archaeology: 100 sites surveyed (80 newly recorded, 15 resurvey, and 50 projects).
- Colleges and universities should work with DHR to determine boundaries for eligible historic districts within their historic campus cores.
 - **Status:** The College of William & Mary and Virginia State University have actively looked at their historic campus boundaries in efforts to determine which buildings are historic.

- 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:** No updates this biennium.
- 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:** Department of General Services, Department of Transportation, Department of Conservation and Recreation, William & Mary, Virginia State University, James Madison University, the University of Mary Washington, the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, Virginia Tech, and Virginia Military Institute 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 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.
 - **Status:** DHR and DGS have continued to work 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 Virginia Landmarks Register.
 - Status:** No new nominations in the last biennium, but we are assisting Virginia State University in drafting nominations for some of the buildings in their campus historic district.
 - Encouraging agencies to prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports, and preservation master plans to guide stewardship.
 - Status:** No updates this biennium.

o 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.

o 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 2021 report contacted DHR within the required 60 days, including JMU, W&M, 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 mentioned in the previous report, the highest priority remains colleges and universities because development and expansion activities happen more frequently within those institutions.

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

Status: No new staff pursued this. However, staff participated in continuing education to maintain certification as LEED Green Associates.

o 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: Easement staff continually provide guidance of this nature to state agencies, including DCR.

o Encouraging state agencies to use the state's highway marker program as a tool to celebrate the rich and diverse history of the Commonwealth.

Status: Between March 2021 and March 2023, the Board of Historic Resources approved: DCR Green Pastures Recreation Area (Alleghany County), DBHDS Piedmont Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Nottoway County), DCR Group Camp 7 (Chesterfield County at Pocahontas State Park), and VCCS Virginia Western Community College (City of Roanoke). In addition, two of the winning markers in the Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month K-12 marker contest were installed on public college campuses: Arthur Azo Matsu (1904-1987) at William & Mary, and Dr. W. W. Yen (1877-1950) at the University of Virginia.

o 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: More agencies have become proficient in using and routinely submitting projects via ePIX in the last biennium.

o Encouraging state agencies to utilize DHR's online archive database, VCRIS, for recording their historic resources.

Status: Currently, state agencies hold 15 VCRIS licenses. Agencies include: JMU, DCR State parks, DCR Soil and Water Conservation, Longwood University Office of University Planning, Virginia Tech, UVA, VMNH, VCU Office of Planning & Design, DEQ, Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy, Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation, Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources, William & Mary Anthropology, and William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research.

o 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 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. 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 worked to improve and maintain the underground utilities systems on the property, it has made a number of unanticipated archaeological discoveries. The FMA has consulted with DHR regarding the next steps to take in identifying and documenting these discoveries.

Status: DHR continues to work collaboratively with the FMA, the NPS, and other stakeholders on major ongoing and future projects at Fort Monroe, such as the redevelopment of the Marina and proposed First African Landing memorial. Over the last year DHR has worked closely with FMA and NPS to identify functionally related buildings and precincts at Fort Monroe so current and future developers can more easily utilize federal and state historic preservation tax credits on large-scale rehabilitation projects. FMA continues to experience difficulties maintaining its aging infrastructure. Since the last Stewardship Report, there have been a number of waterline ruptures that have required repair and consultation with DHR.

o 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: Continued with construction of a new barn to replace the one destroyed by fire. Continue to assist the Clermont Foundation with its applications for grant funding and provide oversight of the NPS semi-quincentennial grant. Continued to work with VDOT to transfer a small parcel to DHR. The small piece of land was historically part of Clermont. When VDOT rerouted the road, they had no need for it and agreed to transfer ownership to DHR. Clermont was gifted to DHR in 2004 by its former owner Elizabeth Rust Williams. The Department owns the real estate and has a partnership agreement with the Clermont Foundation, which manages the farm.

o Continue to partner with the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC) on the protection of submerged underwater resources.

Status: In 2021, DHR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the VMRC regarding clarified roles in the stewardship of submerged cultural resources. This partnership, as provided for section 10.1-2214 of the *Code of Virginia*, was established to provide expertise from DHR to VMRC regarding the identification, documentation, and preservation of archaeological sites and materials in the submerged bottomlands of the Commonwealth. To date, applicant response has been positive and demonstrates the value of making the process more transparent and clearly defined. Permit applications are reviewed and processed in a timely manner, often with 48 hours of receipt by DHR staff. The new system has not only resulted in enhanced program streamlining but has resulted in the documentation of a number of important archaeological resources. Communication between VMRC and DHR has also been enhanced through the Memorandum of Agreement, which enables questions and issues from applicants/permittees to be addressed quickly and clearly. Continuation of this partnership will benefit citizens of the Commonwealth and our shared submerged heritage through clear communication and efficient management of the Exploration Permit Program.

o Continue to support a cross-agency effort to increase statewide resilience to natural hazards and extreme weather, as laid out in Executive Order 24 (2018). DHR continues to assess the impacts of sea-level rise and extreme weather on historic resources and provide guidance to state agencies for proactive planning for these resources.

Status: No updates this biennium.

Stewardship Recommendations for 2023-2025

DHR presents the following stewardship recommendations, which are focused on the Commonwealth's most significant and/or urgent issues and priorities over the next two years. Established as goals, many of these recommendations could be accomplished for a modest cost or *without* any expenditure of funds. Taking steps to carry out DHR's recommendations would remarkably improve the Commonwealth's stewardship of historic properties under its control.

Priority List of State-Owned Properties Recommended for Inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register

Institutions of Higher Education

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

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, currently only three buildings are individually listed on the campus—Azurest, Lula Johnson Hall (formerly 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 2023 VSU began writing NRHP nominations for four buildings on campus as a result of mitigation for the demolition of an old residence hall (3001 Jackson Place 1): Lucretia Campbell Hall (formerly Eggleston Hall), Otelia S. Howard Hall (formerly Byrd Hall), Johnella Jackson Hall (formerly Trinkle Hall), and the President's House.

University of Mary Washington Historic District

Location: City of Fredericksburg

Agency: University of Mary Washington (UMW)

Priority: Like other Virginia normal schools, Mary Washington College is significant for its association with the education of women in Virginia in the early 20th century and for its association with teacher training in Virginia. It also is significant as the best preserved and most fully developed example of the campus planning and collegiate architectural design work of renowned architects Charles Robinson and his successor J. Binford Walford. The oldest portion of the campus retains a substantial degree of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. UMW still reflects its historic setting closely and has few intrusions within its historic core. In 2022 UMW initiated consultation regarding the demolition of two historic campus buildings (Marshall and Russell Halls) and the construction of a new theater and arts complex. Recommended mitigation includes a NRHP nomination for the historic campus.

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

Location: Montgomery County

Agency: VPISU

Status: VPISU is significant as a major institution in Virginia associated with the Morrill Act, which created a system of land grant colleges throughout the country to provide practical, industrial, and agricultural education. The university is an almost uniformly representative example of the collegiate Gothic style as designed in the early 20th century by the architectural firm of Carneal and Johnston. Although there are some incompatible additions to historic buildings and new construction that somewhat diminish the integrity of setting and feeling, there is sufficient significance and integrity to merit preparation of a district nomination for the core campus area. The proposed district also includes Solitude, a building listed in the VLR and NRHP.

College of William & Mary (W&M)

Location: City of Williamsburg

Agency: W&M

Status: The College of William & Mary is the nation's second oldest seat of higher learning. Constructions on the Wren Building began in 1695 and was completed four years later. The building is currently independently listed in the VLR and NRHP. The building, the design of which is commonly attributed to Sir Christopher Wren (although this attribution is now considered questionable), is believed to have been modeled after the quadrangles of Oxford University in England. In 1723, Brafferton Hall, a two-and-a-half-story Georgian building with a high hipped roof pierced by dormers, was built adjacent to the Wren Building to serve as a school for Indians. Under the direction of President Chandler (1919-1935), the campus underwent a period of tremendous growth and change. In 1925, the college hired architect Charles M. Robinson and landscape architect Charles F. Gillette to create a master plan for the campus. This plan gave much attention to the development of the area west of the Wren Building now known as the Sunken Garden. In addition to developing the college's master plan, Robinson also designed many of the individual buildings that were part of the plan. In this project, the area defined by the Wren Building, Brafferton Hall, and the President's House was returned to what was thought to be its appearance during colonial times. The historic district potentially includes areas of subsequent campus growth including expansion in the 1950s and 60s, which are important to the development of the campus. In 2023, a historic architectural survey of the campus will be conducted to evaluate these expanded areas for inclusion in the historic district.

James Madison University Historic District

Location: City of Harrisonburg

Agency: James Madison University (JMU)

Status: The James Madison University Historic Campus is significant for its contribution in the areas of women's normal school education and the architectural style of Charles M. Robinson. The State Normal School for Women in Harrisonburg, now known as James Madison University, was established in 1916. The Harrisonburg State Normal School for Women was Charles M. Robinson's first normal school project, and it would influence the overall character and design of future normal schools. The buildings were constructed out of native bluestone and boast red tile roofs. The Robinson plan called for a U-shaped group of buildings that would open to Main Street and encompass a central lawn. The U-shape plan was completed by 1931 with the addition of Wilson Hall, centrally placed at the top of the lawn, surrounded by eight other academic halls and dormitories. Then in 1935, Robinson's successor, J. Binford Walford, continued the design and added two more dormitories at the bottom of the main quadrangle, facing Main Street and flanking the original U-shaped layout. By the 1950s the college had expanded to the point that it was no longer possible to follow the original layout. The original buildings have kept a high level of integrity worthy of listing in the NRHP.

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

The most significant threats to historic resources include:

- Master Plans that fail to consider historic resources during expansion or reconstruction planning;
- Natural disasters;
- Decommissioning of state facilities;
- Insufficient or 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.

Mental Health Facilities in the Commonwealth

With the forthcoming surplus of portions of historic Central State Hospital and the Central Virginia Training Center, there is an imminent threat to the historic resources that comprise some of Virginia's historic mental health facilities. While several buildings have become functionally obsolete over time, there has been a widespread move in the Commonwealth to transition to a more community-driven health care approach, an effort which has led to the diminished use of many state institutions. While there may be little the state can do to change trends in mental healthcare approaches, it is important to turn attention to these valuable resources and make recommendations for the most appropriate treatment and management going into the future, whether under the care and ownership of the Commonwealth or other entities. DHR has staff available to assist state agencies in drafting treatment and management plans to help enable the stewardship of these valuable resources.

Central State Hospital

Location: Powhatan County

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

Threat: DBHDS' Central State Hospital (CSH) is eligible for VLR/NRHP listing 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 neglect, another circa-1910 building had to be demolished. Unfortunately, DBHDS has no funds to repair its buildings and many have been steadily deteriorating; therefore, many more buildings on this site will likely suffer demolition by neglect. DBHDS developed a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital that was completed in 2020. As of 2023, the Department of General Services (DGS) still plans to surplus the historic portion of the property. Plans are underway for a new facility that will be located adjacent to Hiram Davis Medical Center to better meet patients' needs. More than 50 buildings, some historically significant, are planned to be surplus in the next biennium.

Catawba Hospital

Location: Roanoke County

Agency: DBHDS

Threat: Catawba Hospital's history goes back to 1857, when Red Sulphur Springs was established on the site and subsequently opened as a resort in 1858. During the resort's heyday, the hotel housed 300 guests. Today, the only remains of the early resort are the gazebo and the remnant of the hotel. The resort was sold to the state of Virginia in 1908 for use as the state's first tuberculosis sanatorium. As new drugs were developed to treat tuberculosis in the 1940s and 1950s, the infectious disease was brought under control and the number of patients greatly decreased. In 1972, Catawba became a mental health hospital specializing in adults, including geriatric individuals. It currently remains in use as a mental health hospital and is eligible for VLR/NRHP listing. Due to lack of maintenance funds and funding to repurpose old buildings for patient and staff use, Catawba has had to look at demolishing some of its historic buildings in the last biennium. These demolitions are likely to happen in the next biennium as some of the out-of-use, deteriorating buildings are now considered life and safety hazards.

Central Virginia Training Center

Location: Amherst County, VA

Agency: DBHDS

Threat: The Central Virginia Training Center (CVTC) is eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP for its role in 20th-century health and medicine. The center relates to Carrie Buck, the first person to be sterilized under the 1924 Buck vs. Bell eugenics legislation. CVTC is also known for its collection of Colonial Revival-style buildings and campus layout. CVTC was initially established in 1910 as the Virginia State Epileptic Colony, originally intended to serve 100 individuals with epilepsy, to be drawn from the three state mental hospitals in existence at the time. The original layout of the hospital, consisting of a campus-like arrangement of residential and classroom buildings, differed significantly from the model of the large, single building facility set by earlier mental hospitals in Virginia, such as Western State and Southwestern State. Since the 1950s, the campus greatly expanded with the development of a series of quadrangles connected by roads and interspersed with large parking lots. The facility was renamed the Central Virginia Training Center in 1983 to reflect the facility's location. In the years to follow, the campground for residents opened and resident population continued to decrease as the facility began to focus on only those with profound mental disabilities. In 2023 DHR received notice that the state is in the final stages of the plan to surplus this property.

Recommendations for 2023-2025

Despite competing priorities and financial resources, 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 2023-2025:

The Governor should:

- Encourage state agencies to celebrate the historic sites in their ownership by erecting historic highway markers for those sites of state-level importance, which in turn 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 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 ongoing and future 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.

- 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, the Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System (VCRIS).
- Give consideration to proper maintenance, rehabilitation, and active use of properties listed on or eligible for listing on the VLR. This pertains in particular to the 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, the development of final plans, or the 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 before acquiring, constructing, or leasing additional buildings.

The Department of Historic Resources should:

- Continue to provide leadership, technical expertise, and guidance to help state agencies improve stewardship of state-owned historic properties. Strategies toward this end may include such things as:
 - Assisting state agencies to list eligible properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
 - Encouraging agencies to prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports and preservation master plans to guide stewardship.
 - Offering training for targeted agencies on historic preservation issues, such as The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*, or other issues concerning the treatment and sustainability of culturally significant resources, including historic cemeteries.
 - Meeting with facilities managers to brief them on the purpose and goals of the report. Special emphasis should be given to properties included in the *2023 Biennial Report on the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties* that were flagged as high priorities 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, the War of 1812, and the American Revolution. Such resources could include, but are not limited to, battlefields, cemeteries, as well as buildings used as headquarters, field hospitals, etc., during specific battles or campaigns.

- o Encouraging state agencies to use the state's highway marker program as a tool to celebrate the rich and diverse history of the Commonwealth.
 - o 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.
 - o Encouraging state agencies to utilize DHR's online archive database, VCRIS, for recording their historic resources.
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- Continue to support the U.S. Army in its caretaker role at Fort Monroe, even though the Army maintains a very limited presence there. DHR continues to work collaboratively with the Fort Monroe Authority (FMA), the National Park Service (NPS), and other stakeholders on major ongoing and future projects at the fort. Over the last year, DHR has worked closely with FMA and NPS to identify functionally related buildings and precincts at Fort Monroe to make it easier for current and future developers to utilize federal and state historic preservation tax credits on large-scale rehabilitation projects. DHR continues to review both state and federal undertakings at Fort Monroe pursuant to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Programmatic Agreement, the state-level Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and the NPS Programmatic Agreement.
 - 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 Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC) on the protection of submerged underwater resources.
 - Continue to support cross-agency efforts to increase statewide resilience by continuing to assess the impacts of natural hazards, sea-level rise, and extreme weather on historic resources and providing guidance in proactive planning to state agencies for these resources.

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

Text of § 10.1-2202.3

A. In order to consider the broad public interest and protect the financial investment in state-owned historic assets, the Department shall develop, on a biennial basis, a report on the stewardship of state-owned properties. The report shall include, but not be limited to, a priority list of the Commonwealth's most significant state-owned properties that are eligible for but not designated on the Virginia Landmarks Register pursuant to § 10.1-2206.1. The report shall also provide a priority list of significant state-owned properties, designated on or eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register, which are threatened with the loss of historic integrity or functionality. In developing the report, the Department shall, in addition to significance and threat, take into account other public interest considerations associated with landmark designation and the provision of proper and maintenance of property. These considerations shall include: (i) potential financial consequences to the Commonwealth associated with failure to care for and maintain property, (ii) significant public educational potential, (iii) significant tourism opportunities, and (iv) community values and comments. The report shall be forwarded to all affected state agencies, including institutions of higher learning, the Governor, the Secretary of Administration, the Secretary of Natural Resources, the Secretary of Finance, and the General Assembly. All agencies of the Commonwealth shall assist and support the development of the report by providing information and access to property as may be requested.

B. Each agency that owns property included in the report required by subsection A shall initiate consultation with the Department within 60 days of receipt of the report and make a good faith effort to reach a consensus decision on designation of an unlisted property and on the feasibility, advisability, and general manner of addressing property needs in the case of a threatened historic property.

C. The Department shall prepare a biennial status report summarizing actions, decisions taken, and the condition of properties previously identified as priorities. The status report, which may be combined with the report required pursuant to subsection A, shall be forwarded to all affected state agencies, including institutions of higher learning, the Governor, the Secretary of Administration, the Secretary of Natural Resources, the Secretary of Finance, and the General Assembly.

D. The reports required in subsections A and C shall be completed and distributed as required no later than May 1 of each odd-numbered year, so that information contained therein is available to the agencies, the Secretary of Finance, the Secretary of Administration, and the Governor, as well as the General Assembly, during budget preparation.

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

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

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind Historic District	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 to the National Register nomination to include the whole campus. The first step is to have the campus evaluated as a district through the 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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Fort Farr	Fairfax	GMU	2019: In 2019, the State Review Board recommended that Fort Farr is NRHP/VLR-eligible. This 0.25 acre site, located on GMU property, 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.
Hooke House and Farm	Rockingham County	JMU	2019: In 2015, DHR's National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Committee recommended this property eligible for listing. The Hooke Farm, built c. 1849, is an excellent example of a mid-19th-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.
Main and African American Cemetery	Albemarle County	UVA	2011, 2013, 2019: The cemetery contains 1,100 graves of Confederate soldiers and sundry UVA faculty and dignitaries. It is also the final resting place for enslaved African American laborers, who played a critical role in the development and operations 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 before the start of the Civil War 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. Research on the history of enslaved peoples at UVA continues, but the university believes it knows all that can be known at the present about the burial ground. The university has also 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, a 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, who is known as the designer of the iconic Richmond City Hall, designed the building. No discussions have occurred regarding a nomination. A 2018 DHR survey recommended this building to be potentially eligible. There have been no movements to nominate it since the 2019 report. The building is slated for demolition, according to the 2019 <i>ONE VCU Master Plan</i> .

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (formerly 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, considered state property due to its current position submerged under the water of the Chesapeake Bay, 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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
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 21st 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	Albemarle County	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 building 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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
William & Mary Historic District Expanded Boundary	City of Williamsburg	W&M	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2023: 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. Designed by landscape architect Charles Gillette, the Sunken Garden is one of the most impressive landscape features at any of the state's institutions. W&M has consulted with DHR and proposes an incremental approach that acknowledges a larger district without a formal nomination and an expanded NRHP nomination for W&M's colonial revival campus. The nomination is expected to include the 11 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. In 2023, a historic architectural survey of the campus is underway to include the expanded historic district.
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 June 18, 2015.
James Madison University Historic District	City of Harrisonburg	JMU	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2023: 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 the 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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
University of Mary Washington Historic District	City of Fredericksburg	UMW	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2023: The campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as one of the Commonwealth's early normal schools that retains 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. In 2022 UMW initiated consultation regarding the demolition of two historic campus buildings (Marshall and Russell Halls) and the construction of a New Theater and Arts Complex. Recommended mitigation includes a NRHP nomination for the historic campus.
Summerseat	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2015, 2017, 2023: In 2021, VSU reported that a NRHP nomination for Summerseat was still in progress, carried over from the last biennium. The ca.-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 and the exterior restored. Now, the project 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. VSU will be pursuing drafting a nomination during the 2023-2025 biennium.
Virginia State University	Chesterfield County	VSU	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2021, 2023: 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. In 2023 VSU began writing NRHP nominations for four buildings on Campus: Lucretia Campbell Hall (formerly Eggleston Hall), Otelia S. Howard Hall (formerly Byrd Hall), Johnella Jackson Hall (formerly Trinkle Hall), and the President's House.
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, 2023: The larger campus is eligible for listing in the VLR, including the Upper Quad area as a separate, small historic district. The Upper Quad area is associated with the university's establishment as one of Virginia's earliest land-grant schools under the Morrill Act. There has been no progress to register the campus as University Administration continues to oppose listing.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
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: Opened in 1913, Radford University was established as the State Normal and Industrial School for Women. 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 did not wish 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 to protect against enemy activity along the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River. The site was abandoned in about April 1863. There were no battles fought at the 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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
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 in 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	Nottoway County	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. Future listing remains a possibility for this property. 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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Pocahontas State Park	Chesterfield County	DCR	2013: The Pocahontas State Park was listed in the VLR on June 18, 2015.
Blair-Taskinas Site at York River State Park	James City County	DCR	2009, 2015: This site includes an 18th-century plantation and Virginia Indian resources. DHR's state archaeologist 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
Catawba Hospital	Roanoke County	DBHDS	2023: Catawba Hospital's history goes back to 1857 when Red Sulphur Springs was established on the site and subsequently opened as a resort in 1858. During the resort's heyday, the hotel housed 300 guests. The only remains of the early resort are the gazebo and the remnant of the hotel. The resort was sold to the state of Virginia in 1908 for use as Virginia's first tuberculosis sanatorium. As new drugs were developed to treat tuberculosis in the 1940s and 1950s, the infectious disease was brought under control and the patient population greatly decreased. In 1972, Catawba became a mental health hospital specializing in adults, including geriatric individuals. It remains in use as a mental health hospital and is eligible for VLR/NRHP listing. Due to lack of maintenance funds and funding to make old buildings appropriate for patients and staff, Catawba has had to look at demolishing some of its historic buildings in the last biennium. These demolitions are likely to happen in the next biennium as some of the out-of-use, deteriorating buildings are now considered life and safety hazards.
Central Virginia Training Center	Amherst County	DBHDS	2023: The Central Virginia Training Center (CVTC) is eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP for its role in 20th-century health and medicine, as it relates to Carrie Buck, the first person to be sterilized under the 1924 Buck vs. Bell eugenics legislation, and for its collection of Colonial Revival style buildings and campus layout. Initially established in 1910 as the Virginia State Epileptic Colony, CVTC originally intended to serve 100 persons with epilepsy, who were to be drawn from the three state mental hospitals in existence at the time. The original layout of the hospital, which consisted of a campus-like arrangement of residential and classroom buildings, differed significantly from the model of the large, single building facility set by earlier mental hospitals in Virginia, such as Western State and Southwestern State. Since the 1950s, the campus greatly expanded with the development of a series of quadrangles connected by roads and interspersed with large parking lots. The facility was renamed the Central Virginia Training Center in 1983 to reflect the facility's location. In the years to follow, the campground for residents was opened and resident population continued to decrease as the facility began to focus on only those with profound mental disabilities. In 2023 DHR received notice that the state is in the final stages of the plan to surplus this property.

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 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. The mansion was renovated in 1999, but is now 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 implementing plans for the facility to reopen. 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 to the property. The roof of the house was collapsing and the interior stairway appeared completely exposed. The Bon Air facility is open, although a new facility will be built on the northern part of the property. The older peripheral facilities will systematically be closed, while some will be surplus. It is projected that half of the facility's population will go to a proposed Chesapeake facility when it opens in an estimated three to four 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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
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.
Westmoreland State Park	Westmoreland County	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 <i>Standards</i> 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 state management. 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 interior and exterior fabric of the property, accessibility improvements, addition of a detached elevator tower to the south, and conversion of select interior spaces for office use. The rehabilitation adhered to the Secretary of the Interior's <i>Standards for the Treatment of Historic Property</i> .

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Azurest	Chesterfield County	VSU	<p>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. DHR offered its services in-kind to update the National Register nomination and provided technical guidance for the rehabilitation work. Since 2012, Azurest South has been rehabilitated and now functions as VSU's Alumni House. The property's nomination has not yet been updated. 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. The company showcased 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 the 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 to refine a National Register nomination for the park's historic resources. Ongoing archaeological investigations by Longwood University at the Wade Site within Staunton River Battlefield State Park continue annually with great success, with funding being secured for another five years of study. With cooperation from DCR and DWR, DHR has funded with a grant from NPS a resurvey 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>

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
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. To assess risk, Climate Change Impact Areas combined data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA's) 5-foot sea-level rise predictions (2014) 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, which officially concluded 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 Fairy Stone 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 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>

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Nottoway County	DBHDS	2013: The Piedmont Geriatric Hospital is eligible for VLR/NRHP listing for its national significance as the first African American tuberculosis sanatorium in Virginia during segregation; it may also be the first hospital of its kind in the U.S. as well. Some buildings have remained 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.
Central State Hospital	Dinwiddie County	DBHDS	2011, 2013, 2015, 2019, 2023: Central State Hospital is eligible for VLR/NRHP listing 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 neglect, another circa-1910 building had to be demolished. Unfortunately, DBHDS has no funds to repair its buildings, many of which have been steadily deteriorating; as a result of the lack of funding, many more buildings on this site may suffer the same fate. However, as mitigation for these demolitions, DBHDS agreed to develop a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital. DHR met in 2018 and 2019 to assist in the development of the plan. As of 2018, DGS plans to surplus the historic portion of the property. 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. As of 2023, DGS still plans to surplus the historic portion of the property, but a new facility will be erected adjacent to Hiram Davis Medical Center to better meet the needs of patients. More than 50 buildings, some historically significant, are planned for surplus in the next biennium.
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 of demolition by neglect. Owned by the Frontier Culture Museum, the land, located along the highway, is a prime spot for development outside of Staunton. Currently, the building has not yet been mothballed or stabilized and continues to deteriorate. It was surplus in 2011 and sold to a private developer.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Historic Correctional Facilities	Statewide	Various	2013, 2017, 2019: The Department of Corrections has been heavily hit by the economic downturn and budget cuts. Thus, the DOC has reduced building maintenance 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 closed in 2015, though a small work farm remains in operation. The facility contains significant archaeological and architectural resources. In July 2014, DOC requested permission to demolish 9 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. The Mule Barn was cleared for demolition after execution of a MOU. 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. It 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 property of the VCCW farm complex 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 11 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. 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, the HD is eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP with a period of significance from 1845 (the year the Egyptian Building was constructed) to 1968 (when MCV merged with the Richmond Professional Institute to create VCU).

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
West Hospital	City of Richmond	DGS	<p>2017, 2021: West Hospital is individually eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP. The building is also a contributing resource to the VLR- and NRHP-eligible MCVHD. The hospital 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 to be 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 recommended transforming West Hospital into an office and residential tower, a public-private ownership and management 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 to put measures in place to ensure appropriate future renovations of West Hospital. These renovations were 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 recommendations set forth in the VCU Study. In 2022 VCU Health Systems decided not to pursue further discussion regarding West Hospital.</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 June 18, 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 commenced. DHR worked closely with DGS on the rehabilitation, which began in September 2013 and continued through 2016. On January 13, 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. Listed in the VLR in 1968, the tower was threatened by serious structural deterioration, but DCR commissioned an engineering study to examine the issue. DCR completed a historically sensitive scope of work, in consultation with DHR, to rehabilitate the tower in September 2011.</p>

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Summerseat	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2015: In 2021, VSU reported 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 and the exterior restored. Now, it provides an example of a dynamic partnership that yielded 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, 2023: 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 2023, VSU began writing NRHP nominations for four buildings on Campus: Lucretia Campbell Hall (formerly Eggleston Hall), Otelia S. Howard Hall (formerly Byrd Hall), Johnella Jackson Hall (formerly Trinkle Hall), and the President's House as a result of mitigation for the demolition of an old residence hall (3001 Jackson Place 1).
Radford HD	City of Radford	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 in 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 determined that the historic campus core may not be eligible due to further extensive alterations to historic buildings.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
William & Mary Historic District	City of Williamsburg	W&M	2013, 2023: 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 these buildings were designed by Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson. Designed by landscape architect Charles Gillette, the Sunken Garden is one of the most impressive landscape features at any of the state's institutions. W&M has consulted with DHR, proposing an incremental approach that acknowledges a larger district for planning. A historic district survey versus a formal NRHP nomination for W&M's colonial revival campus will include the 11 buildings that were part of the original 1920s campus plan and the buildings and landscape elements added later to complete the plan. This expanded historic district survey is currently underway as of 2023.
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 the Master Plan. DHR was consulted on the rehabilitation of the 1930 Wilson Hall and on improvements to Darcus Johnson (formerly Jackson) Hall, both of which stand within the historic campus core. Both projects were completed in the 2019-2021 biennium.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) Historic District	City of Blacksburg	VT	2013: Virginia Tech is continuing a building campaign to update its facilities throughout the campus. A 2017 MOU was 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 to 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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
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 these projects will negatively impact the surrounding historic resources. Because the projects have overlapping negative impacts, the forthcoming mitigations will be handled holistically. DHR continues to urge these institutions to consider these historic neighborhoods and commercial districts in their master planning process.</p>
Historic College Campus Cores and Stadiums	Statewide	Various	<p>2013: The Commonwealth's colleges and universities are continuously competing for enrollment using the appeal of new and renovated facilities. Very often, the historic campus buildings are the first projects scheduled for replacement or intensive renovations. Lack of maintenance has also 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, further justifying the cause for demolition.</p>

Appendix D: 2017 Executive Order Number Sixty Four



*Commonwealth of Virginia
Office of the Governor*

Executive Order

NUMBER SIXTY FOUR (2017)

ADVANCING VIRGINIA'S PRESERVATION STEWARDSHIP

Importance of the Issue

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scope and Guidance

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

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

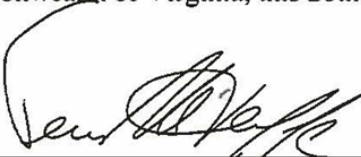
- (5) Proactively pursue energy efficiency measures and address deferred maintenance backlogs as outlined in Executive Order No. 31, with the goal of preservation and conservation;

Effective Date of the Executive Order

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

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





Terence R. McAuliffe, Governor

Attest:



Kelly Thomasson, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Kelly Thomasson, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Glossary

ADA: Americans 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 Landmarks 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 of 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: The College of William & Mary



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VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT
OF HISTORIC RESOURCES