

DHR

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT
OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

May 2025



2025-2027

Report on the Stewardship and Status of Virginia's State-Owned Historic Property

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

All photographs included within this report are from DHR unless otherwise indicated.

Photo on front cover: George Mason's Gunston Hall in Lorton, Virginia, 2021. Captured by Adrienne Birge-Wilson/DHR.

Photo on back cover: The Wren Building, located on the campus of the College of William & Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. Captured by Adrienne Birge-Wilson/DHR in 2017.

Report design by Ivy Tan/DHR.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

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May 1, 2025

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

It is my pleasure to present the Department of Historic Resources' (DHR) 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 informative, relevant, and, most importantly, helpful. Taking into consideration the challenges faced by state agencies that own historic real estate, this report attempts to balance the duty and benefits regarding responsible stewardship with the realities of competing priorities and funding.

Since the last report was distributed in 2023, the Department has continued to cultivate and grow successful partnerships with many state agencies, which has resulted in impressive preservation successes despite the ubiquitous funding challenges that we all share. 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, the preservation of our rich history is directly tied to the Commonwealth's national identity. Preparations for the upcoming Semiquincentennial are a powerful reminder that the preservation of history and associated landmarks is directly tied to heritage tourism, a key component of Virginia's economy, and enhances the quality of life for all who call Virginia home.

The most important element of the report is its recommendations for the next two years. Each agency included in the 2025 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, which added § 10.1-2202.3 (see Appendix A) to the Code of Virginia calling for the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to develop two biennial reports on the stewardship of Commonwealth-owned properties. The two reports, which may be combined into a single document, 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 the significant state-owned properties, designated on or eligible for the VLR, that are threatened with a 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 2025 report combines both the priority lists and the status report into a single document. DHR streamlined the report for concision and easy reference, with guidance and reference materials posted to the DHR website's [State Stewardship page](#). This allows for ready access by a wider range of users, and for frequent updates to information posted online.

DHR 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 2025 priority lists (pp. 39-48) 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 unlikely to be in a position to pursue all of the recommendations laid out in this stewardship report, we encourage state agencies to continue to engage with DHR on the 2017 Executive Order, which specifies:

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

In addition to the content mandated by 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), the United States Army, and other stakeholders at Fort Monroe. The FMA has consulted with DHR on several projects aimed at combatting its aging infrastructure, such as fiberoptic installation, sewer line upgrades, a major rebuild of energy distribution facilities, and cable line installations. In a collaborative effort with the FMA, NPS, and DHR the National Register Nomination for Fort Monroe was updated. Archaeological work has commenced on the site of Fort George and has thus far resulted in the identification of the south curtain wall and counterfort. While the FMA has made great strides in upgrading its aged utility infrastructure, numerous waterline and gas line ruptures 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 strive for energy efficiency and sustainability goals through best-preservation practices. Despite assumptions to the contrary, stewardship is very often the most cost-effective investment of scarce resources. 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 remains that should be treated with honor and care. It is important that state agencies and institutions of higher education with cemeteries on their properties address the treatment of these historic burial grounds and reach out to DHR regarding our recommendation standards (see Appendix E, pp. 80-90: Cemeteries on State-Owned Lands).

- 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:
 - Creating GIS layers to assess state-owned historic resources that will be impacted by sea level rise; and
 - Assessing the impacts of sea level rise and extreme weather on historic resources and providing state agencies guidance in proactive planning for these resources.

Celebrating Virginia's Semiquincentennial

Gunston Hall and the 250th Anniversary of American Independence

George Mason IV was born in 1725 in present-day Fairfax County. He was a prominent citizen in Fairfax County, and with George Washington, helped to author the Fairfax Resolves in 1774. George married Ann Eilbeck 1750 and construction on Gunston Hall began in 1755 to house George and Ann's growing family. Together George and Ann had 12 children, nine of whom lived to adulthood. Gunston Hall was completed between 1758 and 1759. During George's lifetime, the property comprised roughly 5,000 acres, which covered all of what is now Mason Neck. The interior decoration of the house is primarily the work of William Buckland and William Bernard Sears, both indentured servants.

George was a reluctant politician but took his civic duty very seriously. He was the primary author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights (VDR) in 1776, which served as the inspiration for the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Bill of Rights. George's primary objection to the U.S. Constitution was that it lacked a bill of rights.

After George's death in 1792, Gunston Hall remained in the Mason family until 1867. During his lifetime, George owned as many as 300 enslaved individuals. He never emancipated any of those individuals, and only 39 of the people he enslaved at Gunston Hall are known. Edward Daniels, an abolitionist and Civil War officer, bought the property in 1868 and intended to start an agricultural program for formerly enslaved people on Mason Neck. Daniels donated the property, where the nearby Shiloh Baptist Church stands today.

Louis Hertle purchased Gunston Hall in 1912 and restored it to its original plan. Gunston Hall remained privately owned by him and his wife Eleanor until he donated the house and remaining property to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1949.



Gunston Hall fife and drum event. Photo courtesy of Gunston Hall.

Today, about 70 percent of the structure of the mansion is original. Gunston Hall opened to the public as a museum in 1952. It is a joint venture between the National Society of Colonial Dames and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The historic core of the property consists of the Gunston Hall mansion, the restored historic gardens, and reconstructed outbuildings (hearth kitchen, schoolhouse, laundry, and dairy). The full campus is approximately 550 acres. A garden project was completed in 2021 to restore and reconstruct the kitchen garden of George Mason IV. Based on archaeological findings, documentary evidence, data from other plantations in the Chesapeake region, and information published in eighteenth-century gardening manuals and design treatises, the garden was recreated to include the one-acre combined kitchen and pleasure garden and the terrace configuration was restored. DHR was actively involved in the project from its inception, and it is a model of how to carry out a historic garden restoration and re-creation. The establishment of the perennial beds and fruit trees will take several more years to complete.

Our nation will come together on July 4, 2026, to remember and celebrate the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which marked the beginning of our democracy, one of the world's boldest experiments.

As preparations are being made for the 250th, Gunston Hall will hold initiatives and events to mark the event including:

- ***The East Yard Project***

Gunston Hall has been coordinating with DHR on this important project. The East Yard is an area confirmed in the historic core where a community of enslaved individuals lived. Gunston Hall is currently working with their descendant community to create a one-of-a-kind experience to educate visitors on the lives of people once enslaved at the site. In 2026, Gunston Hall will be hosting a “kick-off” celebration for the new East Yard experience. Additionally, Gunston Hall is working on a new related museum theater piece that will be premiered at the celebration.

- ***Declaration Day 2026***

Declaration Day is Gunston Hall's signature summer community event that celebrates the VDR, a foundational document that served as the inspiration for the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Bill of Rights. This event is designed to connect the ideals espoused by George Mason in the VDR with how they are realized in our nation today. The event will feature speakers, musicians, local food and artisans, and community organization booths. A two-day affair, the event will include a Naturalization Ceremony and keynote speaker on Friday, June 12, and a community celebration of the VDR on June 13 that boasts a birthday cake for the VDR's 250th birthday.

Redrawing Battlefield Lines: Phase I of the Yorktown Submerged Battlefield Survey

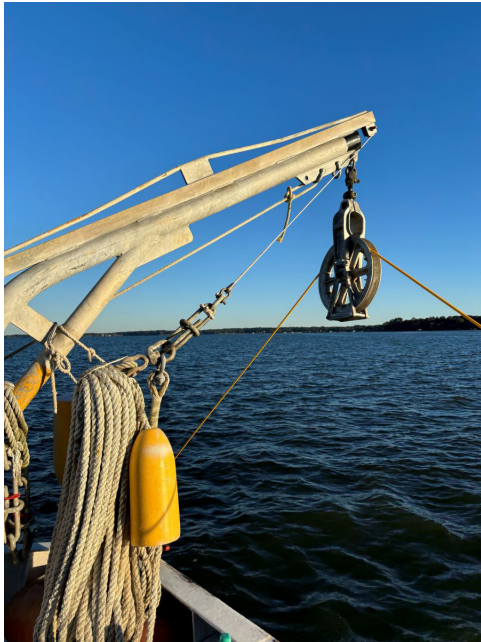
The very first submerged property listed on the National Register of Historic Places was recorded in 1973. It was of an appropriate magnitude for such a historic listing: roughly 3,700 acres of the bottom of the York River was designated as a National Register property to preserve and protect the submerged Battlefield of Yorktown. Visitors to Yorktown today can see historic fortifications recreated from the 1781 Battle of Yorktown, the final battle of the American Revolution. Also contained within the waters of the York River lie the remains of many ships that were intentionally sunk during the battle to form a wooden barricade. In the Battle of Yorktown, General Charles Cornwallis was pressured by Patriot forces approaching from land as well as by water. French naval vessels patrolled the mouth of the York River, cutting off escape. In response, the British sunk their transport fleet along the shoreline to prevent an amphibious assault. Today many of those vessels remain undocumented despite prior archaeological reconnaissance.

In 2023 DHR was awarded a Semiquincentennial Grant from the National Park Service to complete a survey of the state-owned bottom lands within shallow waters (defined as less than 36 feet) of the submerged Yorktown Battlefield. The shallow water portion of the survey comprises Phase I of a comprehensive submerged battlefield survey. Phase II includes all deeper sections of the submerged battlefield, such as the main channel of the river. Until this point, no comprehensive survey using modern survey equipment had ever been completed. In October of 2024 a survey contractor arrived on site and began to collect data. Save for a storm that delayed the research vessel on its way down the Chesapeake Bay, the project proceeded without further difficulty. Negotiating challenges from windy conditions, the survey team took advantage of the surrounding landform to complete survey where the adjacent bluffs provided shelter and calm waters. Good survey conditions are uneventful and sometimes good and boring - there is a reason survey is referred to as 'cutting the grass'. However, driving survey lanes and maintaining a narrow cross-track error while towing the survey array next to an underwater cliff, having fishing boats drop anchor in front of you, and trying not to violate the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station security zone make for some interesting afternoons.



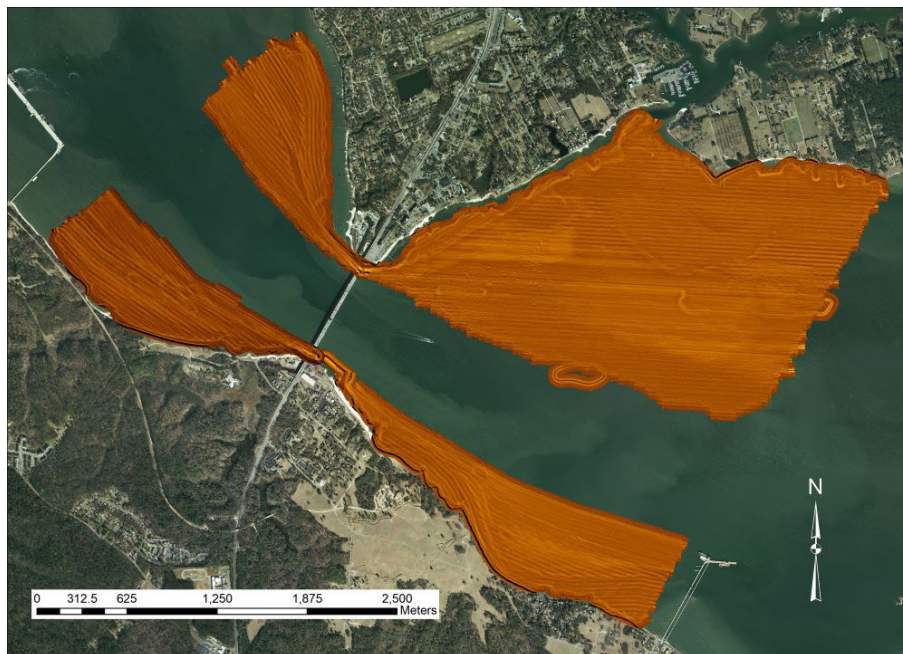
The primary survey vessel for the Yorktown survey, Roper, lying pier-side at Gloucester Point.

In tight turns, survey gear often slows down and begins to sink to the bottom of the water. During portions of the survey, a crew was dispatched to the work deck to quickly raise the towed instruments to prevent them from impacting the bottom.



Left: The towing davit is used for handling bulky survey instrumentation and keeping the towing cable away from the boat during turns. Right: Brendan Burke, DHR State Underwater Archaeologist, handles dock lines.

Phase I of the survey for portions of the river measuring six to 36 feet was completed in October 2024. The research vessel's draft of five feet required staff to use a smaller boat for the inshore portions of the survey area. Staff completed the remaining parts of Phase I of the survey in December 2024 and early January 2025. At present, survey data is being post-processed to distinguish environmental anomalies from possible cultural targets: shipwrecks. A draft of the Phase I report will be submitted in the spring of 2025. DHR has started planning Phase II of the survey by preparing a FY24 Semiquincentennial Grant application.



Sonar data is seen here as a mosaic overlaid onto orthoimagery. The striping represents survey lanes driven during the Phase I survey. Image courtesy of Josh Daniel/Seafloor Solutions LLC.



Burke and DHR Assistant Underwater Archaeologist Jill Schuler assist with data collection during the Yorktown survey. Photo by David Howe/Institute of Maritime History.

Managing historic resources like submerged battlefields is a special type of stewardship. Surveys similar to the one conducted this year at Yorktown allow us to paint a broader picture of the landscape. Researchers since the 1930s have known that there is more to the York River there than meets the eye. A comprehensive approach to the submerged battlefield by mapping its acoustic and magnetic features is truly the only way to put all of the data on the table. The survey also creates a snapshot at one moment in time where the magnetic field and river bottom is documented. With further development along the shoreline and the installation of steel anchors for oyster aquaculture, the delicate magnetic signatures from 244-year-old shipwrecks may end up becoming hidden amongst modern magnetic noise.

Should dramatic change come from infrastructure, dredging, or other human manipulation, this dataset provides a comparative record.

DHR would like to thank the National Park Service for the FY22 Semiquincentennial Grant funding to support this important work as we commemorate 250 years of United States history.

DHR Initiatives to Promote Stewardship

The Department of Historic Resources takes its responsibility to work together 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 can be called upon 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 available to state agencies free of charge. In an effort to promote good stewardship, and in addition to the recommendations included in the 2025 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. Two historic districts that include state-owned properties were listed: the James River Wildlife Management Area, Warminster Rural Historic District, Nelson County (listed on the VLR in June 2024), and the Virginia ABC Headquarters (now owned by VCU), Hermitage Road Warehouse Historic District 2023 Boundary Increase, Richmond (listed on the VLR in June 2023). Additionally, one nomination update for Belle Isle State Park is pending designation on the VLR.
- 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 1,682 requests for review from state agencies between March 3, 2023, and March 3, 2025. 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 the management of state agencies. These review requests included the consideration of project-focused surveys, Environmental Impact Reports, plans, specifications and dispositions of surplus property, and technical assistance regarding issues such as Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility.
- Issued 35 permits for archaeological investigations on state lands between March 3, 2023, and March 3, 2025. 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

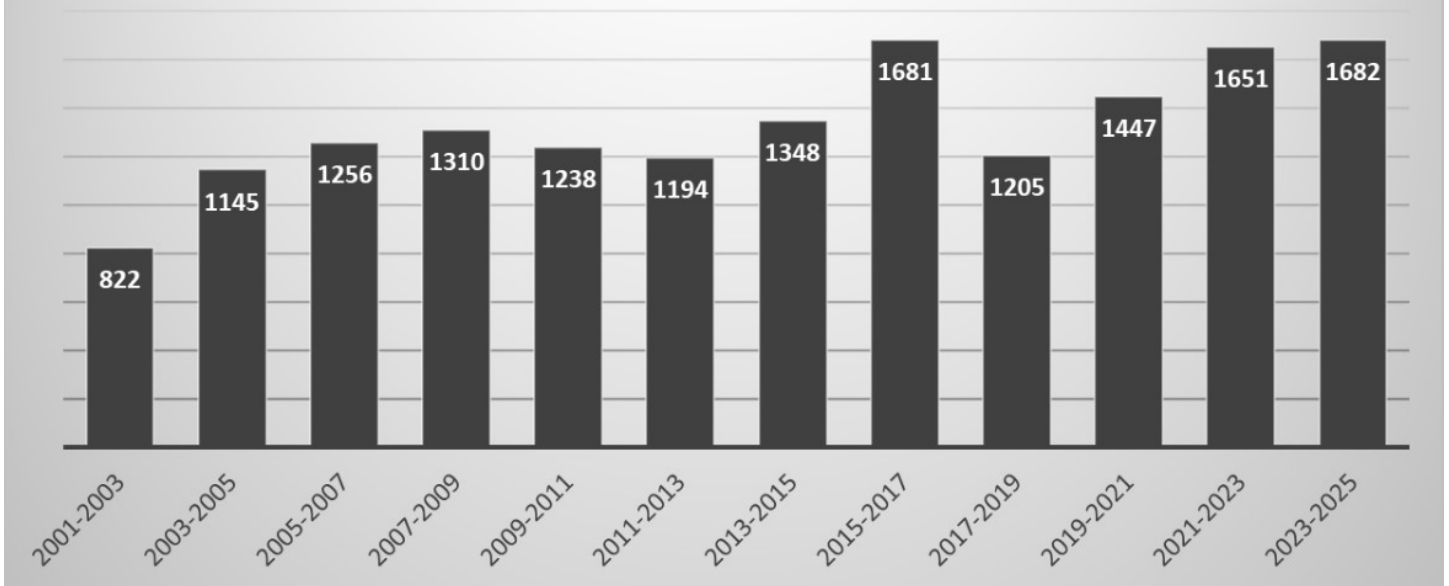
artifacts. DHR also reviews the qualifications of the person(s) conducting the work to ensure that field investigations are performed under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Archaeological field investigations on state land are prescribed and conducted as part of the assessment of potential impacts from proposed construction projects, historic interpretation, or ongoing academic research projects.

- Issued two anticipatory burial permits to state organizations. One permit was issued to the Virginia Department of Transportation to accommodate archaeological investigations associated with the construction of the Fall Line Trail system through Dinwiddie and Chesterfield Counties and the City of Petersburg. Initial archaeological testing identified fragments of what appeared to be human bone during testing of a known pre-Contact archaeological site. Due to this discovery, consultation with Virginia Indian Tribes was robust and resulted in concurrence on the terms of the permit. Work was allowed to continue under the supervision of the affected Indigenous communities. The second was issued for archaeological testing around York River Hall on the Virginia Institute for Marine Science at Gloucester Point. Although previous archaeological work found little evidence for significant pre-Contact occupation of the survey area, the Department opted to engage in consultation with multiple Virginia Indian Tribes out of an abundance of caution and a desire for transparency. The permit was issued with the affected Tribes' concurrence on its terms.
- Continued to provide technical assistance to Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) on the development of guidance documents in support of DHR's permit-by-rule regulations for renewable energy projects, which balance historic preservation goals with the energy needs of the Commonwealth.
- Continued 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.
- In 2023 DHR provided one virtual workshop on Virginia cemetery and burial law to upper-level students in the Urban and Regional Planning program at Virginia Commonwealth University's Wilder School of Public Policy. In 2024 DHR provided one in-person workshop on headstone conservation, cemetery law, and the African American Cemeteries & Graves Fund to historic preservation students at the University of Mary Washington.
- DHR has provided specialized technical assistance with regard to identification and treatment of human skeletal remains to multiple state agencies and organizations, including the State Police, Department of Transportation, Department of Conservation and Recreation, Department of Health and Behavioral Development Services, Virginia Commonwealth University, University of Virginia, and James Madison University.
- DHR continues to work with Virginia Commonwealth University pursuant to the care, and eventual reinterment, of multiple unknown individuals recovered from what is known as the East Marshall Street Well on the Medical College of Virginia campus in downtown Richmond. The mortal remains of these individuals, as well as clothing and other objects recovered from the well, currently rest in DHR's secure collections facility under a formal co-curation agreement with the University.
- DHR continues to accept custody of unclaimed and non-forensic human skeletal remains from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.
- Met in person or through virtual meetings with colleges and universities—including

William & Mary, James Madison University, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Tech, Virginia State University, the University of Mary Washington, Virginia Commonwealth University, and the University of Virginia—to review overall plans and specific projects and to discuss impacts to historic resources.

- DHR continues to supply the VDOT with datasets, including Architectural and Archaeological resources, Phase I Survey Areas, and Easement Boundaries to integrate into their system. Additionally, DHR shares Archaeology and Easement data quarterly with the Department of Conservation and Recreation's (DCR) Soil and Water Division. DCR's Natural Heritage Division also receives two custom datasets annually for incorporation into their data explorer, while the Land Conservation Division receives Easement data twice a year. In addition to these regular data exchanges, DHR staff contributed GIS data to DCR's climate resiliency model during this biennium.
- Through DHR's Division of State Archaeology, the Department continues to document submerged historic resources in vulnerable areas of state-owned waters to promote their protection and stewardship. DHR has provided a Threatened Sites grant to the Archaeological Society of Virginia to survey five areas within the Pamunkey River. These areas, known for numerous submerged resources, have become a hotspot for wreck and site looting. Phase I of a 2023 survey indicated a preponderance of submerged resources in the river in at least two of these areas. Although numerous wreck sites were documented, time limitations did not allow for complete documentation of all areas. Subsequent archival research, including with the Norfolk District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers research library, indicates additional areas and targets of interest. The five areas of interest include portions of the river in the vicinity of White House, Cooke's Island, Cumberland Landing, Smith's Ferry Landing, and an area off the upriver approach to the Cumberland Thoroughfare. This project aims to gather detailed information about wrecks and submerged resources in a way that will create a baseline for known sites and facilitate documentation in the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS) for future resource management.
- 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 General Services Administration, the Library of Virginia, Jamestown Yorktown Foundation, University of Virginia, University of Mary Washington, Virginia Military Institute, James Madison University, and Virginia Commonwealth University.

Number of Review Actions Between 2001 and 2025



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

Models of Exemplary State Stewardship

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

Department of Conservation and Recreation



The Belle Isle circa-1760 summer kitchen: before work, the south elevation showing improper repointing and to the left, where brick is pulling away from the wall. Additionally, see the replacement brick at door.



The Belle Isle kitchen's south and east elevations after rehabilitation work was completed.

- The circa-1759 Belle Isle in Lancaster County is listed in the VLR and the NRHP. There is a contributing, circa-1760 summer kitchen located north of the primary resource. It is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond and covered by a hipped-roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. The kitchen dependency was in poor condition and in need of extensive masonry repairs. Issues with the masonry included biological growth, cracks, repointing over time consisting of using inappropriate mortar, and having joint profiles that do not match the historic joint profiles. The Virginia Department of Conservation of Recreation (DCR) completed work on the kitchen dependency in the 2023-2025 biennium. The project was a success and adhered to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.
- In other news at Belle Isle State Park, in 2023, DCR received a \$749,499 Semiquincentennial Grant through the Historic Preservation Fund, which is administered by the National Park Service. This grant partially funds the rehabilitation of the eighteenth-century manor house and provides support for a nomination update that will more clearly define the period of significance and include archaeological sites and other contributing resources.

Over the 2023-2025 biennium, Virginia State Parks (VSP), a division of DCR, has also pursued several cultural resource initiatives of note:

- National Register Nominations:
 - VSP is continuing to work toward nominating the Wilderness Road Rural Historic District.
 - VSP has kicked off a new project to rehabilitate the eighteenth-century manor house at Belle Isle State Park and to update the National Register nomination.
- Artifact Curation
 - VSP is working with DHR to develop a plan for long-term curation of archaeological collections from state parks. Currently, VSP is working to ensure that all collections from state parks meet DHR's State Collections Standards.
- Tribal Consultation and Engagement
 - VSP has launched Tribal Consultation Best Practices. These best practices outline legal consultation requirements and engagement best practices for parks staff. The VSP Cultural Resource Manager has been designated the tribal consultation lead.
 - VSP has submitted updated Summaries of Collections and Itemized Lists for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance.
- Launch of Portal
 - VSP has launched an internal GIS-based database that houses various types of data used for park planning. VSP has signed a data-share agreement with DHR that allows for the incorporation of VCRIS locational data in Portal; these locations will be buffered. Only specifically designated park staff and leadership will have access to the buffered VCRIS data in Portal. Full access to VCRIS will continue to be limited to professional resource management staff. This data-share agreement will allow for proactive planning by park staff to consider cultural resources early in the planning stage of any project.
- Cultural Resource Summaries
 - As part of the state mandated Master Planning process, VSP has begun developing Cultural Resource Summaries for each park. Cultural resource staff are conducting

informal reconnaissance level surveys for each park as it goes through the Master Plan update to include resources not previously recorded in VCRIS and updates to those already recorded. These summaries include summary condition reports and management recommendations for all known cultural resources in each park and a historical summary of each park. These summaries are for internal use by park staff for planning purposes and for visitor experience and educational programming. VSP is working with DHR on the best ways to incorporate the data from these summaries into VCRIS.

Department of Corrections

- Beaumont Mansion is significant architecturally in Virginia as a rare example 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, a guidance document for the treatment of juvenile offenders, since the 1970s. The mansion was renovated in 1999 and is now deteriorating due to a lack of basic maintenance and repairs. The former Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center became part of the Virginia Department of Corrections (DOC) in July 2020. This property includes the Beaumont Mansion. DOC renamed the property to Beaumont Correctional Center. DOC is coordinating with DHR on the reconstruction of the historic wooden porch that was damaged. The work will adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Department of General Services

- In an effort to track state-owned historic properties, the Division of Real Estate Services of the Virginia Department of General Services (DGS) provided DHR a list of all state-owned properties that are 50 years old and older. This is a great resource that will provide DHR with a better opportunity to merge data from DGS with VCRIS.

Virginia Retirement System



Planters National Bank exterior front in 2020.

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) coordinated with DHR on a rehabilitation project for their building, known as the Planters National Bank (pictured left), an 1893 Richardsonian Romanesque bank building that overlooks the north side of Main Street at the eastern edge of Richmond's financial district. The bank was designed in 1893 by Charles H. Read, Jr. (1846-1904), a Virginia architect who attended the Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia. The bank's major facade facing Main Street rises from a rusticated Seneca brownstone high basement. Among the items being rehabilitated is the exterior brownstone, which has deteriorated and become flaky over time. The work adheres to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

James Madison University



The south porch at Hooke Farm, located on the campus of James Madison University, before it was renovated. Photos courtesy of James Madison University.



- The circa-1849 Hooke Farm is eligible for listing in the VLR and the NRHP. It is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival brick house. The Hooke family owned the property until the Harrisonburg Teachers College purchased it in 1929 to serve as a recreational camp, known as College Camp, for students. The College, later

James Madison University (JMU), used the property until the mid-twentieth century. JMU completed a renovation of the house in consultation with DHR the 2021-2023 biennium. A porch reconstruction was completed in the 2023-2025 biennium. JMU continues to review the opportunity to apply for historic designation for the Hooke House. The university is currently awaiting the naming of its new president, and, as such, is being encouraged to ask their new senior leadership to review the designation.



Hooke Farm's south porch after renovation. Photos courtesy of James Madison University.

- JMU partnered with DHR on the capital renovations and expansion of Carrier Library. The project is expected to be completed by January 2026. The circa-1938 Carrier Library (Madison Memorial Library) is a contributing resource to the James Madison University Historic District, which is eligible for listing on the VLR and the NRHP. The Brutalist-style rear addition from the 1980s will be wrapped and integrated materially with the historic bluestone campus. The historic building portion on the Quad will not be altered.

University of Virginia

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

Virginia Commonwealth University



Above, from left: Exterior view of Egyptian Building in 2023; closeup of interior lobby ceiling tile damage before renovation; closeup of new ceiling tiles after renovation. Photos courtesy of news.vcu.edu.

- The Egyptian Building is listed in the VLR and NRHP. It is also a designated National Historic Landmark. The tiles installed during the renovation in the 1930s were falling and breaking, becoming a hazard. Additionally, the mastic tested positive for asbestos, so every tile had to be abated. Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) hired an artisan to recreate the tiles. Since every tile measured a slightly different size, the artisan had to custom make each tile. VCU coordinated with DHR on this successful project.



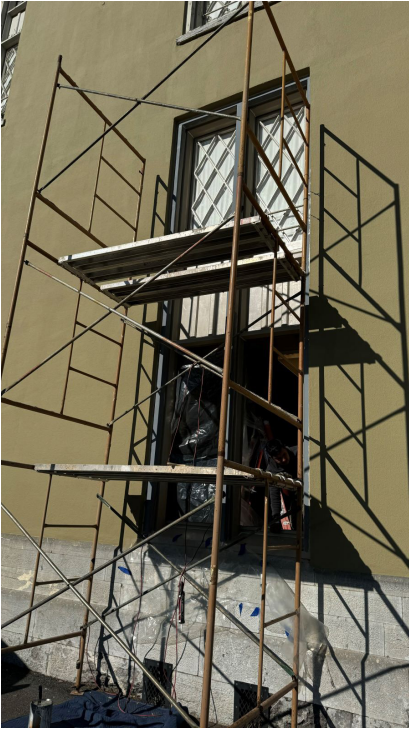
From left: VCU's Stephen Putney House exterior elevation before and after rehabilitation. Photos courtesy VCU.

- The Samuel and Stephen Putney Houses are listed in the VLR and NRHP. VCU completed the exterior renovations in fall 2023. This included restoration of the cast

iron porch elements as well as masonry and window repairs.

- Founders Hall is a contributing resource to the West Franklin Street Historic District, which is listed on the VLR and NRHP. VCU repaired the envelope including the repointing of the entire building, repairing all original windows, and roof replacement.

Virginia Military Institute



Left: Barracks window restoration sash work in progress in December 2024.
Above: Interior view of the Barracks window restoration in progress in December 2024.

- The Virginia Military Institute (VMI) is restoring or replacing 730 windows in its Old and New Barracks, which contribute to the VMI's historic district, a designated National Historic Landmark and listed on the VLR and NRHP. The present Barracks building contains part of the original barracks, which were burned by Union troops in 1864. Although the building was partially destroyed during the Civil War, it was rebuilt shortly afterward. In 1892, it was redesigned by Isaac Eugene Alexander Rose and completed by 1900. In 1916 the building was redesigned and changed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, who completed the Barracks quadrangle. In 1948, the firm of Carneal and Johnson designed a new wing for the Barracks. The Barracks are among the oldest and most seminal historic resources at VMI. Seventy-five percent of the windows in the Old and New Barracks were replaced between 1980-1995. VMI has been replacing the windows on a 25- to 30-year cyclical basis. All the new windows installed to replace non-historic windows consist of wood and are divided single-pane. The new windows were created to retain the original architectural style of the Barracks.

Virginia Tech

- Solitude (Fraction Family House) is listed in the VLR and NRHP. The Spring House is a contributing resource to Solitude. Virginia Tech coordinated this project with DHR. The stabilization work is corrective in nature and the work as proposed will adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

William & Mary



The Wren Building front elevation in 2020.

- The primary preservation effort has been the planning and preparation for the Wren Preservation and Restoration project. W&M has coordinated with DHR throughout the planning process and the physical work will be done in the 2025-2027 biennium.
- The renovation of Monroe Hall, which was built in 1924 and designed by architect Charles M. Robinson, rehabilitated the interior of the residence hall to make it appear more modern in style while retaining its character-defining historic fabric. The envelope was also restored and refreshed for the building's 100th anniversary. Monroe Hall reopened to students in the fall of 2024.

Status Report on 2023 Recommendations

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

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER 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. As of March 2025, there have been no updates on the nominations.



The exterior of Vawter Hall in 2021.

- **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 twentieth 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 M. 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. **As mitigation, a survey and NRHP nomination forms for the expanded historic district will be completed in 2025. However, UMW will have to approve the actual submission of this material to the National Park Service.**



The exterior of Ball Hall in 2010.

- **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 almost uniformly exemplifies the collegiate Gothic style as designed in the early twentieth 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. There has been no progress to register the campus as University administration continues to oppose listing.



The exterior of the Barracks at Virginia Tech in 2014.

- **College of William & Mary (W&M)**

Location: City of Williamsburg

Agency: W&M

Status: The College of William & Mary (W&M) 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. With its open plan and axial orientation, the Wren Building provides a rare colonial example of this shift in design philosophy. 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 the 1950s and 60s expansion, 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. Although W&M has expressed interest in an expanded listing, nothing has been pursued. An expanded campus architectural survey is underway in 2025.



The exterior of Chandler Hall at William & Mary in 2023.



The exterior of the Muscarelle Museum of Art in 2022.

- **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 the native bluestone with 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 retained a high level of integrity worthy of listing in the NRHP. There has been no action to nominate the historic district in the 2023-2025 biennium.



The exterior of Wilson Hall in 1995.

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

The most significant threats to historic resources include:

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

Status: DBHDS' Central State Hospital (CSH) is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as the earliest institution in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of African American mental health. One individual building, the Chapel, was listed in the VLR and NRHP; however, a lack of maintenance allowed the building to deteriorate rapidly, and in May 2014, the brick Chapel collapsed. Due to neglect, another circa-1910 building had to be demolished. Unfortunately, DBHDS does not have funds to repair Central State's buildings, many of which 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, and a new facility to better meet the needs of patients is underway that will be located adjacent to Hiram Davis Medical Center. DHR reviewed and commented on DGS's proposal to surplus a total of 51 buildings as well as portions of land, including an unmarked cemetery associated with the hospital containing approximately 4,206 probable burials.



Above, from left: A historic image (date unknown) of Building 46/Photo courtesy of DBHDS; Building 46, built ca. 1900, in 2017.

- **Catawba Hospital**

Location: Roanoke County

Agency: DBHDS

Status: 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



Catawba Hospital chapel building exterior in 2021.

hospital specializing in adults, including geriatric individuals. It currently remains in use as a mental health hospital and is eligible for VLR and NRHP listing. In 2023 DBHDS submitted demolition requests for Building Nos. 3, 4, 7, 21, and 33, all historic buildings contributing to the VLR/NRHP-eligible historic district. Lack of maintenance funds over time caused these buildings to deteriorate to the point of either no financially feasible renovations and/or partial collapse. Memorandums of Understanding for these adverse impacts were executed in November of 2023, and a survey of the historic district was completed and reviewed by DHR in 2024. Despite the demolitions, the Catawba Hospital Historic District remains eligible for VLR and NRHP listing for its role in the history of health and medicine on a state level and for architecture as the design and construction of the extant resources of the former sanatorium reflect the evolution of the treatment of tuberculosis from the early to mid-twentieth century.

- **Central Virginia Training Center**

Location: Amherst County, VA

Agency: DBHDS

Status: The Central Virginia Training Center (CVTC) is eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP for its role in twentieth-century health and medicine. The center relates to Carrie Buck, the first person to be sterilized under the 1924 *Buck vs. Bell* eugenics legislation. The center is 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 the residential 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. In 2024 the property was put up for sale.



Building #1 at CVTC in 2016. Photo courtesy of DBHDS.

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

Based on the requirements of § 10.1-2202.3 and the preceding discussion in this report, DHR suggests the following recommendations for 2023-2025:

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: No updates this biennium.
- 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: In 2023 DHR provided one virtual workshop on Virginia cemetery and burial law to upper-level students in the Urban and Regional Planning program at Virginia Commonwealth University's Wilder School of Public Policy. In 2024 DHR provided one in-person workshop on headstone conservation, cemetery law, and the African American Cemeteries & Graves Fund to historic preservation students at the University of Mary Washington.
- 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 continue to provide support to the Virginia Foundation of the Humanities staff in the development of the database, now called the AfroVirginia Map. DHR staff have participated in meetings of the Virginia African American Cultural Resources Task Force. The Task Force reconvened in October 2024 after a lengthy hiatus and will meet again in April of 2025.
- 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.

- From 2023 to 2025, we have added for Architecture: 15,819 properties surveyed (10,114 newly recorded, 5,705 resurveyed); and for Archaeology: 2,591 sites surveyed (1,876 newly recorded, 715 resurveyed).
- 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, Virginia Commonwealth University, and the University of Mary Washington have actively reviewed 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, the Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System (VCRIS).
 - 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 and construction 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:*** Two historic districts that include state owned properties were listed: the James River Wildlife Management Area, Warminster Rural Historic District, Nelson County (VLR June 2024) and the Virginia ABC Headquarters (now owned by VCU), Hermitage Road Warehouse Historic District 2023 Boundary Increase, Richmond (VLR June 2023). One nomination update that is pending for Belle Isle State Park.
- ***Encouraging agencies to prepare treatment plans, historic structure reports and preservation master plans to guide stewardship.***
 - ***Status:*** No updates this biennium.
- ***Offering training for targeted agencies on historic preservation issues, such as The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, or other issues concerning treatment, sustainability, and historic cemeteries.***
 - ***Status:*** DHR has sponsored or conducted training opportunities that have been made available to state agencies responsible for the management of historic property.
- ***Meeting with facilities managers in order to brief them on the purpose and goals of the reports. Special emphasis should be given to properties included in the 2021 Biennial Report on the Stewardship of State-Owned Historic Properties as a high priority due to their historic significance or perceived threat.***
 - ***Status:*** Several agencies mentioned in the 2023 report contacted DHR within the required 60 days, including JMU, W&M, VSU, DOC, DBHDS, DGS, UVA, Gunston Hall, VCU, Virginia Tech, Longwood, GMU, VMI, Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, and DCR. Moreover, during the past two years, DHR has met regularly with most state agencies to discuss projects and master planning.
- ***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 continued to participate in educational programs to maintain certification as LEED Green Associate.
- ***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, 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 and DOF.
- ***Encouraging state agencies to use the state's highway marker program as a tool to educate the public about the rich and diverse history of the Commonwealth.***

- **Status:** Between March 2023 and March 2025, the BHR approved a marker about the State Military Reservation sponsored by the Virginia Department of Military Affairs. The BHR also approved a marker sponsored by the VCU Health System about Bruce Oliver Tucker (1913-1968). This marker will be installed in Dinwiddie County, not on the VCU campus.
- **Encouraging state agencies to submit projects for review to DHR using the Electronic Project Information Exchange (ePIX) system, which 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.
- **Encouraging state agencies to utilize DHR's online archive database VCRIS for recording their historic resources.**
 - **Status:** Currently, state agencies hold 16 VCRIS licenses. Agencies include: DCR State Parks, DCR Soil & Water Conservation, Virginia Museum of Natural History, Virginia Commonwealth University Planning & Design, Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Virginia Department of Military Affairs, Virginia Department of Mines Minerals & Energy, Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation, Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, Virginia Department of Transportation, Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources Office of Planning, Virginia Tech, University of Virginia, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Longwood University, and JMU.
- 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.

Status: DHR continues to work collaboratively with the Fort Monroe Authority (FMA), the NPS, the United State Army, and other stakeholders at Fort Monroe. The FMA has consulted with DHR on several projects aimed at combatting its aging infrastructure, such as fiberoptic installation, sewer line upgrades, a major rebuild of energy distribution facilities, and cable line installations. In a collaborative effort with the FMA, NPS, and DHR the National Register Nomination for Fort Monroe was updated. Archaeological work has commenced on the site of Fort George and has thus far resulted in the identification of the south curtain wall and counterfort. While the FMA has made great strides in upgrading its aged utility infrastructure, numerous waterline and gas line ruptures required repair and consultation with DHR.

- Continue to manage and preserve Clermont, a 361-acre farm in Clarke County owned by DHR, by utilizing best preservation practices and collaborating with the Clermont Trust to achieve a self-sustaining operational model.

Status: DHR conducted archaeological testing and monitoring at the Springhouse in support of restoration funded by the NPS Semiquincentennial grant program. DHR also conducted archaeological survey in the yard at the manor house in advance of drainage improvements supported by the NPS Semiquincentennial grant program. DHR signed a new MOU with the Clermont Foundation that streamlined and clarified the role of the Archaeological Advisory Committee and restructured the initial project review process through the DHR Easement Program Project Review process in alignment with current best practices. DHR continues to assist the Clermont Foundation with its applications for grant funding and to provide oversight of the NPS Semiquincentennial grant program. The Department has also continued to work on transferring ownership of a small parcel of land that was historically part of the Clermont property from VDOT to DHR; the transfer was completed in the 2023-2025 biennium. The process is underway for the construction of the replacement barn. Architectural and engineering drawings have been commissioned. DHR plans to proceed with the capital improvement process in earnest in the upcoming months.

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

Status: Through its Division of State Archaeology, DHR continues to document submerged historic resources in vulnerable areas of state-owned waters to promote their protection and stewardship. DHR has provided a Threatened Sites grant to the Archaeological Society of Virginia to survey five areas within the Pamunkey River. These areas, known for numerous submerged resources, have become a hotspot for wreck and site looting. Phase I of a 2023 survey indicated a preponderance of submerged resources in the river in at least two of these areas. Although numerous wreck sites were documented, time constraints prevented staff from documenting all areas completely. Subsequent archival research, including with the Norfolk District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers research library, indicates additional areas and targets of interest. The five areas of interest include portions of the river in the vicinity of White House, Cooke's Island, Cumberland Landing, Smith's Ferry Landing, and an area off the upriver approach to the Cumberland Thoroughfare. This project aims to gather detailed information about wrecks and submerged resources in a way that will create a baseline for known sites. These sites will then be recorded in VCRIS for future resource management.

- 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 2025-2027

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

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.



Interior of the War Memorial Chapel in 2017.

Virginia Tech War Memorial Chapel

Location: Blacksburg

Agency: Virginia Tech

Status: Designed by Roy Fr. Larson and located on the western apex of the Drill Field, the War Memorial Chapel (ca. 1951–1960) is one of the most prominent landmarks on the campus. The below grade lower level contains the chapel, while the upper-level Memorial Court displays eight sculptured Indiana limestone pylons, each with relief sculptures. A substantial addition was made to the building in 2010. As mitigation for the adverse effect resulting from the addition, the property was resurveyed at the intensive level and the data entered into DHR's archives. The centennial commemoration (2014–2018) of World War I presented an excellent opportunity to nominate the Virginia War Memorial to the VLR and National Register, although there was no progress preparing a nomination. A nomination for this property is a high priority due to its subject matter and the significant architectural design, which was diminished but not destroyed by the 2010 addition. There has been no progress on a nomination in the 2023-2025 biennium.

Fort Farr

Location: City of Fairfax

Agency: George Mason University

Status: In 2019, the State Review Board recommended Fort Farr eligible for NRHP/VLR listing. This quarter-acre site is located on GMU property and consists of a circular fortification constructed in July 1861, before the First Battle of Manassas, to defend Farr's Cross Roads, part of an early warning line. After Federal forces advanced, the 5th Alabama retreated to the main Confederate defensive line along the Bull Run. First Manassas occurred four days later. This important strategic location offered a high ground overlooking an intersection of two historic roads: Ox Road (then-known as the road to the Courthouse) and Braddock Road. In testament to the location's importance, Federal and Confederate forces used it throughout the war, including occupation by infantry units from Alabama, New York, Virginia, and New Jersey, and various cavalry units, among them those assigned to the Defenses of Washington. Originally part of a 283-acre property, the Fort Farr site retains sufficient integrity to convey the look and feel of its period of significance. GMU has not pursued a nomination this biennium. In the 2023-2025

biennium GMU as completed the installation of signage denoting the site and installed mulch on the trail to allow for the ease of access to the location. GMU is not anticipating a listing on the VLR/NRHP currently, but they may revisit it in the future.

Summerseat

Location: Chesterfield County

Agency: Virginia State University

Status: In 2015, the Cameron Foundation awarded HistoriCorps a grant to conduct a feasibility study and rehabilitation of Summerseat. In August 2016, a preservation partnership agreement was executed between HistoriCorps and VSU and a field school commenced work on the building in August 2016. The project garnered the attention of the press, and DHR and VSU contributed time and effort to the physical rehabilitation of the exterior of the building. HistoriCorps wrapped up the first phase of work in October and plans to return in the spring 2017 to start a second phase. In 2021, VSU reported that a NRHP nomination for Summerseat was still in progress, carried over from the last biennium. The circa-1860 house, originally slated for demolition, is among the last dwellings standing of the former Ettrick Historic District. The building was vacant for years and under constant threat of vandalism. Beginning in late 2013, representatives of DHR, Preservation Virginia, VSU, and other community members met to discuss options to preserve Summerseat. Funded by the Cameron Foundation, the house was cleaned up, the exterior restored and it now provides an example of a dynamic partnership that was a great preservation success. VSU received the first biennial award for Outstanding State Stewardship in 2017 for this project. VSU was expected to pursue drafting a nomination during the 2023-2025 biennium but no progress has been made.



The exterior of Summerseat in ca. 2023.

Capitol Square including Landscape

Location: City of Richmond

Agency: DGS

Priority: To date, only the Virginia Capitol Building has been listed in the VLR and the NRHP; it is also a designated National Historic Landmark. The surrounding landscape is not included in the nomination. DHR has previously discussed listing a larger historic district, inclusive of the surrounding buildings facing Capitol Square, with the Department of General Services, but all land-owning parties must be involved in order to proceed with the listing effort. A smaller district listing that includes the contributing landscape features within the fenced Capitol would provide an important context to the Capitol Building. In 2016, DHR and the Capitol Square Preservation Council discussed expanding the National Historic Landmark nomination to reflect the current conditions of the building and its setting. The nomination was revised by DHR and reviewed by the National Park Service with support for the updates. No progress has been made in the 2023-2025 biennium.



A view of the Virginia Capital and grounds in 2024.

Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind - Expanded Historic District

Location: Staunton

Agency: VSDB

Status: Though there has been a significant investment in new buildings for the Staunton campus, the historic buildings are in dire need of maintenance. VSDB recently completed an excellent Rehabilitation Plan for the Main Hall and Chapel, the only two VLR- and NRHP-listed buildings on the campus. In 2019, DHR discussed assisting VSDB in updating and re-evaluating the property. The goal discussed was to update the National Register nomination to include the whole campus. The first step is to have the campus evaluated as a district with completion of a preliminary information form (PIF). After the initial 2019 meeting with DHR, VSDB has not followed up regarding tentative plans discussed. There are no updates in the 2023-2025 biennium.



An exterior shot of Bradford Hall in 2019. This building would be contributing to an expanded historic district.

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

The most significant threats to historic resources include:

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



Central State Hospital's ca.-1936 Eastview Building exterior in 2016. Photo courtesy of DBHDS.

Central State Hospital

Location: Powhatan County

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

Threat: DBHDS' Central State Hospital (CSH) is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as the earliest institution in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of African American mental health. One individual building, the Chapel, was listed in the VLR and NRHP; however, a lack of maintenance led to the building's rapid deterioration, 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. A new facility to better meet the needs of patients is underway that will be located adjacent to Hiram Davis Medical Center. In the 2023-2025 biennium, DHR reviewed and commented on DGS's proposal to surplus a total of fifty-one (51) buildings, many contributing to the NRHP- and VLR-eligible historic district, and land, including an unmarked cemetery associated with the hospital containing approximately 4,206 probable burials.

Beaumont Mansion

Location: Powhatan County

Agency: Department of Correction (formerly Department of Juvenile Justice)

Threat: Beaumont is important architecturally. A large residence, it was built in 1811 as a two-story, single-pile, central passage plan house comprised of four rooms. The mansion's plan and the interior and exterior finish reflect the wealth and social prominence of William Walthall, a prosperous citizen and landholder in Powhatan County. In 1920, the Commonwealth established the Virginia Industrial School for Boys at Beaumont. (The school had originated in 1890 as a privately run training facility for boys in northern Henrico County.) Last renovated in 1999, the mansion is deteriorating and lacking maintenance and repairs. The former Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center, including Beaumont Mansion became part of the Department of Corrections in July 2020. DOC renamed the property Beaumont Correctional Center. In the 2023-2025 biennium, DOC is coordinating with DHR on the reconstruction of the historic wood porch that was damaged, and the plans adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The building itself continues to deteriorate and mothballing it until program use can be established would be the appropriate next step.



Exterior shots of the Beaumont Mansion in 2021.

Fort Wool

Location: City of Hampton

Agency: Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

Threat: Fort Wool was constructed in 1819 as part of the elaborate coastal fortification plan (which included Fort Monroe) of George Graham, Secretary of War under James Madison. Army engineer Robert E. Lee supervised its completion in the 1830s. Andrew Jackson built a retreat house at the fort, where he governed America for extended times from 1829 to 1837. At the onset of the Civil War, Union forces moved quickly to capture Fort Wool along with Fort Monroe. While visiting Fort Wool, President Lincoln watched the embarkation of Union troops to seize Norfolk. It was reactivated during the 20th-century's two World Wars as part of the Hampton Roads harbor defense system.

In 2015, DHR reported that Fort Wool was continuing to sink and deteriorate as a result of water, wind, and neglect. Even then the fort was suffering from deferred maintenance and in need of stabilization to prevent irreversible damage to the multi-structure site. In 2015, no action had been taken to remediate any issues and the fort continued to deteriorate. Fort Wool was previously leased to the City of Hampton, when it received over 7,000 visitors a year. In 2020, the City's lease expired, and Fort Wool returned to the management of DCR as it was no longer safe for the public to visit due the dock being determined structurally unsound.

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

In the 2023-2025 biennium VDOT cordoned off many areas from nesting birds and will monitor the property throughout the season. The World War II battery commander tower (one of two left in the United States) is failing at the point of collapse and the nineteenth-century casemates are failing with some collapse in 2025. 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.



Above, from left: Fort Wool deterioration in 2019; a view from the water of Fort Wool in 2019.

West Hospital

Location: City of Richmond

Agency: Va. Commonwealth University

Threat: West Hospital was determined eligible for listing in the VLR in 1991 and remains individually eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP, as well as contributing to the VLR- and NRHP-eligible Medical College of Virginia Historic District (MCVHD). It is historically significant for its role in the development of the Medical College of Virginia 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. In January 2019, the VCU West Hospital Future Use Study Renovation Plan Final Recommendations (Study) was completed. This Study recommends transforming West Hospital into an office and residential tower, a public-private partnership. Federal and State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits for non-

VCU tenants were noted as major financial incentives in the Study. In August 2020, VCU, VCU Health System and DHR met regarding the pending mitigation and putting measures in place to ensure appropriate future renovations of West Hospital, confined to the building exterior and the interior marble-clad columns and marble-cladding found in the rotunda, south lobby and west lobby but no action was taken. In 2022 VCU Health Systems decided not to pursue further discussion regarding West Hospital. In May 2024, the *Richmond Times Dispatch* ran an article wherein VCU's Vice President for Administration and Interim Chief Financial Officer, Meredith Weiss, made public that the demolition plan will be moving forward due to West Hospital's need of \$150 million in deferred maintenance. In June of 2024, DHR's National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Committee (Committee) found West Hospital eligible for listing under Criterion C (Architecture), with a period of significance of 1939-1941, encompassing the building's construction and opening to the public. The Committee also recommended that the property is individually eligible for the NRHP/VLR. The Committee's opinion reaffirms DHR staff's previous recommendations over the years that West Hospital is eligible for NRHP/VLR listing. Also in June 2024, the Commonwealth's Board of Historic Resources concurred with the Committee's eligibility recommendation. DHR has reached out to VCU requesting comments on the eligibility update and demolition status but has received no response to date.



West Hospital exterior as seen from Broad Street in 2024.

Kentland Farm Archaeological and Historic District

Location: Montgomery and Pulaski Counties

Agency: Virginia Tech

Threat: The Kentland Farm Historic and Archaeological District is listed in the NRHP and VLR under Criteria A, B, C and D. Virginia Tech acquired Kentland Farm in 1989 through a land exchange with a local developer. While the farm is best known as southwest Virginia's largest antebellum plantation, it has hosted nearly 10,000 years of human activity. Virginia Tech's acquisition of Kentland Farm was not made with historic and cultural preservation in mind. It was intended as a working research farm, which is what it remains today.



Deterioration can be seen at the Kentland Farms House in 2021.

Late Archaic groups once lived along the bluffs, which, following the Ice Age, constituted the banks of the New River. Late Woodland cultures lived in virtual cities along the bottomlands, and by the time the first German settler arrived in the 1740s, the well-travelled road system following natural fords in the river became the main route of the Shenandoah Indian Road, the forerunner of the Wilderness Road. Kentland Farm constitutes the core area of an extensive nineteenth-century holding located on the New River in northwestern Montgomery County, Virginia. The namesake historic resource in the district is Kentland, an 1834-35 brick I house with sophisticated Federal and Greek Revival detailing. Associated with the main house are a hexagonal brick meat house, an altered antebellum frame dwelling, and a farm building complex including a large mid-nineteenth-century frame barn and a mid-nineteenth-century corncrib. Equal in importance to the architecture at Kentland Farm are its prehistoric resources, including an assemblage of Late Woodland village or camp sites. Archaeological resources are also associated with the historic occupation of the district, which has been cultivated continuously from the eighteenth century through the present.

In March 2024, DHR staff participated in a virtual meeting with Virginia Tech regarding the unchecked deterioration of the historic Kentland Farm Historic and Archaeological District, which is listed in the NRHP and VLR. DHR Review and Compliance Division staff visited the property in September 9, 2021, when it was in fair to poor condition and recommended mothballing efforts adhere to the National Park Service's *Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings*.

In September 2024, Virginia Tech had a *Kentland Farms Manor House Structural Stabilization Narrative (Report)* completed to provide an investigation and condition assessment to evaluate the existing structural conditions of the Kentland Farms Manor House and develop stabilization measures necessary for the University to mothball the structure. The Report noted that the Manor House has been used as a residence since its construction; however, it has sat vacant in recent years leading to the house falling into a state of disrepair. Among the issues is cracking in the plaster finishes on the first and second floors, water damage on some areas of the walls and ceilings, and termite damage in the wood finishes. The Report found that the most significant damage occurs in the basement, where water and termite damage has led to structural damage to portions of the first-floor framing. The exterior brick walls deteriorate in discrete areas and the Report recommended this be addressed to prevent further deterioration of the building over time. The overall recommendation from the Report is to stabilize the structure and after the building has been mothballed for a period of ten years, it should be reassessed. DHR concurred with the recommendation from the Report regarding mothballing measures in light of the condition of the building since no program use has been confirmed. DHR is awaiting Virginia Tech's decision on whether funding is available.

Recommendations for 2025-2027

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 2025-2027:

The Governor should:

- Encourage state agencies to celebrate the historic sites in their ownership by erecting historical 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 reports. 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.
 - Encouraging state agencies to use the state's highway marker program as a tool to celebrate the rich and diverse history of the Commonwealth.

- Encouraging state agencies to submit projects for review to DHR using the Electronic Project Information Exchange (ePIX) system that fully digitizes the review of state projects.
 - Encouraging state agencies to utilize DHR's online archive database, VCRIS, for recording their historic resources.
 - Continuing 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.
- Continuing 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.
 - Continuing 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 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, 2025: 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 buildings on the campus that are listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In 2019, DHR was in talks to assist VSDB in updating and re-evaluating the property. One goal discussed was an update the National Register nomination to include the whole campus. The first step is to have the campus evaluated as a district with completion of a preliminary information form (PIF). After the initial 2019 meeting with DHR, VSDB has not followed up regarding this matter. Comments were requested from DHR in March 2025 regarding an update and no response was received.
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-twentieth-century farm operation. It also contributes historic significance to the Catawba Rural Historic District, deemed eligible for the VLR, as well as the Catawba Hospital Historic District, also 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	<p>2019, 2025: In 2019, the State Review Board recommended that Fort Farr is NRHP/VLR-eligible. This 0.25 acre site is located on GMU property and 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. In the 2023-2025 biennium GMU as completed the installation of signage denoting the site and installed mulch on the trail to allow for the ease of access to the location. GMU is not anticipating a listing on the VLR and NRHP currently, but they may revisit it in the future.</p>
Hooke House and Farm	Rockingham County	JMU	<p>2019: In 2015, DHR's NRHP Evaluation Committee recommended this eligible for listing. The Hooke Farm, built c. 1849, is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival brick house. The Hooke family owned the property until the Harrisonburg Teachers College purchased it in 1929 as a recreational camp for students, known as College Camp. The College, later JMU, used the property until the mid-20th century and after it was revived in 1976. JMU completed a renovation of the house in consultation with DHR. In the 2023-2025 biennium, JMU continues to review the opportunity and process to apply for historic designation for the Hooke House. They are currently awaiting the new president's naming, and as such, are encouraged to allow their new senior leadership to review the designation.</p>

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Main and African American Cemetery	Albemarle County	UVA	2011, 2013, 2019: The cemetery contains 1,100 Confederate soldiers' graves, sundry University faculty and other dignitaries. It is also the final resting place for enslaved African American laborers, who played a critical role in the development and functioning of the Academical Village. There are no institutional records of the enslaved individuals buried on the grounds, although a potential list can be drawn from those free and enslaved African Americans who were associated with the University pre-Civil War and those who passed away during that time. The list, at best, would be incomplete or inexact. Survey work to date has identified 67 graves. Research on the history of enslaved peoples at UVA continues but the university feels it knows all that can be known for now about the burial ground—and it has marked the cemetery boundary and installed interpretive markers. No nomination has been pursued to date.
Pollak Building	Richmond	VCU	2019: This striking brutalist building is named for Theresa Pollak, famous painter, and longtime VCU professor. It is five stories and primarily constructed of concrete and red brick. The Richmond firm of Ballou & Justice, under Louis Ballou, designed the building; Ballou who is well-known for also designing the iconic Richmond City Hall. No discussions have occurred regarding a nomination. A 2018 DHR survey recommended this to be potentially eligible. There have been no movement to nominate this since the 2019 report. The building is slated for demolition according to the 2019 ONE VCU <i>Master Plan</i> . In March 2025, DHR requested an update from VCU and has not received one to date.
Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Headquarters	Richmond	VPISU (Virginia Tech)	2015: The building at 4010 West Broad is a good example of a late 1950s interpretation of the International and Modern styles. The property was sold to a private developer in March 2016.
Virginia Tech War Memorial Chapel	Blacksburg	VPISU (Virginia Tech)	2015, 2019, 2025: 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. There has been no progress on a nomination in the 2023-2025 biennium.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Fort Albion	Accomack County	State	2015: The location of Fort Albion, a British fortification from the War of 1812, is a submerged site in the Chesapeake Bay, immediately off the coast of Tangier Island in territory owned by the Commonwealth. The British used Fort Albion as a recruitment and training site for escaped slaves who sought to join the Colonial Marines. This resource, which is under the water of the Chesapeake Bay, making it state property, was listed in the Tangier Island Historic District Boundary Increase in 2015.
Barrett Learning Center	Hanover County	DJJ	2015: This property, was listed in the VLR in 2016.
Virginia Capitol Square Historic District	City of Richmond	DGS	2007, 2009, 2017, 2025: 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 landowners, 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 twenty-first 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. There are no updates for the 2023-2025 biennium.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Milton Airport	City of Charlottesville/ Albemarle County	UVA	2017: DHR discussed listing after the 2017 report. In the 2023-2025 biennium, UVA is having of a programming conversation regarding the property. They are developing an Archaeological Sensitivity study to guide future activities, but there's no progress on listing.
Campbell School of Architecture, University of Virginia	City of Charlottesville/ Albemarle County	UVA	2013, 2015, 2019: This was listed in the VLR in December of 2019 and a nomination to the NRHP is pending.
Lexington Plantation Archaeological Site	Fairfax County	DCR	2007, 2009, 2013: Listed in the National Register on May 28, 2013.
William & Mary Historic District Expanded Boundary	City of Williamsburg	W&M	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 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; while the Sunken Garden, designed by landscape architect Charles Gillette, 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, for planning and DHR review purposes, without a formal nomination and an expanded NRHP nomination for W&M's colonial revival campus, to include the eleven buildings that were part of the original 1920s plan and the buildings and landscape elements added later to complete the plan as intended. Although W&M has expressed interest in an expanded listing, nothing has been pursued. In 2023, a historic architectural survey of the campus is underway to include the expended historic district. In 2025, the survey was completed and is in internal review at W&M and will be submitted to DHR when complete.
Twin Lakes State Park	Prince Edward County	DCR	2007, 2017: In 2012, this property was listed in the VLR and NRHP under the Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs Multiple Property Documentation Form.
Bear Creek Lake, Holliday Lake, and Pocahontas State Parks	Cumberland, Appomattox, and Chesterfield Counties	DCR	2007, 2017: In 2012, these properties, except for Pocahontas State Park, were listed in the VLR and NRHP as contributing resources to the Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs Multiple Property Documentation Form. The Pocahontas State Park Historic District was listed in the VLR on 18 June 2015.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
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 Spring of 2016 discussion was reentered on listing, although no action was taken. No listing has been pursued in the 2023-2025 biennium.
Robinson House	City of Richmond	VMFA	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013: The Robinson House was listed in the VLR in November 2013 and the National Register in December 2013.
High Bridge	Cumberland County	DCR	2007: This was listed on the VLR and NRHP in 2008.
Hibbs Bridge	Loudoun County	VDOT	2007: Hibbs Bridge was listed in the VLR and NRHP in 2011.
University of Mary Washington Historic District	City of Fredericksburg	UMW	2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2023: The campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as one of the Commonwealth's early normal schools that retain an excellent collection of early-to-mid-twentieth-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. As mitigation, a survey and NRHP nomination forms for the expanded historic district will be completed in 2025; however, UMW will have to approve an actual submission of this material to the National Park Service.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Summerseat	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2015, 2017, 2025: In 2021, VSU reports that a NRHP nomination for Summerseat is still in progress, carried over from the last biennium. The circa-1860 house, originally slated for demolition, is among the last dwellings standing of the former Ettrick Historic District. The building was vacant for years and under constant threat of vandalism. Beginning in late 2013, representatives of DHR, Preservation Virginia, VSU, and other community members met to discuss options to preserve Summerseat. Funded by the Cameron Foundation, the house was cleaned up, the exterior restored, and it now provides an example of a dynamic partnership that was a great preservation success. VSU received the first biennial award for Outstanding State Stewardship in 2017 for this project. VSU was expected to pursue drafting a nomination during the 2023-2025 biennium but no progress has been made this 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. No further pursuit of expanding the nomination has occurred in the 2023-2025 biennium.
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 for listing in the VLR, due to its association with the university's establishment as among Virginia's early land grant schools under the Morrill Act. There has been no progress to register the campus as University Administration continues to oppose listing.
Lane Hall, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Historic District	City of Blacksburg	VPISU (Virginia Tech)	2013: Lane Hall was listed in in the VLR and NRHP in 2014.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Radford Historic District	Radford	RU	2017: Radford University was established as the State Normal and Industrial School for Women and opened in 1913. It was among the last Normal Schools established in Virginia, after Longwood, present-day JMU, and Mary Washington. Charles Robinson and landscape architect A. Pharaoh Gagge designed a plan for the campus soon after its establishment in 1913. Construction began in 1916 and only part of the plan was realized; however, the school expanded throughout the twentieth century and shows an important evolution of campus planning and collegiate design as well as associations with normal school education in Virginia. Radford contacted DHR in 2017 and 2019 stating that it does not currently desire to nominate the campus.
Longwood University Historic District	City of Farmville	LU	2009: The historic campus was recommended as potentially eligible in 1991 by the <i>State-Owned Properties Survey</i> for associations with the education of women. Unfortunately, a devastating fire to the Administration Building and other changes to the campus have diminished the historic integrity of this potential district. In June 2011, DHR visited Longwood and determined that the eligible historic district recommended in 1991 no longer remains. The district remains ineligible.
Confederate Fortification (site 44CS0007)	City of Chesapeake	VDOT	2009, 2011, 2013, 2019, 2025: Located adjacent to Joliff Road and visible from the right-of-way, this archaeological site is a square, earthen fortification built prior to October 1861 and abandoned about April 1863, to protect against enemy activity along the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River. There were no battles fought at this site, but it is a significant representation of the larger defenses of Suffolk and Chesapeake. In 2023, VDOT ensured that the site is preserved in perpetuity by transferring it to the City of Chesapeake with appropriate historic preservation protections written into the deed for use as a public park. In 2024, the City of Chesapeake submitted a Preliminary Information Form nominating the site for listing in the VLR/NRHP.
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-twentieth-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- and NRHP-eligible. Despite financial constraints and maintenance challenges, the property retains a high degree of historic integrity and offers an excellent example of the era's approach to incarcerating women within the matrix of a prison farm operation.
Virginia War Memorial	City of Richmond	DGS	2009, 2015: A substantial addition was made to the building in 2010. As mitigation for the adverse effect resulting from the addition, the property was resurveyed at the intensive level and the data entered into DHR's archives. The centennial commemoration (2014-2018) of World War I presented an excellent opportunity to nominate the Virginia War Memorial to the VLR and National Register, although there was no progress preparing a nomination. A nomination for this property is a high priority due to its subject matter and the significant architectural design, which was diminished but not destroyed by the 2010 addition. There has been no progress on a nomination in the 2023-2025 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 VLR 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 2023-2025 biennium.
Central State Hospital Chapel	Dinwiddie County	DBHDS	2009, 2017: The Chapel was placed on the VLR 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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Brauer Chapel at Catawba Hospital	Roanoke County	DBHDS	2009: The building appeared to be in good condition with most historic features intact in 2009, but the current condition is unknown. This remains a possibility for future listing. No nomination has been pursued in the 2023-2025 biennium.
Walnut Valley at Chippokes State Park	Surry County	DCR	2009, 2011, 2013, 2017: Listed in the VLR in June 2013 and in the National Register in August 2013.
Pocahontas State Park	Chesterfield County	DCR	2013: The Pocahontas State Park was listed in the VLR on 18 June 2015.
Blair-Taskinas Site at York River State Park	James City County	DCR	2009, 2015: This site includes an eighteenth-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 Isle 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. On February 20, 2025, the DHR NRHP Evaluation Committee recommended a nomination update to proceed to listing and the PIF was approved to move forward by the State Review Board on March 20, 2025. The nomination update recommended that Belle Isle retains its statewide significance under Criterion C (Architecture) as an excellent example of a Georgian plantation in Tidewater Virginia, with added significance as a Colonial house restored in the 1940s by Thomas T. Waterman, whose work is significant within the context of historic preservation. An archaeological site on the property representing the remains of John and Charlotte Bertrand's Deep Creek Landing has already been investigated and recommended eligible for listing; as such, Belle Isle would also be eligible under Criterion D.

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

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Catawba Hospital	Roanoke County	DBHDS	<p>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. In 2023 DBHDS submitted demolition requests for Building Nos. 3, 4, 7, 21, and 33, all historic buildings contributing to the VLR- and NRHP-eligible historic district. Lack of maintenance funds over time caused these buildings to deteriorate to the point of either no financially feasible renovations and/or partial collapse. MOUs for these adverse impacts were executed in November of 2023, and a survey of the historic district was completed and reviewed by DHR in 2024. Despite the demolitions, the Catawba Hospital Historic District remains eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP for its role in the history of health and medicine on a state level and for architecture as the design and construction of the extant resources of the former sanatorium reflect the evolution of the treatment of tuberculosis from the early to mid-twentieth century.</p>

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
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 twentieth-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. CVTC was initially established in 1910 as the Virginia State Epileptic Colony, originally intended to serve 100 persons with epilepsy, to be drawn from the three state mental hospitals existing 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 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. In 2024, the property was put up for sale.
Beaumont Mansion	Powhatan County	DOC (formerly DJJ)	2019, 2021, 2025: Built in 1811, Beaumont Mansion is significant architecturally as a rare example in Virginia of a two-story, single-pile, central passage plan house. In 1890 a privately operated training school for boys was established in Henrico Co. The state took over the school in 1920 and relocated it to Powhatan County. It became known as the Virginia Industrial School for Boys. The Beaumont Learning Center has kept with the Learning Environments Plan for the treatment of juvenile offenders since the 1970s. The mansion was renovated in 1999 and is now is deteriorating due to a lack of basic maintenance and repairs. The former Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center became part of the Department of Corrections in July 2020. This property includes the Beaumont Mansion. DOC has renamed the property to Beaumont Correctional Center. In the 2023-2025 biennium, the DOC is coordinating with DHR on the reconstruction of the historic wood porch that was damaged, and they are adhering to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The building itself continues to deteriorate and mothballing it until program use can be established would be the appropriate next step.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Blair-Taskinas Site at York River State Park	York River State Park, James City County	DCR	2015: The Taskinas Plantation Site is a major colonial-era historic archaeological site with potential to provide important information about early settlement patterns and material culture associated with both enslaved and free populations. James City County is among the Tidewater counties in Virginia that face threats from sea level rise. DCR initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the 2017 report. Funding is cited as a major obstacle in proactive planning regarding sea level rise.
Kilbourne House	Chesterfield County	DJJ	2017: In October 2017 DHR conducted a site visit. The roof of the house was collapsing and the interior stairway completely exposed. The Bon Air facility is open, although a new facility will be built on the northern part of the property and the older periphery facilities will systematically be closed and some surplused. It is projected that half of the population will go to a proposed Cheseapeake facility when it opens in and estimated three to four years. In 2025, DHR visited the site and confirms that Kilbourne is in a state of collapse.
Gunston Hall	Fairfax County	GH	2017: Best known as the former home of George Mason IV, the author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776), this property is also significant for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of Georgian-style architecture. Sea level rise will destroy archaeological sites, as well as change the integral relationship between the built and natural environment that make up the cultural landscape. GH initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the 2017 report. The major contributing resources are not anticipated to be impacted by sea level rise.
Camp Pendleton	Virginia Beach	DMA	2017: Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation is a Virginia National Guard facility that has been in uninterrupted military use since 1912. The core historic area of the beachfront and original cantonment are still intact. It is significant for its architecture and contribution to military and defense history. Camp Pendleton will be completely submerged due to sea level rise.
Westmoreland State Park	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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Walnut Valley at Chippokes State Park	Surry County	DCR	2009, 2011, 2013, 2017: Listed in the VLR in June 2013 and in the National Register in August 2013. In 2017 DCR rehabilitated the main house, kitchen, and slave quarters and was in direct consultation with DHR. The Secretary of Interior's Standards were applied in this project. This property is significant for its history, architecture and archaeological sites. Sea level rise will destroy some of its archaeological sites, as well as radically change the integral relationship between the built and natural environment that make up the cultural landscape. DCR initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the 2017 report. Funding is cited as a major obstacle in proactive planning regarding sea level rise.
Fort Wool	Island between Willoughby Spit and Old Point Comfort, Hampton	DCR	2015, 2017, 2019, 2025: Fort Wool is listed in the VLR and the NRHP. As reported in previous reports, the deterioration is accelerating. Hampton's lease expired in 2020 and Fort Wool returned to the state to manage. In 2020, Governor Northam announced a comprehensive approach to address the loss of habitat for colonial nesting birds on the South Island of the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel and to protect migratory birds. DWR was directed to prepare the island as a temporary bird habitat. In the 2023-2025 biennium VDOT cordoned off many areas from nesting birds and will monitor the property throughout the season. The World War II battery commander tower (one of two left in the United States) is failing at the point of collapse and the nineteenth-century casemates are failing with some level of collapse in 2025. DHR will continue to coordinate with DWR and DCR in efforts to protect Fort Wool's historic resources and assess longer-term impacts to Fort Wool as appropriate.
Morson's Row	City of Richmond	DGS	2007, 2009, 2015, 2017, 2021: DGS worked closely with DHR on the Morson's Row rehabilitation which included restoration of historic fabric on the interior and exterior, accessibility improvements, a detached elevator tower to the south and conversion of select interior spaces for office use. The 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	2011: Azurest South was designed by Amaza Lee Meredith, one of the country's first black female architects, as her own residence and studio. Built in 1939, the small dwelling is among the Commonwealth's few later examples of the International Style and was individually listed in the VLR in 1993. The property is threatened by inappropriate alterations that have significantly diminished the building's historic integrity, such as the insensitive renovation of the original kitchen and studio. This building is not owned by VSU, but by the non-profit VSU Foundation. In November 2011, the VSU Foundation expressed considerable interest in rehabilitating Azurest as VIP housing for VSU alumni, and in 2012, DHR met with the Alumni Foundation to discuss rehabilitation options for the property and offered DHR's services in-kind to update the National Register nomination and provide technical guidance for the rehabilitation work. Since 2012, Azurest South has been rehabilitated and now functions as VSU's Alumni House. The property's nomination has not yet been updated. Benjamin Moore highlighted Azurest and its architect Amaza Lee Meredith on its website and Instagram as part of a series on architects and designers. Benjamin Moore also announced Azurest as a recipient in its Celebrating Women's Heritage project to repaint sections of Azurest throughout the year, and showcased the "before and after" results, on its website. In December 2024, Azurest South was designated a National Historic Landmark, the highest honor the National Park Service can bestow upon a property. It is currently owned by VSU Alumni Association.
Archaeological Sites on State Lands	Statewide	Various	2007, 2009: Capital projects on state lands are steady and the number of archaeological investigations on state land has remained somewhat consistent. Previously reported efforts at William & Mary and University of Virginia to incorporate archaeological studies into project planning continue with great success. The collaborative effort among DCR, DHR, and local and state preservation organizations in the master planning process for the new Middle Peninsula State Park in Gloucester County continued with ongoing archaeological survey in support of improvements to park facilities. DHR has also continued to work with York River State Park to properly manage its archaeological sites and collections and refine a National Register nomination for its historic resources. With cooperation from DCR and DWR, DHR has funded with a grant from NPS a re-survey of numerous archaeological sites within State Parks, Natural Area Preserves, and Wildlife Management Areas on the Eastern Shore to gauge site loss and damage due to storm surge and rising sea levels. No updates for the 2023-2025 biennium.

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. These areas were defined as a combination of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) sea level rise predictions (2014) combined with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management's Category 4 hurricane storm surge data (2014).</p> <p>All agencies with properties on the sea level rise list initiated consultation with the DHR within 60 days of receipt of the report. The greatest problem among all agencies is funding. There were several highlighted properties in the 2017 report including: DCR (York River State Park, First Landing State Park, Occaneechee 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, Kitterwan Wildlife Management Area, Cavalier Wildlife Management Area, Mockhorn Wildlife Management Area, Balthrope Marsh Wildlife Management Area); and VMRC Tidal Lands.</p>
CCC Resources in State Parks	Statewide	DCR	<p>2009: In October 2012, a Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs Multiple Property Documentation Form was approved that covers these resources. In 2015, Pocahontas State Park Historic District was listed in the VLR, thus officially concluding the Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs project. Unfortunately, over the last four years continued budget reductions have precluded funds for maintenance of these historic resources. In 2018, DCR and the Friends of Pocahontas State Park partnered to lead a volunteer effort to rehabilitate the CCC cabins. The Friends of Pocahontas State Park were able to obtain a grant from Preservation Virginia by winning the Preservation Pitch of the Year in 2018. The primary goals of the rehabilitation effort were to repair leaking roofs, replace rotten siding, paint, and look at options to rodent proof the buildings. In 2020 DCR completed rehabilitation of the cabins at Staunton River Park and in the 2023-2025 biennium they completed rehabilitations of the cabins at Douthat and Fairystone.</p>

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind	City of Staunton	VSDB	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- and 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. There are no updates in the 2023-2025 biennium.
Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Nottoway County	DBHDS	2013: The Piedmont Geriatric Hospital is eligible for listing in the VLR and the NRHP for its national significance as the first African American tuberculosis sanatorium in Virginia during segregation; it may also be the first tuberculosis sanatorium in the U.S. as well. Some buildings remain vacant and are not maintained. DBHDS completed an updated cultural resources survey of the entire hospital complex as mitigation for an earlier demolition project. The survey updated the National Register boundaries and inventoried the integrity of remaining buildings. DHR was consulted on exterior improvements to Building No. 15, in 2014 and 2015. Some buildings are still vacant and not maintained, as was reported in 2013.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Central State Hospital	Dinwiddie County	DBHDS	<p>2011, 2013, 2015, 2019, 2023: Central State Hospital is eligible for listing in the VLR and the NRHP as the earliest institution in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of African American mental health. One individual building, the Chapel, was listed in the VLR and NRHP; however, a lack of maintenance allowed the building to deteriorate rapidly and in May 2014, the brick Chapel collapsed. Due to neglected maintenance, another circa-1910 building was also demolished. Unfortunately, DBHDS has no funds to repair its buildings and many have been steadily deteriorating; therefore, many more buildings on this site may suffer this same fate. However, as mitigation for these demolitions, DBHDS agreed to develop a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital. DHR met in 2018 and 2019 to assist in the development of the plan. As of 2018, DGS plans to surplus the historic portion of the property as a new facility is underway adjacent to Hiram Davis Medical Center. Although the project was not funded in the 2019 budget cycle, it will be proposed again. In 2020, DBHDS completed a Heritage Preservation Plan for Central State Hospital. CSH has not pursued a nomination since the 2019 report. As of 2023, DGS still plans to surplus the historic portion of the property and a new facility is underway adjacent to Hiram Davis Medical Center that will better meet the needs of patients. In the 2023-2025 biennium, DHR reviewed and commented on DGS's proposal to surplus a total of fifty-one (51) buildings and land including an unmarked cemetery associated with the hospital containing approximately 4,206 probable burials.</p>
DeJarnette Sanatorium/Children's Asylum	City of Staunton	N/A	<p>2011, 2013, 2015: Constructed in 1932, the DeJarnette Sanatorium arose on a hillside outside the City of Staunton as a special private unit of Western State Hospital. It is the last of the large, residential-style mental hospitals in Virginia. Spared from demolition, the complex is vacant and has been deteriorating for years. Emergency repairs in 2009 helped stabilize some of the buildings, but a lack of routine maintenance will seal the building's fate through demolition by neglect. Owned by the Frontier Culture Museum, the land is a prime spot for development outside of Staunton along the highway. Currently, the building has not yet been mothballed or stabilized and continues to deteriorate. It was surplused in 2011 and sold to a private developer.</p>

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, building maintenance has been reduced to prioritize funding for inmates and security. Since 2019, the DOC is in the process of completing, or has already completed, intensive-level architectural surveys of the State Farm Facilities and the Virginia Correctional Center for Women.
Powhatan Correctional Facility	Powhatan County	DOC	2015: The Powhatan Correctional Facility was closed in 2015, although a small work farm remains in operation. The facility contains significant archaeological and architectural resources. In July 2014, DOC requested permission to demolish nine historic farm buildings at this facility. In February 2017, DHR received a request from DOC to demolish the Mule Barn due to deterioration from neglect. In 2017, DOC requested demolition of the eligible Mule Barn and it was cleared for demo after an MOU was executed. A historic structures report was completed to mitigate the demolition.
Virginia Correctional Facility for Women	Goochland County	DOC	2009, 2017, 2021: VCCW was established as the State Industrial Farm for Women in 1930, and is significant as the state's first and only correctional facility for women and as a model facility for its type and period. In addition to the main campus buildings, the VCCW farm complex property is included in the eligible historic district because it is an excellent representative example of mid- to late-twentieth-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 eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP. 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.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Medical College of Virginia Historic District	City of Richmond	VCU	<p>2009, 2011, 2017: The Medical College of Virginia Historic District (MCVHD) was determined eligible for listing in the VLR in 1991, but the district lost important buildings including the A.D. Williams Building and the Nursing Education Building. In June 2017, VCU submitted a MCV Historic Building Survey and Repair Recommendations for 42 of its historic properties and a streamlining agreement was executed in September 2017 as a way of expediting DHR review for routine maintenance. In December 2018, a survey of the MCVHD was submitted and DHR concurred that with a revised boundary, it is eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP with a period of significance from 1845 (with the Egyptian Building construction) to 1968 (when MCV merged with the Richmond Professional Institute to create VCU). In the 2023-2025 biennium, VCU conducted an architectural survey for the MCVHD as mitigation resulting from another project. DHR has yet to review the survey.</p>

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
West Hospital	City of Richmond	DGS	<p>2017, 2021, 2025: West Hospital is individually eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP, as well as contributing to the VLR- and NRHP-eligible MCVHD. It is historically significant for its role in the development of the MCV and as an excellent example of large-scale Art Deco architecture. The district has already lost important buildings including the A.D. Williams Building and the Nursing Education Building. The VCU six-year capital plan has demolition/replacement in the 2020-2022 biennium for West Hospital, although funding has yet been secured. There are currently two separate VCU Health System projects in review with DHR that adversely impact historic resources and warrant mitigation efforts. In January 2019, the VCU West Hospital Future Use Study Renovation Plan Final Recommendations (Study) was completed. This study recommends transforming West Hospital into an office and residential tower, a public-private partnership. Federal and State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits for non-VCU tenants were noted as major financial incentives in the Study. In August 2020, VCU, VCU Health System, and DHR met regarding the pending mitigation and putting measures in place to ensure appropriate future renovations of West Hospital, confined to the building exterior and the interior marble-clad columns and marble-cladding found in the rotunda, south lobby and west lobby. This preservation approach is directly in line with the approach set forth in the VCU Study. In 2022 VCU Health Systems decided not to pursue further discussion regarding West Hospital. In May 2024, the <i>Richmond Times-Dispatch</i> ran an article wherein VCU's vice president for administration and interim chief financial officer, Meredith Weiss, made public that the demolition planning will be moving forward due to West Hospital needing \$150 million in deferred maintenance. In June of 2024, DHR's National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Committee (Committee) found West Hospital eligible for listing under Criterion C (Architecture), with a period of significance of 1939-1941, encompassing the building's construction and opening to the public. The Committee also recommended that the property is individually eligible for the NRHP and VLR. The Committee's opinion reaffirms DHR staff's previous recommendations over the years that West Hospital is eligible for NRHP and VLR listing. Also, in June 2024, the Commonwealth's Board of Historic Resources concurred with the Committee's eligibility recommendation. DHR has reached out to VCU requesting comments on the eligibility update and demolition status but there has been no response to date.</p>

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Ninth Street Office Building	City of Richmond	DGS	2009, 2011: The Ninth Street Office Building was individually listed in the VLR on 18 June 2009, but had been vacant for years. In 2013, the Office of the Attorney General agreed to utilize the building and a large rehabilitation project was commenced. DHR worked closely with DGS on the rehabilitation, which began in September 2013 and continued through 2016. On 13 January 2017, the Governor announced that the building would be renamed in honor of civil rights activist Barbara Johns.
Shot Tower at Shot Tower Historical State Park	Wythe County	DCR	2011: The Shot Tower was built more than 150 years ago to make ammunition for the firearms of the early settlers. Listed in the VLR in 1968, the tower was threatened by serious structural deterioration, but DCR commissioned an engineering study to examine the issue, and completed a historically sensitive scope of work, in consultation with DHR, to rehabilitate the tower in September 2011. In May of 2023 DCR reported that the mortar that was put on in c. 1960s did appear to be holding moisture in the building and there was some algae growth on the lower levels. There were a few eroded mortar areas and two cracks.
Summerseat	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2015: In 2021, VSU reports that a NRHP nomination for Summerseat is still in progress, carried over from the last biennium. The circa-1860 house, originally slated for demolition, is among the last dwellings standing of the former Ettrick Historic District. The building was vacant for years and under constant threat of vandalism. Beginning in late 2013, representatives of DHR, Preservation Virginia, VSU, and other community members met to discuss options to preserve Summerseat. Funded by the Cameron Foundation, the house was cleaned up, the exterior restored and it now provides an example of a dynamic partnership that was a great preservation success. VSU received the first biennial award for Outstanding State Stewardship in 2017 for this project. At Summerseat, VSU's College of Agriculture has been heading up work and drafting a nomination. The College of Agriculture had some organizational changes and did not make any progress to report. There are no updates in the 2023-2025 biennium.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
Virginia State University Historic District	Chesterfield County	VSU	2013, 2017: VSU is one of the first fully state-supported colleges for African Americans in the United States. The historic core of the campus is eligible for listing in the VLR as it features work by the notable Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson, however, only three resources are individually listed on the campus—Azurest, Vawter Hall and the President's House. DHR has repeatedly recommended registration of this historic core. A Heritage Preservation Plan was completed in 2018. In 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). As of March 20, 2025, there have been no updates on the nominations.
Radford HD	City of Radford	RU	2017: The RU campus is eligible for its association with the education of women in early-twentieth-century Virginia and for its campus plan that generally followed Charles Robinson's original campus layout and design in the campus core. No new demolitions have occurred the past biennium that threatens the historic campus core. Radford contacted DHR in 2017 and 2019 stating that it does not currently desire to nominate the campus and no other protective measures have been discussed. In 2019, DHR conducted a site visit and the historic campus core may not be eligible due to further, extensive, alterations to historic buildings.
William & Mary Historic District	City of Williamsburg	W&M	2013: William & Mary continues to renovate and build within its Colonial Revival campus. The Wren Building, Brafferton Hall, the President's House, and the Sunken Garden are designated as a National Historic Landmarks, the highest recognition afforded to a historic property by the National Park Service. The larger campus at W&M is one of the finest collections of Colonial Revival institutional buildings in the state, many of which were designed by Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson, while the Sunken Garden, designed by landscape architect Charles Gillette, 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 for planning and DHR review purposes without a formal nomination and an expanded NRHP nomination for W&M's colonial revival campus, to include the 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. An expanded campus architectural survey is underway in 2025.

Name	Location	Agency	Report Year(s) - Status
James Madison University Historic District	City of Harrisonburg	JMU	2013: There have been no major recent threats to the historic campus core as proposed by JMU, yet DHR is not always afforded an opportunity to comment on projects or its Master Plan. DHR was consulted on the rehabilitation of the 1930 Wilson Hall and on improvements to Darcus Johnson (formerly Jackson) Hall, both within the historic campus core. Both projects were completed in the 2019-2021 biennium. There has been no action to nominate the historic district in the 2023-2025 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- and NRHP-eligible Virginia Tech Upper Quad Historic District. A project to partially demolish Holden Hall and build a large addition resulted in a 2018 MOU. In 2021, another MOU is being drafted for adverse impacts caused by the proposed demolition of two more Upper Quad historic buildings; Femoyer Hall and the Art and Design Learning Center. Virginia Tech has worked closely with DHR on all projects that could potentially impact their historic buildings in the 2019-2021 biennium.
Kentland Farm Archaeological and Historic District	Montgomery and Pulaski Counties	VT	2025: The Kentland Farm Historic and Archaeological District is listed in the National NRHP and VLR under Criteria A, B, C and D. Virginia Tech acquired Kentland Farm in 1989 through a land exchange with a local developer. While the farm is best-known as southwest Virginia's largest antebellum plantation, it has hosted nearly 10,000 years of human activity. The namesake historic resource in the district is Kentland, an 1834-35 brick I house with sophisticated Federal and Greek Revival detailing. DHR staff visited the property in 2021 and has advised on measures to stabilize the property since that time. In 2024, VA Tech's <i>Kentland Farms Manor House Structural Stabilization Narrative (Report)</i> featured an investigation and condition assessment to evaluate the existing structural conditions of the Kentland Farms Manor House and develop stabilization measures necessary for the University to mothball the structure. The Report noted that the Manor House has sat vacant in recent years leading to the house falling into a state of disrepair and provided recommendations for mothballing. DHR concurred with the recommendation from the Report regarding mothballing measures in light of the condition of the building and that the university has no program planned. DHR is awaiting VA Tech to decide on funding and direction.

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 which will negatively impact the surrounding historic resources. Because the projects have overlapping negative impacts, the forthcoming mitigations will be handled holistically. DHR continues to urge these institutions to consider these historic neighborhoods and commercial districts in their master planning process.</p>
Historic College Campus Cores and Stadiums	Statewide	Various	<p>2013: The Commonwealth's colleges and universities are continuously competing for enrollment with the appeal of new and renovated facilities. Very often the historic campus buildings are the first projects scheduled for replacement or intensive renovations. A lack of maintenance has permitted a few of 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, leading to the forestallment of routine maintenance for aging campus buildings. A decline in maintenance is rendering many of these buildings a health and safety risk for students and a just cause for demolition.</p>

Appendix D: Executive Order 64 (2017): Advancing Virginia's Preservation Stewardship



*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;

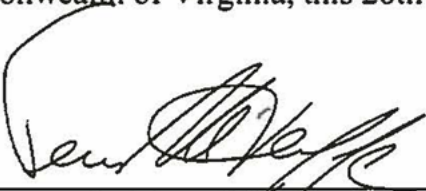
- (5) Proactively pursue energy efficiency measures and address deferred maintenance backlogs as outlined in Executive Order No. 31, with the goal of preservation and conservation;

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

Appendix E: Cemeteries on State-Owned Lands

- There are thousands of acres under Commonwealth ownership that contain both known and unknown cemeteries. These are situated in undeveloped state park and forest lands as well as state-owned facilities, including educational institutions, psychiatric hospitals, and prisons.
 - Cemeteries associated with state psychiatric hospitals, prisons, and juvenile homes represent populations deeply marginalized during their lives by the stigma attached to mental health issues and incarceration. Many hospital residents were subjected to treatments—including forced sterilization and other procedures—without consent. Others were unclaimed by their families and were buried on facility property rather than in their communities of origin.
 - All of the Commonwealth’s undeveloped lands (wildlife refuges, etc.) likely contain small and often unmarked cemeteries. These cemeteries and burial places represent Native American settlements, communities of enslaved and free African Americans, and cultural, religious, and social groups of all kinds.
- Although not necessarily “historic,” each cemetery is a unique resource representing a period of human use and occupation, and each contains the mortal remains of human beings that should be treated with honor and care.

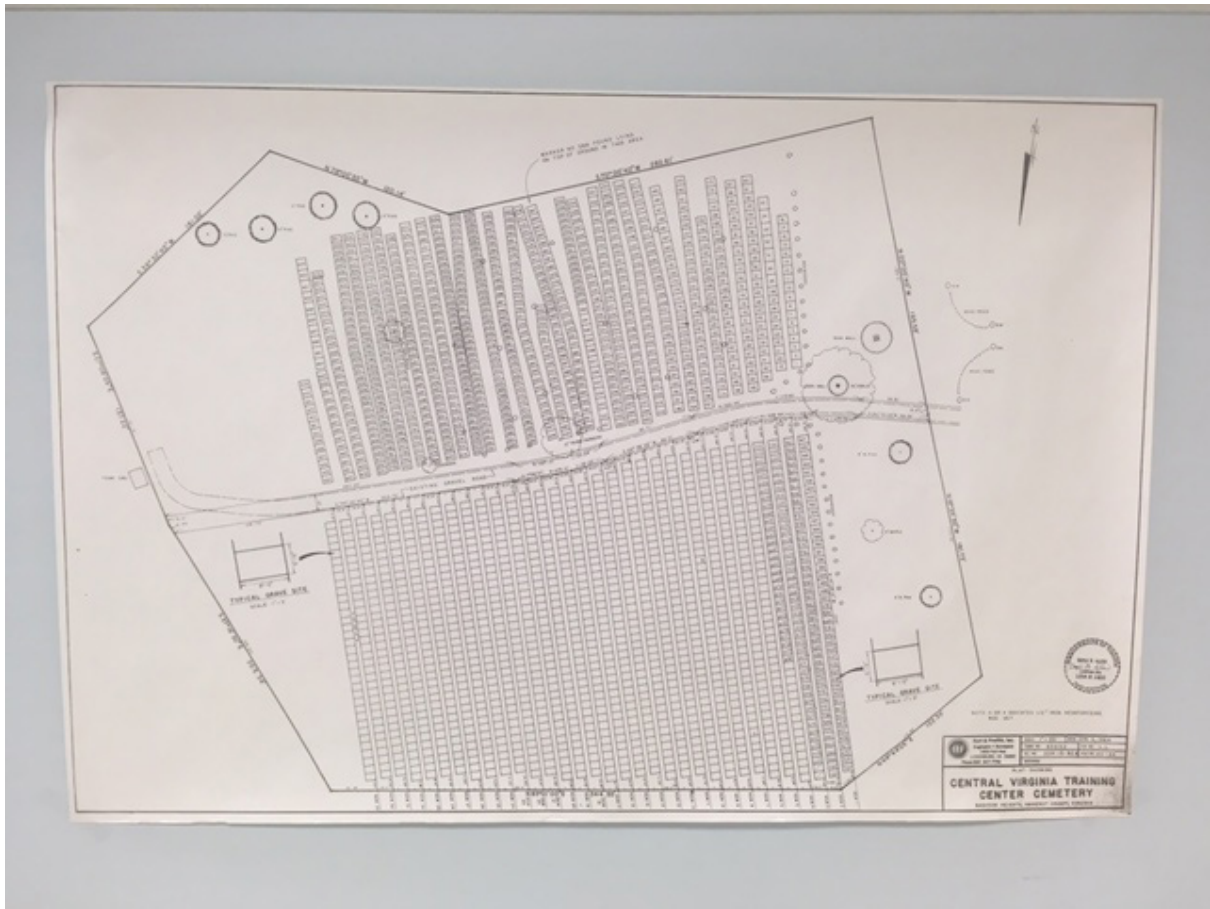
Exemplary Stewardship of Threatened and Eligible Cemeteries

- **Central Virginia Training Center**

Location: Amherst County

Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

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



CVTC Cemetery plat.



Views of the CVTC Cemetery.

- **Central State Hospital – Old Cemetery**

Location: City of Petersburg/Dinwiddie County

Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Human Services

Summary: Central State Hospital was created by the post-Civil War Freedman's Bureau. The first and only American psychiatric hospital to admit Black patients was later renamed the Central Lunatic Asylum for the Colored Insane and served as both psychiatric facility and tuberculosis quarantine for Virginia's African American population. The hospital moved to its current location in Dinwiddie County in 1885 with 375 patients enrolled. By

the mid-twentieth century the number of resident patients numbered in the thousands. The facility remained segregated until the passage of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964. Central State's campus includes a large, and largely unmarked, cemetery containing the burials of its earliest patients. Small aggregate concrete obelisks, most fallen and none with inscriptions, mark the vast majority of the otherwise anonymous graves in this location. Recent ground penetrating radar survey indicates that as many as 4500 souls rest here. Although their duties do not include cemetery maintenance, the leadership and staff of Central State Hospital view the cemetery with reverence and ensure that it is kept tidy and undisturbed. They have also taken steps to work with DHR staff in documenting the cemetery and installing interpretive signage to educate visitors to the facility.

Listed or Eligible

- **African-American Burial Site near the University Cemetery**

Location: Charlottesville

Agency: University of Virginia

Summary: Enslaved African American laborers played a critical role in the development and functioning of the Academical Village. Census records indicate that between 1830 and 1860, the minimum population of enslaved and free African Americans living and working at the University was between 93 and 145. Although students were not allowed to own slaves, the hotel owners and faculty were. There are no institutional records of the enslaved African American individuals buried on the grounds, although a potential list can be drawn from those free and enslaved African Americans who were associated with the University pre-Civil War and those who passed away during that time. Such a list, at best, would not be complete or exact. Survey work to date has identified 67 graves.¹ The cemetery is located in a section of the main cemetery at the Confederate cemetery. Research on slavery at UVA continues but the university believes all the information that it has about the burial ground is current and up to date. UVA marked the boundary of the cemetery and installed interpretive markers.



Cemetery for enslaved African Americans at UVA.

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

Threatened

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



One of two remaining marked tombstones in a larger area of unmarked burials at Central State Hospital.

Pictured below: Eastern State Hospital Cemetery



- **Department of Game and Inland Fisheries and Department of Conservation and Recreation - Multiple Locations:** Both agencies have several cemeteries on properties that could be scheduled for land management activities involving ground disturbance (timbering/field clearing, grading, construction, etc.).

Best Practices for Protecting Cemeteries

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

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

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

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

Other Documented Cemeteries on State Lands

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services:

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



The Forget-Me-Not Cemetery at Southwest Virginia Mental Health Institute in Carroll County.

Department of Conservation and Recreation:

Known cemeteries are located in the following parks:

- False Cape (Virginia Beach)
- First Landing (Native American burial mound with remains of 64 Chesapeake Indians that DHR reinterred in 1997) (Virginia Beach)
- Chippokes (Surry County)
- Belle Isle (Lancaster County)
- Lake Anna (Spotsylvania County)
- Leesylvania (Prince William County)
- Widewater (Stafford County)
- Caledon (King George County)
- Biscuit Run (Albemarle County)
- James River (Buckingham County)
- Holliday Lake (one cemetery) (Appomattox County)
- Pocahontas (18 cemeteries) (Chesterfield County)
- Powhatan (one cemetery) (Powhatan County)
- Sailor's Creek (two known cemeteries; there have also been suspicions of a mass grave of Civil War soldiers, not located thus far) (Prince Edward)

- High Bridge Trail (two cemeteries) (Prince Edward County)
- Occoneechee (Mecklenburg County)
- Smith Mountain Lake (Bedford County)
- Staunton River Battlefield (Halifax and Charlotte Counties)
- Grayson Highlands (Grayson County)
- Natural Tunnel (Scott County)
- New River Trail State Park (Wyeth County)

Wilderness Road (no cemeteries but there is a cave that has been identified as an Indian burial site). Currently, there are four known cemeteries in the following DCR natural areas preserves:

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

Access to natural area preserves is granted by contacting the regional stewards, whose contact information can be found on [DCR's website](#).

Department of Corrections:

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

Department of Game and Inland Fisheries:

Known cemeteries locations include

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

Department of Juvenile Justice:

There are two recorded cemeteries:

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

Department of Forestry:

Known cemeteries include:

- a cemetery in Browne State Forest (Essex Co.);
- a cemetery in Hockley Progeny Test Area (King & Queen Co.);
- the Nuckolls family cemetery in Matthews State Forest (Grayson Co.);
- a family cemetery at Wildlands in Prince Edward-Gallion State Forest (Prince Edward Co.);
- Mount Zoar cemetery in Zoar State Forest (King William Co.), and
- a cemetery in Channels State Forest (Washington and Russell Cos.).
- All state forests likely contain multiple cemeteries, and the locations and contents of most remain unknown.

Gunston Hall (Fairfax County):

Cemeteries at this site include a (Mason) Family Cemetery; possibly a cemetery for the enslaved; and two other potential unmarked burial sites.

Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT):

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

College of William & Mary:

The College Cemetery, established in 1859, is located on Blair Road east of Blow Memorial Hall. The William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research performed a survey that included searching for unmarked graves on campus. No graves were found through the survey. Terry and Sheila Meyers provided funding for the survey.

University of Virginia:

The cemeteries on UVA property include:

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

Virginia Military Institute:

VMI maintained a cemetery from 1878 until 1915. Located in a dell near what is now the Deans House, the site was enfolded into the Parade Ground. Of the 18 bodies buried there, eight were cadets killed during the Civil War Battle of New Market. The eight bodies are now in graves marked by the statue Virginia Mourning Her Dead. Ten other cadets, who died far from their homes or who had no close relatives, were moved to a "VMI plot" in the Stonewall Jackson Cemetery. The last burial, that of Cadet Yu-Hsian Hu of Shantung, China, took place in 1923. In addition to the New Market cadets, Col. Claudius Crozet, first president of the Board of Visitors, is buried near Scott Shipp Hall, his fourth resting place since his death in Richmond in 1864.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech):

There are three documented cemeteries:

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

Virginia State University:

One cemetery is located within the University's Randolph Farm, an experimental agricultural facility located west of the university's main campus in Petersburg. The cemetery is historically significant and contains the graves of Frances Bland Randolph Tucker, the mother of noted statesman John Randolph; John Randolph, father to the statesman of the same name; and several other colonial era figures.

Glossary

ADA – American with Disabilities Act

BRAC – Base Realignment and Closure Act

ePIX – Electronic Project Information Exchange

LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

NHL – National Historic Landmark

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS – National Park Service

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

PA – Programmatic Agreement

Standards – Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*

V-CRIS – Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

VLR – Virginia 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 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

2025-2027

Report on the Stewardship and Status of Virginia's State-Owned Historic Property



DHR VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT
OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

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