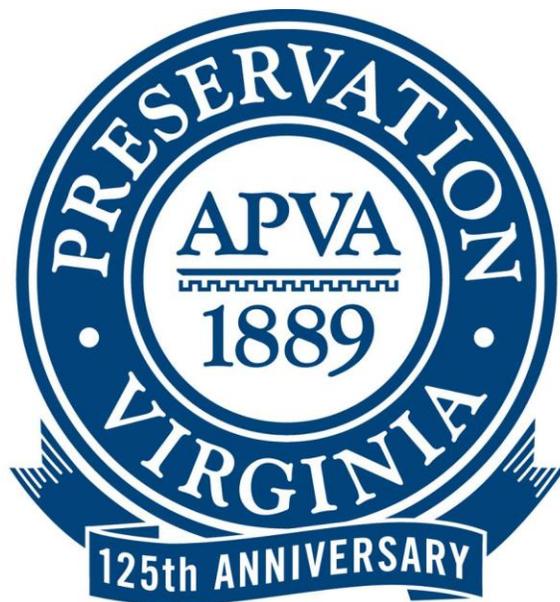


Preservation Virginia's Most Endangered
Historic Sites List:
Updates on Past Listings
2000 through 2014

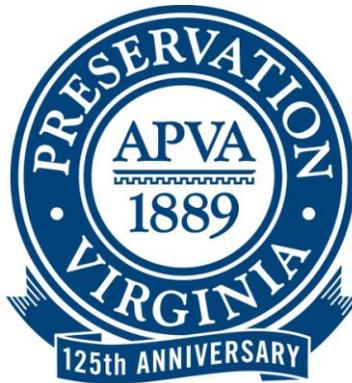


December 2014

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Preservation Virginia's Most Endangered Historic Sites List: Updates on Past Listings, 2000 through 2014

The following compilation of Most Endangered Historic Sites listings is composed of the first two years of the program (2000 and 2002) when it was administered (bi-annually) by the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, and following the merger of that organization with Preservation Virginia in 2004, annual lists from 2005 to the present. The following updates and status reports for each listing are believed to be current as of the posting of this document in August 2014. Where available, pertinent links to news stories and reports are included to help contextualize listings but are in no way exhaustive. Each listing has also been “graded” into four categories as a quick way to reference its current status. While the particulars of each site or issue are unique and nuanced, the following four categorizations can be used to approximately characterize each listing:

SAVED: The immediate threat to a resource has been overcome and is not likely to reappear in the foreseeable future

LOST: The resource has been demolished or its integrity altered enough to jeopardize its register eligibility

STILL ENDANGERED: The threat present at the time of listing is still active, unresolved, and/or could likely reappear in the foreseeable future

WATCH LIST: The resource is not currently, actively endangered but may still face threats and should continue to be monitored

2000

1. **Ebony Club (SAVED)**
108-109 First Street NW
Roanoke, VA 24001

Background and History

Originally established as the Strand Theater where Oscar Micheaux, one of the most well known African American filmmakers of the silent film era and owner of the Micheaux

Film Corporation, produced several films in Roanoke. When Micheaux moved to New York City, the site continued to operate as a theater and African American dance club and became known as The Ebony Club. The club thrived until urban renewal projects in the 1960s and 70s signaled its demise. During its prime during the early 20th century, the site was the center of African American social and commercial life in the Roanoke area.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Urban renewal projects in close proximity to the building precipitated its deterioration; it was in danger of collapsing. After being nominated one of the Roanoke Valley's 10 most endangered sites, the site was saved by Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification around 2004. Certification under LEED led ownership of the building to be transferred to the Claude Moore Education Complex which in 2007 opened a culinary school and theater on the site. The building is also located within the Henry Street Historic District in Roanoke.

In addition to being saved from collapse, the building received the Green Building of America Award. This award is given to buildings that are considered unique and challenging in their design as well as representative of architectural styling that other architects should emulate. Overall, this site is a preservation success.

<http://www.education.edu/events/claudemooore.html>

- 2. The Old State Library and Supreme Court of Appeals (SAVED)**
1111 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Background and History

Constructed in 1938, the building was the first modern structure built to house the many rare collections and archives of the Virginia State Library. It is one of the few government buildings constructed in the modern style. The structure remained in use as a library and Court of Appeals until it was vacated in 1997-1998 when the archives and contents of the library were moved to a new location.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

After it was abandoned in 1997, funds for a planned rehabilitation of the property were vetoed in 1999. It was feared that this would spell disaster for the historically-significant building. Threat of deterioration prompted its nomination to the 2000 Most Endangered Sites List.

Fortunately, the building was renovated and renamed the Patrick Henry Building in 2005 and now houses the offices of the Governor, cabinet members, and secretaries, as well as the Planning Department and Budget office.

3. **Idlewild (STILL ENDANGERED)**

1501 Gateway Blvd.
Fredericksburg, VA 23401

Background and History

Constructed in 1859, the site was used by its owner, William Y. Downman, for livestock and the cultivation of corn on 222 acres. The two-story, brick, gothic revival style building is most well known for its important role during the Civil War. It served as a base for Confederate attacks on Union troops on May 4th 1863. During these attacks, it served as a Confederate headquarters.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The Idlewild mansion remained in family hands throughout its history until the last son passed away in the 1940s. The building remained in private hands until it was sold in the early 2000s. As of 2004, the site had been stricken with frequent vandalism problems. Vandals had ruined the interior of the building and had partially collapsed the front porch. Making matters worse, the building was set on fire by arsonists on April 14, 2003 and now sits in a state of severe deterioration.

Many preservationists from the Fredericksburg Regional Preservation Trust as well as many concerned citizens from the Fredericksburg area who realize the historic and architectural significance of the building and want to see it restored are voicing their opinions and pushing for the sites preservation.

http://fredericksburg.com/News/FLS/2004/042004/04172004/1331084/index_html?page=1

<http://fredericksburg.com/News/FLS/2013/042013/04282013/766572>

4. **James Blair School, Norfolk (SAVED)**

730 Spotswood Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23517

Background and History

The James Blair School opened in 1922 as one of the first Junior High Schools in Norfolk. It was named after James Blair, a prominent 17th-century Virginian who made inroads in both politics and religion.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The former school became the office headquarters of the Williamsburg James City County Schools in 2010. However, the building was still in desperate need of renovation.

When the issue of overcrowding came up, debate over the building was reignited. The school board debated whether to renovate the old school building or to construct a new building behind the old one. It seemed that if the board voted to build the new school, the old, deteriorating structure would most likely be torn down. The Norfolk Preservation Alliance worked to preserve the original school building, however.

<http://norfolkpreservationalliance.com/>

5. The Historic Village of Auburn, Fauquier County (SAVED)

Intersection of routes 670 and 602

Background and History

The historic village of Auburn has a rich history dating back to colonial times when the surrounding area was first surveyed by George Washington. The town itself was constructed in the early 18th century. It saw action during the Civil War being the site of an important skirmish between Union and Confederate troops where over 1600 soldiers died.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The site was nominated in 2000 due to a serious threat posed by the planned construction of a dam on a nearby waterway to create a reservoir. Creation of the dam would significantly alter the historic fabric of the town. As of now, it appears that the proposed dam was rejected.

<http://www.fauquercivilwar.com/history.html>

<http://fredericksburg.com/News/FLS/2001/102001/10312001/427298>

6. Mainland Farm, James City County (SAVED)

2881 Greensprings Road
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Background and History

Mainland Farm is the largest tract of land, 215 acres, left over from an original 3000-acre land grant as part of the Governors Charter of 1619. The site is the longest continuously-operated farm in the county and it stands as a testament to the early agricultural traditions prevalent during the 17th and 18th centuries in Virginia. The farm land is also significant for its role in the Civil War, which has made it an archaeological site.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The site was nominated due to a significant risk of non-agricultural development on the land. The site was zoned to allow for special use permits permitting various types of residential development on the site.

As recently as October of 2013, the James City County Board of Supervisors voted to prohibit any type of non-agricultural development on the site other than temporary construction or any construction related to the sites historic nature. Several members of the board, most notably chairman of the Roberts District, John J. McGlennon, pushed for the placement of a conservation easement on the site. The easement, which protects the entire remaining farm land as well as additional related historic land across the street from the farm, has since been put in place and a community center has been built on section of the property.

<http://wydaily.com/2013/10/09/mainland-farm-protected-from-non-agricultural-development/>

7. The Charles Hardy Grim Farm (SAVED)

3050 Saratoga Drive
Winchester, VA 22601

Background and History

Built in the 1854, the farm served as the home of the Prichard family. Its 343 acres were the site of two major Civil War battles, the first occurring on March 23, 1862, the second on July 24, 1864, in the Winchester area around Kernstown. The Kernstown Battlefield site is part of the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District. The farm changed hands another time before becoming the home of Charles Hardy Grim in the 1890s.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The farm was nominated due to the threat of encroaching development in the area. Upon the death of Mr. Grim in the late 1980s, the site was almost put up for auction, and several developers expressed serious interest in the property. Although 60 acres of the property were sold to other parties, as a result of efforts by the local community, the remaining acreage was saved and purchased by the Kernstown Battlefield Association (KBA) in 2000. Since then, a visitor's center has been constructed on the site and walking trails around the property have been built. The KBA is currently in the process of restoring the mansion, a process that will take many years.

<http://www.kernstownbattle.org/aboutthekba/thekbastory.html>

8. The Historic Central Business District and Surrounding Neighborhoods of Petersburg, VA (STILL ENDANGERED)

Background and History

After being destroyed by fire in 1815, Old Town Petersburg was reborn and became a thriving center for business and trade associated with the Appomattox River.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Although Old Town Petersburg is today divided into eight separate historic districts, many of the historically-significant buildings within them are threatened by encroaching urban blight, an increasingly common problem in cities throughout the state. While this negative encroachment continues, as does the threat of demolition by neglect or the use of blight ordinances to justify demolitions, Preservation Virginia is currently working with local elected officials and preservation-minded organizations to inventory Petersburg's historic fabric and better advocate for their protection.

<http://www.virginia.org/Listings/HistoricSites/OldTownePetersburg/>

<http://www.preservationpetersburg.org/>

9. The View from Ashby's Gap towards Paris, Fauquier County (SAVED)

Background and History

The view from Ashby's Gap looking towards Paris provides a breathtaking view of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the vast agricultural landscape and agrarian society that has existed in the Shenandoah Valley for centuries.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Ashby's Gap is located within Mosby's Heritage Area which includes the Appalachian Trail and Sky Meadows State Park. Its location in and around a heritage area and a state park, areas usually associated with pristine (and protected) landscapes, does not mean that it is free from threats like urban sprawl and traffic congestion, however. The site's location just 50 miles from Washington, D.C. has led to increased development and related traffic within the pristine viewshed of Ashby's Gap.

10. Wallace Mill Bridge, Augusta County (LOST)

Spanned Little Calpasture River on Virginia State Route 683, near Craigsville

Background and History

The Wallace Mill Bridge was constructed in 1914. It was the only example of a Bedstead Pratt Truss in Virginia. Its vertical end posts and unusual square shape set it apart from other steel bridges of its era.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Unfortunately, the bridge was torn down in 2002 and replaced with a concrete bridge. The bridge had been damaged by flooding from Hurricane Fran in 1996.

2002

11. **Byrd Park Pump House (SAVED)**

1700 Pump House Dr.
Richmond, VA 23220

Background and History

The Byrd Park Pump House, also referred to as the New Pump House, served as the city of Richmond's waterworks from 1883 to 1924. It drew water from the James River, the Kanawha canal, as well as its own small canal, and pumped it uphill to the Byrd Park Reservoir which was the city's main sources of fresh water at the time. The building is a wonderful example of gothic style architecture and is known for being the only building in the country that served the dual purpose of being a city municipal building and social venue.

The building was a popular gathering place for wealthy Richmonders in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Wilfred Cutshaw, designer of the building and Richmond city manager from 1874-1907, planned the building so that the equipment for the pumping station was located on the bottom floor, leaving space for a dance hall on the second.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

After closing in 1924 and having its pumping machinery sold for scrap before World War II, plans to raze the building were in place by the 1950s. Fortunately, the city sold the building to the First Presbyterian Church instead. Currently, the City of Richmond owns the building again and is looking to restore it. Restoration work by dedicated volunteers has been ongoing for the past decade. The next steps in the restoration process involve shoring up the base of the building that borders the canal, in order to prevent leaks. If the goal is turning the building into the headquarter of the James River Park System, air conditioning and heat will need to be added, as well as an elevator. The biggest issue remains funding all of the preservation work. Nathan Burrell, James River Park Superintendent, adds that although the city has set specific goals for restoration work, the process is making very slow progress and that what is needed is a more organized effort on the part of a preservation organization to get involved to help direct the ongoing restoration project.

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nR/travel/richmond/ByrdParkPumpHouse.html>

<http://rotj.wordpress.com/tag/pumphouse/>

12. The Canals of Virginia, Statewide (WATCH LIST)

<http://www.vacanals.org/about-the-vcns/>

13. DeJarnette Center (STILL ENDANGERED)

Rt. 250 Richmond Rd.
Staunton, VA 24401

Background and History

The DeJarnette Center in Staunton is an abandoned children's mental hospital constructed in 1932. It was run by Dr. Joseph DeJarnette, known for his belief in Eugenics (the process of sterilization of people who were considered feebleminded or inferior, an unfortunately popular practice throughout the world, most notable in Hitler's Germany, at this time).

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

When Eugenics practices stopped at the hospital it continued to operate as a legitimate mental institution; when a new facility was constructed in 1996, the DeJarnette Center was abandoned and has unfortunately become an eyesore for the town of Staunton. Mayor John Avoli wants to remain true to his city's long lasting legacy of support for preservation but, as owner of Staunton's Frontier Culture Museum, located within sight of the former hospital, he is under pressure to demolish the structure. Demolition permits were filed in 2003. According to Susan Pollard of the Virginia Department of General Services, they will have the final say in whether or not the DeJarnette Center will be demolished. She said that this will allow time for the site to be properly reviewed before demolition begins. DeJarnette Center is currently still standing and abandoned.

<http://www.readthehook.com/79628/onarchitecture-erasing-history-wrecking-ball-aiming-dejarnette>

<http://www.nbc29.com/story/9352563/behind-the-demolition-of-the-dejarnette-center>

14. Herbert House (SAVED)

East end of Marina Rd. on Hampton Creek
Hampton, VA 23669

Background and History

The Herbert House, constructed in the mid-18th century, is the oldest surviving structure in Hampton. It remained in the hands of the Herbert family, a family who held high positions in the U.S. Navy, until 1808.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The Herbert House sustained damages as a result of Hurricane Isabel in 2003. Before the storm, the house was already in a state of deterioration as a result of being abandoned for close to a decade. Later in 2003, part of the front façade fell in a windstorm. Since then, the house is still standing and appears to have been repaired and occupied.

http://articles.dailypress.com/2003-10-01/news/0310010053_1_historic-home-historic-places-public-safety

15. Jackson Ward National Historic Landmark District, Richmond (SAVED)

Background and History

Jackson Ward is one of Richmond's oldest neighborhoods, having been developed in 1769 when William Byrd III subdivided the land on which it now sits. In the mid-18th century, the neighborhood actually sat outside the boundaries of the city of Richmond. As the city grew toward the neighborhood, some of the most prominent African American families in Richmond began to settle there. By the early 19th century, the area became the center for African American business and culture in Richmond.

The neighborhood is known for its fine examples of historic architecture. When townhouses and row houses began to infiltrate the neighborhood in the mid-19th century, several popular architectural styles became prevalent. The Greek revival style became popular in the 1840s and 50s, characterized by front porches with round or square columns, English basements, gabled roofs, and stepped parapets. The latter half of the 19th century saw the rise of Italianate and Second Empire styles becoming popular. The Italianate style is characterized by sloped gabled roofs and heavily bracketed cornices while the Second Empire style consists of the same bracketed cornices, but with distinguishing Mansard roofs. Further demonstrating the historic significance of Jackson Ward is the presence of some of Richmond's most historic buildings and homes. For example, some of the city's oldest churches exist within Jackson Ward: Third Street Bethel African American Methodist Episcopal Church (1857) and Ebenezer Baptist Church (1858). Richmond's first public school building, the Booker T. Washington School (1871) is located in the district as well as the First Battalion Volunteers Armory (1895) which is the oldest armory in the state and possibly the only armory in the county built exclusively for African American troops.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

After suffering many years of neglect and decay, the neighborhood has seen great improvement over the last decade. In 1999, the district was awarded \$650,000 by the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Save Americas Treasures matching grant program to rehabilitate several of its most historically-significant buildings.

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/richmond/JacksonWardHD.html>

<http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl/detail.cfm?ResourceId=1704&ResourceType>

16. McDowell Battlefield Corridor, Highland County (SAVED)

Background and History

Highland County, VA remains one of the least populated counties east of the Mississippi River. It played a critical role in the Civil War in May 1862 when confederate General Stonewall Jackson tried to prevent Union troops from entering the Shenandoah Valley. He succeeded and the battle marked the beginning of his famous valley campaign.

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/mcdowell.html>

http://www.highlandcountyhistory.com/HHS/Battle_of_McDowell.html

17. New Point Comfort Lighthouse, Mathews County (SAVED)

Background and History

The lighthouse was part of a larger effort by the second Congress of the United States in 1801 to make the Chesapeake Bay safer for shipping. The 10th oldest lighthouse in the country and the third oldest on the Chesapeake Bay, New Point Comfort Lighthouse was the fourth of many lighthouses built up and down the coast of the Chesapeake Bay. The lighthouse was constructed in 1805 to aid ships entering the York River from the Chesapeake Bay. Although damaged in both the War of 1812 and the Civil War, it was repaired each time and continued to serve as an active lighthouse until 1962 when improved technology finally marked the end its active life.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Since its inception in the early 1800s, the lighthouse has faced both natural and manmade threats. Perhaps the most dangerous threat is constant erosion from the numerous storms that have battered the area over the years. The land on which the island originally was built consisted of nearly 250 acres. Today, the island has long since succumbed to the ocean and the power of erosion leaving only a small quarter-acre sliver of land on which the lighthouse stands. Vandalism has also proven to be a major dilemma for the lighthouse from the War of 1812 and the Civil War to oil robbers in the early 20th century who often stole from the lighthouse's oil supply.

On a positive note, restoration work has been ongoing for the past three decades and has successfully stabilized the building. Research continues on ways to shore up what remains of the land surrounding the lighthouse. Plans currently consist of two phases: to shore up the remaining land surrounding the lighthouse, which, when completed, is expected to protect the lighthouse from a 100-year storm surge. Phase one also consists of the construction of a new access pier and a 20-foot wide pedestrian walking trail around the lighthouse. Phase two is concerned more with the lighthouse itself. In addition to repairs to the sandstone structure, it consists of the installation of a security system and the formation of family-oriented educational programs on the history of the

lighthouse. An endowment fund will also be set up to provide funding for future repairs to the lighthouse.

<http://www.newpointcomfortlighthouse.org/>

http://www.newpointcomfortlighthouse.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=2&Itemid=22

18. Oak Hill, Fauquier County (SAVED)

3623 Grove Lane
Delaplane, VA 20144

Background and History

This site is known for being the childhood home of John Marshall, who became Chief Justice of the United States in 1801. The home was constructed in 1773 by Marshall's father, Thomas Marshall, and became a fine example of colonial vernacular architecture in Virginia. John Marshall took ownership of the property in 1785 and made several improvements including the addition of a separate classical revival house for his son and wife. After the last member of the Marshall family with ownership interest in the house passed away in the Civil War, the property changed hands several more times in the 19th century. It subsequently underwent several renovations and the property was further split up. The 20th century saw the further subdivision of the property and several more owners.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Luckily, the only time in the history of Oak Hill that the site was in any danger was the brief period during the Civil War, during which it was abandoned. A 70-acre portion of the property was purchased in 2006 by a family that two years later opened Oak Hill Winery. This transfer has effectively protected the estate from future neglect or development. In 2010, the Roeder family, owners of the winery, purchased the remaining acreage and Oak Hill mansion itself opening the home to the public in 2012.

<http://experienceoakhill.com/oak-hill-estate/>

19. Virginian Railway Station, Roanoke (SAVED)

1402 S. Jefferson St.
Roanoke, VA 24011

Background and History

Constructed in 1909, the Virginian depot provided passenger rail service throughout the greater Roanoke area. The Virginian Railway played an important role in the development of Roanoke and the surrounding area. After the termination of the Virginian Railway in 1956, the depot operated as a seed and feed store during the 1960s.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

In 2005, the building was transferred from the Norfolk Southern Corporation to the Roanoke Chapter of the National Railway Historical Society (NRHS). Currently, the NRHS, in partnership with the Roanoke Valley Preservation Foundation, is working to restore the building and operate it as both a museum and a retail store. It is the goal of both organizations involved in the restoration work that the building will serve to promote the Roanoke Valley as a National Railway Heritage District.

<http://www.roanokeva.gov/WebMgmt/ywbase61b.nsf/vwContentByKey/N27YMKWB182BTFKEN#The Site>

2005

20. Hayfield Manor, Caroline County (SAVED)

18173 Tidewater Trail
Fredericksburg, VA 22408

Background and History

Constructed in 1760, Hayfield Manor is situated along the Rappahannock River. It was built by Lawrence Battaile on land granted to his father, John. During the Civil War, it is believed that Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson stayed at the mansion. The mansion has several historically-significant architectural features including pit-sawn lumber framework which has survived over 250 years as well as a large, heavy door in the basement that enclosed a jail-like cell.

As of 2005, the 497-acre property and manor house had been unoccupied for nearly 30 years. The last owners moved out in 1974. The property was purchased in 1997 by an international mining company called Aggregate Industries with the goal of turning a majority of the land surrounding the manor house into a stone and gravel mine. The only step the company took to protect the house was to encircle it with a fence to prevent destructive vandalism (which had occurred in the past).

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Fortunately, the property was restored in 2006-07 by Aggregate Industries. Although the company had taken no major interest in preserving the property in the past, the company's vice president, Don Delano, organized the costly preservation project. Experts from the historic preservation department at the University of Mary Washington were brought in to help with the restoration. The rehabilitated manor house is now being used as a meeting facility for education and corporate functions and is also available for use by the local community as a special events venue.

21. Longdale Furnace Iron Company (SAVED)

6118 Longdale Furnace Road
Clifton Forge, VA 24422

Background and History

Iron production in the British colonies was wide spread following the passage of the British Iron Act in 1750 which allowed for the exporting of iron to Great Britain. The Ridge and Valley region of Virginia was a prominent area for iron production beginning in the 1830s and 40s. The history of the Longdale Iron Company began in 1827 when the owners of the Jordan and Irvine Iron Company bought a cold blast furnace and 8,800 acres in Alleghany and Botetourt Counties. The cold blast furnace, known as the Lucy Selina after the wives of the two owners, worked by pouring iron ore, limestone, and charcoal into the top of a 30-foot tall stack. The smelting process was caused by a cold blast of air from a water-powered bellows. In 1852, the iron works added a second, steam-powered hot blast furnace, known as the Australia, which was more powerful than the cold blast furnace. The two furnaces, specifically the more productive hot blast furnace, were bought by the Tredegar Iron Works and used to make iron to support the Confederate cause during the Civil War. After the war, the furnaces were abandoned and the Australia was torn down. In 1870, William Firmstone bought the remaining furnace, the Lucy Selina, and established the Longdale Iron Company in 1871. Business boomed in the 1870s and the company updated to coke furnaces, making it the leading producer of iron in Virginia. In addition, a successful company town was established complete with a small grade rail line which brought materials to the iron works and town. By the 1880s, several hundred workers lived and worked in the company town.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

According to the Historic District Nomination for the site, many historically-significant structures that were part of the Longdale furnace operation and surrounding company town, or at least remnants of them, remain on the site including the homes of the managers and the track bed for a small narrow gauge railroad that supplied the town and mine. Many other important structures within the district have succumbed to the elements.

In 1991, Washington and Lee University's Laboratory of Anthropology began excavating the site of the Longdale Iron Company to learn more about the successful company town that existed there. The results of archaeological work revealed the existence of four separate communities divided along class lines. Each community had a different-sized dwelling and had artifacts such as pottery of varying degrees of style and intricacy, further indicating the different classes of the workers that lived in the town.

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/Counties/Alleghany/0030338_Longdale_Furnace_Historic_District_1995_Final_Nomination.pdf

22. Dr. Robert Walter Johnson Home and Tennis Court (SAVED)

1422 Pierce Street
Lynchburg, VA 24501

Background and History

Dr. Robert Walter Johnson was a prominent African American physician living in Lynchburg during the early-to-mid 20th century. Johnson was able to overcome the severe limits placed on African Americans in the Jim Crow south and was able to become the first African American to be given the right to practice at Lynchburg General Hospital. Dr. Johnson also had another success to his name. In the 1950s, he developed the Junior Development Program of the National Tennis Association using personal funds. His home and attached tennis court were used to train many future tennis stars such as Arthur Ashe and Althea Gibson. In addition to a training facility for young African American athletes, Johnson used his home, constructed in 1911, as a place of respite for many famous African Americans who were barred from white hotels. Johnson is known to have hosted singers Duke Ellington and Lionel Hampton as well as baseball stars Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

At the time the nomination for the property was written, the property was in a severely deteriorated state and was threatened with demolition by neglect. The surrounding neighborhood had also deteriorated and mostly consisted of rental properties. Dr. Johnson's house had been vacant for 3-4 years and was boarded up by the owners. The tennis court was also in serious need of repairs having been overgrown with grass. Since the properties listing on the National Register in 2002, the Lynchburg Historical Foundation has been actively involved in protecting the property. One notable activist was a local appraiser and tennis fan named Dodd Harvey who considered partnering with Dr. Johnson's family members to purchase the property and work to restore it to its original condition. Harvey wanted the property to be used for its original purpose as a training facility for young tennis athletes.

Fortunately, efforts to save the property have prevailed. As of 2011, plans were in the works to restore the tennis court so that it can be used to train tennis players in the Lynchburg area. Plans were also being discussed to turn Johnson's home into a museum. As of 2012, two historic markers were placed on the property. One commemorates Johnson and the other recognizes the achievements of Frank Trigg, a prominent early 20th century educator in the area who was the resident of the house preceding Johnson.

http://www.aaheritageva.org/search/sites.php?site_id=566

<http://www.wset.com/Global/story.asp?S=14371861>

http://www.newsadvance.com/news/local/article_bb4ea160-9030-5bf5-868e-d79d1bfe4a48.html

http://www.timesdispatch.com/news/local/city-of-richmond/va-doctor-helped-launch-careers-of-black-tennis-pioneers/article_48adf6e7-fed1-57a3-8fde-f48051562675.html

23. Pocahontas Company Store (SAVED)

102 East Water Street
Pocahontas, VA 24635

Background and History

The store was constructed in 1884 by the South West Improvement Company which built many of the company-owned buildings in the former mining town. The early date of construction makes it the first company store in the region as well as one of the first in the entire country. Miners could purchase anything from furniture and appliances, to groceries and even the most popular fashion styles of the era. The store had a resident buyer located in New York City to process any special requests made by patrons. The building served not only as a place for miners to buy household goods but also as a very important social center for the community. The Pocahontas Company Store was unique in that it was one of the few company stores that didn't provide the only option to buy goods in the town. There were several other establishments in the surrounding area providing competition. Due to this competition, the Pocahontas store offered its goods at competitive prices as opposed to the typical monopolistic prices of other company stores at the time. Despite the existence of other options, the mining company at the Pocahontas site practiced a popular technique in company towns in order to entice workers to spend money at the company store. They issued a form of legal tender known as scrip and credit. Scrips were issued, upon request, to miners in between paychecks against wages earned and they could only be used at the company store. However, at the Pocahontas site, scrips were eventually accepted at other establishments as well. Scrips suffered a 10% loss in value when used at these other stores effectively reducing the amount of product miners were able to purchase.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Historic Pocahontas Inc., (HPI), acquired the deed to the property in 2004 and immediately began pressing for the building's preservation. Studies conducted by the Hill Studio and Bluefield State Research and Development Corporation determined that the building was in a serious state of disrepair with some structural failure and was in need of immediate structural stabilization if it was going to be saved. Hill Studio estimates that the cost to completely restore the building would be \$3-4 million. Unfortunately, efforts to save the building were crushed in December 2012 when a severe wind storm further destroyed the building causing it to be completely demolished. However, the three story tower which originally held vaults, one on each floor, has been fully restored and serves as a reminder of the store that once occupied the site.

24. Adams, Payne and Gleaves Livery Stable, Roanoke (LOST)

1600 South Jefferson Street
Roanoke, VA 24014

Background and History

The Adams, Payne and Gleaves Livery Stable was the only remaining building of the former Adam's, Payne and Gleaves Lumber Company founded in 1906. The long, two story brick building housed the company's horses which it used on a daily basis to conduct business. The Lumber Company was one of several lumber companies that developed in the city around the turn of the century to supply the railroads the other major business in Roanoke. Adam's, Payne and Gleaves remained in business until 1938 when it was sold to a Virginia Scrap Iron and Metal Co.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

At the time the nomination for the property was written, the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority was beginning the process of acquiring a large tract of land surrounding the site, which included the stable and the buildings associated with the scrap metal company, in order to conduct an environmental remediation plan for the site in preparation for its use by a different owner. A new owner was found for the property and the stable, along with several other buildings on the site, have succumbed to the expansion of the Carillion Hospital. The only resource of the original lumber company that still exists on the property is a small warehouse which is expected to be renovated. The former stable property is expected to be included in the Roanoke River and Railroad Historic District and listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register as well as the National Register in late 2013. Before being demolished several years ago, the Adams, Payne and Gleaves Livery Stable was fully documented and added to the archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

25. Worsham Street Bridge, Danville (LOST)

Background and History

The Worsham Street Bridge was constructed in 1928 by prominent early 20th century bridge architect Daniel Luten. It replaced an older iron and wood bridge built around the turn of the century. Luten also constructed the Main Street Bridge, located just up stream from the Worsham Street Bridge, making Danville the only city in the world to house two examples of Luten's work side-by-side. Due to the Main Street Bridge's ability to carry vehicle traffic as well as Danville's street cars, the Worsham Street Bridge provided an alternative route allowing for both cars and horse drawn carriages which were still in use by early 20th century farmers to transport goods. The bridge is significant for its history as one of the main thoroughfares across the Dan River for tobacco farmers to transport

their product to storage facilities across the river. It is also significant for its architecture which is a perfect representation of multi-span, open spandrel, reinforced-concrete construction technique that was popular for bridges in the early 20th century. The bridge is not only historically and architecturally significant but it also facilitated much of the economic development in Danville's tobacco/industrial district in the mid 20th century. As the highest bridge crossing the Dan River, the Worsham Street Bridge provided a scenic overlook of much of the city including some of its most significant structures such as the 1856 rail road trestle located just down stream as well as the numerous tobacco factories and textile mills located along the riverfront.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The Worsham Street Bridge began its unfortunate demise in 2004 when it was closed to traffic after suffering some damage. Despite significant local efforts to preserve the bridge as a pedestrian crossing, city officials failed to see the economic benefit of the bridge to the still up-and-coming area surrounding Danville's historic tobacco district. The bridge appears to have been the unfortunate victim of deferred maintenance and was demolished in 2009.

<http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=66041>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/21953562@N07/4737433042/in/photostream/>

26. White House of the Confederacy (SAVED)

1201 East Clay Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Background and History

Plans to relocate the structure due to high-rise development in the area began in 2005. The plans were quickly abandoned the following year, however. A joint subcommittee meeting to discuss the plans for the building's relocation concluded that the urban development surrounding the property was not enough of a threat to the site's historic viewshed to warrant relocation. In addition, the property's protection under National Historic Landmark Guidelines would cause the building to lose its designation as a National Historic Landmark. Cynthia McLeod, superintendent of Richmond National Battlefield Park and Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site states, "Because national significance is embodied in locations and settings as well as in the properties themselves, moving a property usually destroys the relationships between the property and its surroundings and usually destroys associations with historic events and persons."

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

One of the alternatives to relocation considered by the subcommittee was to reconfigure the downtown area around Clay Street where the building has stood since 1818. Edwin J. Slipek, professor of architectural history at VCU and teacher of architectural history at

the Maggie L. Walker Governor's School, envisioned a "world class historic corridor." He proposed a revitalization of the downtown area surrounding Clay Street connecting the former Confederate white house with other historic sites in the area.

Most recent developments include the announcement that the Museum of the Confederacy will merge with the Civil War Center at the Tredegar Iron Works.

<http://www.moc.org/about-us/joint-partnership>

<http://dls.virginia.gov/pubs/legisrec/2005/hjr747b.htm>

27. Virginia Tech/Catawba Hospital Farm (SAVED)

5075 Catawba Creek Road
Catawba, VA 24070

Background and History

The Catawba Hospital Farm was the former dairy farm that supplied the Catawba Sanitarium. The sanitarium was opened in 1909 by the state of Virginia as a treatment facility for tuberculosis patients. In 1982, the farm land was sold to Virginia Tech who continued operating the site as a farm, using it as an educational facility as part of its agricultural curriculum.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Due to state budget cuts in the years leading up to the writing of the nomination for the property, the farm was no longer being used for agricultural purposes by Virginia Tech and was falling into disrepair. Plans to develop a golf course on the site were shut down by local residents who wanted to preserve the rural feeling of the site and of the Catawba Valley as a whole. In 2008, Virginia Tech's College of Natural Resources took ownership of the farm property. Partnering with a local community group known as Catawba Land Care, the College of Natural Resources began an initiative to clean up the facility. The College of Natural Resources has since restored the farm and its buildings to serve the dual purpose of providing Virginia Tech with a sustainable technology showcase center as well as a place for local farmers to store and distribute their goods.

<http://www.catawba.dmhmrzas.virginia.gov/Catawba%20History.htm>

<http://www.mlsoc.vt.edu/show-all-lists/story-1622>

28. Windsor Castle and the Town of Smithfield (SAVED)

301 Jericho Road
Smithfield, VA 23430

Background and History

Arthur Smith IV, founder of the town of Smithfield, built Windsor Castle around 1750 and acquired the 186 acres of farmland surrounding the house from an original 1450-acre land grant to his relative, Arthur Smith the III, in 1637. The site includes the 7000 sq. ft. manor house and several original outbuildings dating from the mid-18th to mid-19th centuries. With the exception of two other families, six generations of the Smith family have owned the property.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

At the time the nomination for the property was written, the manor house was in a state of disrepair, having been vacant since 2001 when the last owner passed away. The property was threatened with development in 2004 when the land was purchased by a developer who wanted to construct 445 homes around the historic manor house. Although the developer eventually withdrew his plans for the development, the future of the site remained in jeopardy for several more years. In 2009, thanks to a multi-million dollar grant from former CEO of Smithfield Foods, Joseph W. Luter III, construction began on a 208-acre park encompassing the historic Windsor Castle manor house and surrounding acreage. The park was dedicated in 2010. The development of Windsor Castle Park is a good example of the importance of philanthropy to the success of preservation initiatives.

<http://www.windsorcastlepark.com/the-park-story.html>

<http://articles.dailypress.com/keyword/windsor-castle>

29. Shenandoah Flood Plain/Richards Farm, Front Royal (SAVED) South Fork of the Shenandoah River

Background and History

The area in question is a 121-acre plot of land situated on the flood plain of the south fork of the Shenandoah River. The area is very picturesque during all seasons with spectacular views of mountains in the distance. The area had been zoned residential/agricultural, which helped to preserve the viewshed, until it was rezoned by the Front Royal Town Council allowing for commercial development. The council's decision was influenced due to pressure from Walmart who wanted to build an 184,000 sq. ft. retail store on the site. An organization of concerned residents known as Save Our Gateway formed to help advocate for the area's preservation. Opponents of the proposed Walmart site say that commercial construction on the site would ruin the ecology of the pristine landscape as well as the aesthetic appeal of the viewshed. They also believe any commercial development would lengthen commute times due to increased traffic and cause significant noise pollution further disrupting the aesthetic appeal of the area.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

At the time the nomination for the property was written, Save Our Gateway had successfully put the proposed Walmart on hold due to its filing of a lawsuit against the

town council who they believed were wrong in approving the rezoning. A new town council sided with the organization in the legal battle over the site. Save Our Gateway won their long battle in 2009 when the case, which had made it to the Virginia Supreme Court, ruled the former council members were indeed wrong in approving the rezoning by not having a quorum. The zoning decision was reversed and the property was reverted back to residential/agricultural. Since winning the case, Save Our Gateway has achieved further success by creating a conservation easement on 109 of the 121 total acres of the site.

<http://www.sprawl-busters.com/search.php?readstory=3429>

30. Town of Forestville and Zirkle Mill (SAVED)

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2013/07/previous-endangered-sites-zirkle-mill.html>

2006

31. Falmouth Union Church (SAVED)

Carter Street, Falmouth, VA, between US Route 1 and Butler Road

Background and History

The original church was constructed in 1733 and was called the Falmouth Anglican Church. It served the Anglican faith until The Virginia Assembly passed a law in 1776 officially outlawing the Anglican faith, the official religion of England, in the new nation. The building became a Union church upon its reconstruction in 1820 after a fire in 1818. The NRHP nomination for the building, written in 2008, states that a Union church is one in which multiple denominations attend on a rotation basis. The Union Church in Falmouth was used by local Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist congregations. The church also has historic significance for serving as a hospital during the Civil War. A severe storm in 1950 ruined the church beyond repair and a majority of the building was torn down.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Since the 1950s, little has been done to preserve the remaining structure with the exception of the remaining narthex being enclosed with brick to help preserve the interior of the building. Weather is still a major threat, specifically to the roof and bell tower, which still houses a bell from 1867 (the original bell was damaged in the Civil War). In 2009, a nonprofit group known as the Trustees of the Union Church Historic Site was formed to advocate for the preservation of the remaining structure. As recently as 2012, the Trustees were able to fix the numerous holes in the roof. In preparation for these repairs, the bell, which was in significant danger of falling and causing additional damage, was removed and put on display in the Stafford County Administration Building. In March 2013, one of the original pews from the church was donated to the

Smithsonian Museum to be part of an exhibit at one of its newest museums the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC).

http://www.librarypoint.org/union_church_of_falmouth

<http://www.falmouthunionchurch.org/>

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/Counties/Stafford/089-0067-0037_Union_Church_Cemetery_2008_NRfinal.pdf

32. The James Monroe Birthplace, Westmoreland County (SAVED)

4460 James Monroe Highway
Colonial Beach, VA 22443

Background and History

In 1976, the James Monroe birthplace site was uncovered revealing the foundation of a farmhouse in which America's fifth president was born and raised. In 2001, Westmoreland County hired the landscape architectural firm Susan Nelson – William Byrd in Charlottesville to design a plan for the formation of the historic site. In 2005, the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, established in 1928 to teach the American public about the life and beliefs of James Monroe, partnered with Westmoreland County to develop an interpretive venue encompassing a reconstructed farmhouse, barn and outbuildings, as well as an educational visitor center. Since then, it appears as if the master plan for the development of the interpretive historical site is well underway. As recently as 2012, a walking trail allowing visitors to learn about James Monroe's life in 10 year increments was established.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Currently, there are several different land uses within the vicinity of the historic site, meaning that there are ongoing visual obstruction threats to the property due to development pressures. Only 10 acres of the 77-acre property have been given to the James Monroe Memorial Foundation to reconstruct the farmhouse and a visitor center. The remaining land remains under development from 85 high-density homes on 50-foot lots. To combat this threat, the master plan for the site calls for the establishment of conservation easements and land use restrictions on the surrounding properties.

<http://www.monroefoundation.org/monroe-birthplace.html>

<http://www.monroefoundation.org/aboutus.html>

33. Mt. Zion Historic Site, Loudoun County (SAVED)

40413 John S. Mosby Highway
Aldie, VA 20105

Background and History

The historic property is the site of the 1864 battle that resulted in an important Confederate victory. The land surrounding the 235-acre battlefield has remained in use as farmland since before the Civil War and therefore the battlefield's historic viewshed has been relatively undisturbed.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

In 2006, six parcels of the property were listed for sale posing a significant development threat. In 2003, the Mt. Zion Church Preservation Association purchased one of these parcels. In 2009, the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority (NVRPA) took ownership of the entire site and, as a result, the site is not currently under any immediate development threat. In fact, in the spring of 2013, local citizens were successfully able to stop the construction of two large water towers that would have significantly affected the historic viewshed of the site. Despite these preservation success stories, Mt. Zion's location near the intersection of two major roads puts it at a continued risk for development in the future.

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2011/12/revisiting-previous-most-endangered.html>

34. Schoolfield Division of Dan River Mills (LOST)

1076 West Main Street
Danville, VA 24541

Background and History

The Schoolfield Division of the Dan River Mills complex was originally constructed in 1903. Aside from being a major addition to the large textile mill complex that was Dan River Mills, a small factory town developed around this part of the mill complete with dormitories and single family residences. At its peak, before being incorporated into the City of Danville in 1951, the factory town housed 4,500 residents.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Although the entire Dan River Mills complex was sold and ceased operation in 2005, at the time the nomination for the property was written, many of the buildings associated with the Schoolfield Division were in good to excellent condition with many of their distinguishing architectural features still intact. Unfortunately, soon after the closing of the mills, the demolition process began at some of the site's most prominent features, including the Schoolfield division. Despite efforts by many preservationists to save the remaining Schoolfield buildings and possibly turn them into apartments or retail space- to create a vibrant downtown riverfront area- pieces of the entire mill, not just the

Schoolfield disivision, have continued to come down since 2006. The most recent demolitions occurred in the summer of 2013.

http://www.newsadvance.com/go_dan_river/news/danville/article_b3c5592e-eb48-11e2-ad2a-001a4bcf6878.html

<http://www.dailyonder.com/misty-eyes-mill-village>

35. John T. West School (LOST)

1425 Bolton Street
Norfolk, VA 23510

Background and History

The John T. West School was constructed in 1906. It was expanded in 1913 and became one of the city's first public African American high schools. It remained in use as a high school until 1916 when a new, private high school was developed. The John T. West School then became an elementary school and remained in use as such until its closing in 1980.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Since then, the building had been used for storage but had also fallen into disrepair. Several attempts to demolish the building were averted due to staunch community opposition, primarily by the nonprofit group Save Historic John T. West School, which operated an active grassroots campaign. Proposals to convert the building into apartments or condos were also discussed. Despite these efforts, the building was eventually torn down in August 2006 due to failure to propose successful alternative uses. Developers dropped any ideas of adaptive reuse due to the belief that condos or apartments would be impossible to market and that the blighted condition of the surrounding neighborhood would fail to attract residents to the community. City leaders in support of the building's demolition admitted that something should have been done to save it sooner. The fact that the building sat empty for over two decades caused it to severely deteriorate and become home to illegal activities. As a result, city leaders determined that it would be too expensive to renovate the building and that it was more economical to tear it down.

http://articles.dailypress.com/2006-08-09/news/0608090123_1_blacks-building-high-school

36. Granary at Belmead Plantation, Powhatan County (SAVED)

5001 Cartersville Rd.
Powhatan, VA 23139

Background and History

Belmead Plantation is one of the finest examples of gothic architecture in the country. It was constructed for Phillip S.T. George Cocke, a wealthy Virginia planter and President of the Virginia Agricultural Society. The mansion maintains much of its original grandeur along with much of its original 2,200 acres of land and two miles of waterfront along the James River. In 1841, the granary was constructed on the property.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The Belmead property was gifted to the nonprofit group Francis Emma Inc. in 1893 by the Drexel family of Philadelphia. Under this ownership, the granary was used as a school for African American children although it is now abandoned. As of 2006, the structure was in a state of severe disrepair with a leaking roof causing wooden elements of the interior to rot and a private organization was formed to help protect the structure. In 2011, with the support of alumni, friends and Preservation Virginia, Belmead was listed on National Trust's Most Endangered Historic Places to raise awareness and to promote solutions related to the preservation of this significant property. Recent work at the site inspired the following post to Preservation Virginia's blog/website.

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2013/04/what-is-happening-with-belmead-on-james.html>

37. Booker T. Washington National Monument (STILL ENDANGERED)

12130 Booker T. Washington Hwy
Hardy, VA 24101

Background and History

The Booker T. Washington National Monument is the birthplace site of Booker T. Washington, one of our nation's most active supporters of the Separate but Equal Movement and founder of the Tuskegee Institute. It was one of the first sites listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

As of 2006, there were plans to develop lands to the east and west of the 57-acre historic site due to the rezoning of agricultural land. Several groups were in opposition to the development plans. A local chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans pushed for the creation of a one-year moratorium on development around the site. Also, the opposition gained political support when Roanoke delegate Onzlee Ware championed legislation to stop further development of the land in the 2006 session of the Virginia General Assembly. The purchase of conservation easements and historic zoning overlay could help protect the historic viewshed of the monument. Some small development has already affected the viewshed.

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2013/04/previous-endangered-sites-booker-t.html>

38. Town of Fincastle, Botetourt County (WATCH LIST)

25 Bank St.
Fincastle, VA 24090

Background and History

The town of Fincastle, incorporated in 1772, is the oldest established community west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Fincastle served as the commercial and governmental center for the vast territory extending from Botetourt County westward to the Mississippi River. The area included the present states of Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. In its early years, the town mainly consisted of agricultural land and plantations with a bustling commercial center that developed as a result of the numerous travelers and settlers that passed through the area on their way west. As a result, it has great historic significance as one of the staging areas for the westward expansion of the United States. The town was not damaged by the Civil War, but it did receive significant damage due to a fire in 1870 which destroyed 2/3 of the town including much of its historic architecture. The town quickly rebounded in the 1880s when tourism spiked with visitors taking advantage of the ferro-magnesium springs in the area.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Over the past several decades, the town has worked to protect its rich architectural history. Many of the 18th and 19th-century buildings that exist within the town's historic district have been bought and resold with protective covenants. In recent years, however, due to lack of funding for Historic Fincastle Inc., many of the protective covenants have expired and have not been renewed, leaving many of the town's historic resources unprotected. In the 1990s, the town lost a fight to stop the proposed expansion of Route 220, one of the county's main thoroughfares. The town is increasingly becoming a suburb of Roanoke as many people commute the 30-mile distance to the metropolitan area. This has sparked many fears of residential development. The Botetourt County Planning Commission approved several large scale developments of 200 houses or more that would encircle the town's historic district, severely disrupting the view shed.

<http://hisfin.org/>

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2013/09/resurrecting-episcopal-church-in.html>

39. I-81 Corridor, Shenandoah Valley (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

The I-81 corridor is a major interstate highway that cuts through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. There were plans to widen the highway through the Valley creating between 8 and 12 lanes of traffic with the goal of providing better access for the numerous trucks that travel the road daily.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Opponents say that widening the highway by this much would significantly impact many Civil War battlefield parks that are located in the Valley as well as ruin the overall scenic beauty of the Valley region. Many of these battlefields, such as the New Market and Cedar Creek battlefields are already significantly impacted by the highway. Opponents also state that the problem may not be as urgent as VDOT claims. For example, the number of accidents, at 160 per 100 million miles, is less than half the state average for interstate accidents. Opponents also believe that the dangers caused by the significant amount of truck traffic on the interstate will not be solved by widening the road. Plans for upgrades to Norfolk Southern rail freight traffic from New Jersey to Texas will significantly decrease the amount of truck traffic on the highway at a much lower cost than widening the highway.

Many prominent preservation organizations including the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Civil War Preservation Trust, and numerous other grassroots preservation organizations throughout Virginia and the Valley have been advocating for cheaper, less intrusive alternatives to the I-81 improvement project. Since 2008, providing at least temporary relief from this threat, the project has been stalled due to lack of funding.

http://www.publicopiniononline.com/interstate81/ci_17132575

http://www.roadstothefuture.com/I81_Widening_VA.html

40. Rosegill Plantation (WATCH LIST)

1824 Urbanna Road
Middlesex County, VA 23175

Background and History

Rosegill was one of the first and largest tobacco plantations located along the Rappahannock River. The formerly 3,200-acre tobacco plantation, which is used to this day as an 850-acre operating farm, played a very important role in the establishment of the town of Urbanna which thrived on the tobacco industry started by the plantation. The plantation served as the home of two of Virginia's royal governors, Sir Henry Chicheley and Lord Francis Howard. During the governorship of these two leaders, it also served as the center of government for the entire colony of Virginia as well as a very important commercial center for the shipping industry. The house is best known for being the home of five generations of Wormeleys, a prominent early Virginia family.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

At the time the nomination for the property was written, plans to build a 700-unit development on neighboring land were in place. With the economic downturn beginning

the following year, the plans were put on hold. However, the developer still has plans for the property and will most likely renew the proposal in the future. If the development is successful, it will threaten the viewshed of the property. In addition, it is feared that any future development will cause the property to lose its National Register listing. There are numerous groups and individuals involved in advocating for the preservation of Rosegill, including the Rescue Rosegill Legal Defense, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The international law firm Hogan & Hartson, nominator of the site to the 2006 list, has contributed \$200,000 in legal defense for the preservation of Rosegill.

<http://www.rosegill.com/Overview/Overview.html#anchor427568>

2007

41. Greenfield, Botetourt County (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

Greenfield is the site of an 18th-century manor house of Colonel William Preston who served several different positions in the early Virginia government as well as Colonel of the Virginia State Militia for Montgomery County during the Revolutionary War. The manor house burned to the ground in 1959.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The site currently sits on the property of a Botetourt County industrial park. It appears from the National Register nomination that the surrounding development does not hinder the historic significance of the site. Although the manor house has been gone for years, there are several surviving 18th-century outbuildings including a kitchen and a slave dwelling. Although the site does not seem to be in any immediate danger, it does not appear that the site is formally safeguarded by any preservation organizations.

According to Mike Pulice of DHR, a committee of citizens was formed in 2005-06 to discuss preservation plans for the site but the committee was not successful and was eventually dissolved. Mr. Pulice also stated that in 2009 the site received \$50,000 from the county to make much needed structural improvements to the building. Mr. Pulice believes that interest in the site is still lacking and the industrial park has failed to attract a significant number of tenants, further limiting the awareness of the site.

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/Counties/Botetourt/011-0026_Greenfield_2010_NRHP_FINAL.pdf

42. Northern Piedmont Dominion Virginia Power Line Project (SAVED)

The proposed plan would have allowed a 200-foot wide, 68-mile path to be cut through Virginia's northern piedmont region. This path would have cut through many historic districts and Civil War battlefield sites. Proponents of the project said it would meet the ever-increasing demand for power in the constantly-developing Northern Virginia region as well as lessen the need for coal fired power plants which contribute to air pollution. Plans for this project were defeated in 2012 due to a lack of funding.

<http://www.pecva.org/index.php/maps-and-resources/publications/piedmont-view/166-fall-2012-piedmont-view/731-coal-by-wire-transmission-line-defeated>

43. Old Fredericksburg Historic District (SAVED)

Background and History

The successful preservation of historic downtown Fredericksburg has proven to be an economic boom for the area. The vibrant atmosphere has significantly boosted property values in The Old and Historic Fredericksburg District. At the time the endangered sites nomination was written, it was a concern that the very success of the area had helped contribute to a different type of threat.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The problem arose with the town's response to increased property values. Instead of investing money in the continued preservation of their historic downtown, property owners were taking advantage of the economic success and developing vacant land. The town had also become increasingly lax with regard to the enforcement of historic district ordinances, with satellite dishes and neon signs becoming more prevalent within the district. At present, The Old and Historic Fredericksburg District continues to thrive with effective planning and educational resources like the Historic District Handbook (link below).

<http://www.fredericksburgva.gov/index.aspx?NID=201>

<http://www.fredericksburgva.gov/DocumentCenter/View/175>

44. Grandma Moses (Mt. Airy) and Yount/Gochenour Houses, Augusta County (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

These two sites were previously owned by the Shenandoah Valley Rural Heritage Foundation who, at the time, was in an agreement with Augusta County to research and restore the buildings. When the group wanted to raise several hundred thousand dollars

for the restoration of the sites, it lost support of the County and had to withdraw its agreement.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

At the time of the nomination, the two homes were owned by Augusta County. The threat to the homes came from a member of the county Board of Supervisors who proposed to demolish the homes due to the large tax payer burden of maintaining the buildings. The two houses are zoned industrial and commercial and are currently surrounded by other development including a small office park. Although the industrial development does not significantly affect the site, its location near the site and the site's current zoning cause concern for the sites future preservation.

There are several public and private preservation groups interested in the preservation of the sites. For example, the Shenandoah Valley Rural Heritage Foundation raised \$70,000 for needed repairs to the buildings. In addition, Virginia Senator Emmitt Hanger received a grant from the Virginia Assembly for \$10,000 which was to be matched by cash donations. Mount Airy was added to the National Register of Historic Places in August 2012. A highway marker was installed in June 2014. Efforts are ongoing to find parties interested in adaptively reusing these properties.

<http://www.newsleader.com/story/news/local/2014/08/19/grandma-moses-house-use-creative-owner/14317381/>

http://www.nps.gov/nr/feature/weekly_features/2012/Mt_Airy.pdf

45. S.T. Francis De Sales Building, Powhatan (WATCH LIST)

1 Emma Drive
Powhatan, VA 23139

Background and History

The S.T. Francis de Sales school was constructed in 1899 by Katherine Drexel, a prominent figure at the time for working to bolster the educational opportunities for minorities. This particular school was developed as a boarding school for African American children of high school age and was known for its focus on educating future teachers and community leaders. Over its 70 year lifespan, the school saw over 20,000 students and 10,000 graduates.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Since its closing in 1970, the building remained vacant and had fallen into a state of severe disrepair. As of the date of the nomination, the building is owned by a small order of nuns with very little room in their budget to make the much-needed repairs to the building. The structural integrity of the building is threatened; without sufficient funding, it is in danger of being lost. There are organizations working to promote the preservation

of the building, most notably, a group known as Katherine's Foundation that is working with corporate, community and foundation leaders to advocate for the building's preservation. (See the 2006 listing for Belmead Plantation (number 36, above) for more information about the overall site and the efforts of FrancisEmma Inc., a non-profit organization formed to preserve the property, which is leased from the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament).

http://www.timesdispatch.com/entertainment-life/preserving-the-history-of-a-life-changing-place-before-it/article_a20156ec-3bb8-51c0-b50e-a5fc26e76774.html

<http://www.katharinesfoundation.org/>

46. Downtown Norfolk Historic District (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

The Downtown Norfolk Historic district includes many buildings that were constructed around the turn of the 20th century. The district has many significant buildings that played, and continue to play, a major role in the city's historic rail, banking, and maritime industries.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Development is the biggest threat to the historic district. Several historically-significant buildings have already been demolished to make way for new, high-rise construction. Several more buildings are threatened with demolition due to the attitude the city has taken in recent years in working to preserve its historic resources. Highlighting this is the fact that the city does not have a requirement to purchase a demolition permit.

Concerned citizens, in partnership with the Norfolk Preservation Alliance (NPA), have been successful in saving many historic buildings in the district over the past several decades. Where demolition can't be averted and new construction has taken the place of historic structures, the NPA, in partnership with local citizens, has been successful in limiting the impact of many of these projects. For example, efforts to make the MacArthur Center mall, constructed in the 1990s, a more open, street-friendly complex were successful.

47. City of Danville: Long Mill (LOST) and Danville General Hospital (LOST)

Long Mill was one of the many located at the Dan River Mills company. When the company shut its doors in the early 2000s, many of its buildings were listed for sale. When no buyers were lined up, the city threatened to begin razing many of the structures on the site, including those that were part of Long Mill. Several of the buildings have already been razed. Plans to save the remaining structures have been proposed, but unfortunately, most of them have been overruled by the city. Some concerned citizens and organizations continue to press for the preservation of the buildings, arguing that if

they could be restored and brought up to current building and fire codes, they could be important economic successes for the city. The renovated buildings would provide space for apartments, shops, and even local history museums which would in turn increase job growth and spur heritage tourism.

Danville General Hospital was constructed in 1903, the first of its kind in the area. It replaced a house infirmary that had been in operation by the Ladies Benevolent Society of Danville since 1886. It remained a hospital until the 1920s when the building was converted to apartments. After being abandoned for many years, the former hospital was privately owned. The owner had taken some steps to renovate the building, believing it could be used for low income housing apartments. Advocates for the building's preservation received stiff opposition from the city of Danville which seemed to block all efforts to rehabilitate the structure. The city issued a Notice of Unsafe Structure to the property owner granting only limited, supervised access to the building. The notice also limited the owner's ability to enter the building to draw up plans for its rehabilitation, a requirement of the city. Unfortunately, due to the limited funds of its owner, the building became severely deteriorated and the city of Danville was forced to demolish it.

<http://www.wsls.com/story/20834542/news@wsls.com>

http://m.newsadvance.com/news/state/fire-destroys-danville-s-long-mill/article_e77231eb-39f2-5d42-95e8-c81eceac17d1.html?mode=jqm

<http://www.wsls.com/story/20832822/danvilles-long-mill-dye-house-imploded>

**48. Cedar Creek Battlefield & Belle Grove Plantation, Frederick County
(SAVED)**

8437 Valley Pike
Middletown, VA 22645

Background and History

The Cedar Creek Battlefield is the site of the October, 1864 battle of Cedar Creek which was an important Union victory. It is also the site of Belle Grove Plantation, a restored mid-19th-century plantation. The site holds significance for being an important part of the original settlement of the Shenandoah Valley. Settlers built a fort on the property which they defended from local Native Americans.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Despite the fact that these two historic sites remain much as they had in the 19th century, they are under significant threats. On the property adjacent to Belle Grove Plantation, there is a 58-acre quarry, owned by Carmeuse Lime and Stone, which significantly disrupts the historic viewshed of the plantation and battlefield park. The quarry is proposed to increase in size. Due to recent rezoning of the surrounding land, five new

quarry holes are planned. This will cause more disruption to the historic viewshed with the addition of numerous dump trucks driving by.

As recently as September 2011, the Carmeuse Lime and Stone announced that they would be donating 28.6 acres of historically-significant land to the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation (CCBF). The 28.6 donated acres are part of what is locally known as the “Northern Reserve.” This parcel of land is part of a 500-acre tract that is the site of an ongoing archaeological excavation by the James Madison University Archaeology Program, which has found numerous artifacts from the battle.

<http://www.cedarcreekbattlefield.org/quarry.html>

<http://ccbf.us/>

49. Fort Monroe, Hampton (SAVED)

41 Bernard Rd.
Fort Monroe, VA 23651

Background and History

Fort Monroe encompasses a 570-acre peninsula where Hampton Harbor meets the Chesapeake Bay. It was originally named Old Point Comfort by early Virginia settlers. Before becoming a military fort, it served as the first landing site of African slaves in the colonies. As a recent West Point graduate, Robert E. Lee helped establish the fort as a major military establishment. It has remained in military hands for nearly 200 years. After WWII, it served as an important army command post and was headed by a four star general.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The site is no longer controlled by the army as of 2011. Leading up to the transition, many potential uses for the site were considered. Unfortunately, one of the most popular proposals was to convert the property to residential use and to construct 2000 homes on the site. Instead, many local citizens joined together to promote the creation of a national park on the site. One of the most important groups, known as Citizens for a Fort Monroe National Park, was organized in 2006 to promote the economic benefits of tourism with the creation of a national park. Ultimately, plans for the creation of a national park on the site prevailed and Fort Monroe became the nation’s newest national park by a presidential proclamation signed by President Obama in 2011.

Although the site is now protected as a National Park, the status of this site as a preservation success story remains to be seen. As recently as December 2013, Governor Bob McDonnell approved a controversial development plan for the site. The plan permits the Fort Monroe Authority to sell off 313 acres for residential development. Although proponents of the development stress that any new development will be done with consideration of the historic significance of the site, some Fort Monroe activists and

concerned citizens of surrounding Poquoson County have doubts. One such concerned citizen, Steve Cornelliussen states, "It intensifies the prospect that we will forget that this is a national treasure and not a development plum for one city and some developers."

<http://www.nps.gov/fomr/index.htm>

<http://www.wvec.com/news/Fort-Monroe-master-plan-faces-controversy-235785611.html>

50. City of Roanoke Park Buildings (Buena Vista Mansion, Villa Heights Mansion, Mountain View, Washington Park) (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

The buildings include the Buena Vista Mansion, Villa Heights Mansion (also known as the Compton Bateman House and listed on the 2013 endangered sites list), Mountain View and Washington Park. All of the buildings are historically and architecturally significant. Constructed in 1849, Buena Vista mansion was the first site to be architecturally surveyed in Roanoke.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Once incorporated into the city park system, many of these buildings were not put to sufficient uses and were rarely used, speeding up the process of deterioration. Buena Vista Mansion and Villa Heights are used for occasional social events and a police station, respectively. Other buildings have been unoccupied and unused for several decades.

Due to the significant deterioration of these buildings it is feared that the City will consider them as "money pits." When the nomination for these sites was written, the Parks and Recreation Department included the razing of these buildings in its master plan and was taking steps to carry out that part of the plan. The buildings are located in areas of the city that are already somewhat depressed, likely limiting their adaptive re-use potential. Despite this negative outlook, one organization, the Old Southwest Neighborhood Association, worked to save the Mountain View site. The organization sponsored a funding bill for the site.

Since then, some of the park buildings have been saved and some have deteriorated further. Buena Vista has overcome challenges affecting its sale and has been sold and is now in private hands and is being rehabilitated. Villa Heights has deteriorated further as the result of a fire in 2011. The interior of the building remains open to the elements and, according to Mike Pulice of DHR, is expected to be demolished within the year. The efforts to save Mountain View have been successful. The building has received a new tile roof and has recently been repainted. Mr. Pulice believes that the building is no longer in danger of being demolished. The Washington Park House remains in very poor

condition and has recently been supported with lumber to keep it from collapsing. It is expected to be demolished soon as well.

2008

51. Jolly Pond Dam (WATCH LIST)

Jolly Pond Road
James City County, VA

Background and History

The dam was originally constructed in 1782 by slave labor. The site of the dam is near the site of a later free black community. Operation of a grist mill at the site began in 1782 and continued until 1900. The site remains much as it did at the time of its construction and is under no threat from development of any kind. No homes have been built in the vicinity in over 200 years.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

However, the dam is not without its threats. In 2006, a heavy rain storm severely damaged the downstream side of the dam forcing the closure of Jolly Pond Road which crosses the dam. The fact that the road is a major artery, providing one of the few access roads to rural parts of the county, it has severely disadvantaged many rural residents. Most notably the road closure has significantly increased emergency response times. According to a resolution passed by the James City County Board of Supervisors in February, 2007, the Jolly Pond Dam is in desperate need of modern upgrades that meet modern standards for dam construction. William Kane, who nominated the property, said that the proposed upgrades include removing all vegetation and widening the dam by 20 feet. Although damaged, the dam continues to function properly and Kane, along with concerned members of the Jolly Pond Road Association, believe that preserving the dam and the pristine scenery surrounding it is very important due to the sites historic significance to local and broader African American history. In 2007, the county Board of Supervisors started investigations into the dam reconstruction project. The Board also required that temporary repairs be made to the downstream portion that was damaged in 2006 so that Jolly Pond Road can at least temporarily be reopened. The requiring of modern upgrades to the Jolly Pond Dam will likely ruin the historic significance of the dam.

<http://www.jccegov.com/pdf/AdoptedResolutions2007/022707BOS/JollyPondRepairs.pdf>

52. Elliston, Montgomery County (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

In 2006, Norfolk Southern Railroad announced its plans to construct an Intermodal Freight Depot in the Southwest Virginia area around Roanoke as part of the larger Heartland Corridor Initiative. The goal of this project would be to improve the movement of freight by train from the ports at Norfolk to areas in the Midwest. After considering several different sites, the railroad eventually settled in 2007 on a site at the small unincorporated community of Elliston, located between Roanoke and Blacksburg. After originally supporting the plan, Montgomery County filed a lawsuit against the railroad claiming that the proposed site in Elliston would be counterproductive to its goal of establishing non-polluting industry in the county. The County's goal was to block state funding which was to account for 70% of the costs of the project. Without state funding, the project cannot go forward. Supporters state that the site would remove trucks from I-81 and create jobs and increased tax revenue across the southwestern part of the state. Portions of the planned building site have already been legally purchased by the railroad which started to clear land. Several buildings have already been demolished as of 2010.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Since then, the court battle has ended. The court approved the project and gave the state permission to cover 70% of the costs. Norfolk Southern has even purchased a majority of the land needed to build the \$35 million facility. However, no construction activity has occurred on the site. A spokesperson for Norfolk Southern states that they are having a hard time finding companies to use the facility.

<http://www.roanoke.com/news/nrv/1921295-12/norfolk-southern-buys-land-near-elliston-for-freight.html>

<http://www.ble-t.org/pr/news/headline.asp?id=29048>

http://www.roanoke.com/business/news/house-rolled-out-of-intermodal-yard-s-way/article_75b16bf1-601d-5a1b-8576-b09d33880cd9.html

53. Lee Shopping Center, Arlington (LOST)

2207 N. Pershing Drive
Arlington, VA, 22201

Background and History

The Lee Shopping Center was constructed in 1941 to serve the neighboring Garden Apartments and Lyon Park neighborhood which included single family and duplex homes. One of the other major establishments that provided much of the customer base for the shopping center was the Fort Myer military base.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Along with the changing nature of the increasingly-urbanized area surrounding Arlington and Washington D.C., the Fort Myer military base closed its doors in 2000. The move effectively cut off one of the main sources of customers that had been keeping the shopping center successful. At the time the nomination for the site was written, the shopping center was still in use by only a few tenants, including a significantly run-down grocery store. Many of the other store fronts in the complex were suffering from deferred maintenance and were significantly deteriorated. Despite efforts by the local community as well as several prominent preservation organizations, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a developer recently won the right to demolish the complex and construct apartment buildings with one block of retail space. Demolition of the historic shopping center began in late 2010 in preparation for the construction of the apartments. The center's stone façade is being saved and will be reincorporated into the new construction.

<http://www.arlnow.com/2010/11/11/lee-center-demolition-to-begin-soon/>

54. Mill Mountain, Roanoke (SAVED)

Mill Mountain Parkway
Roanoke, VA 24014

Background and History

Mill Mountain Park consists of 639 acres situated atop the 1,800 foot Mill Mountain, one of the few mountains in the country that exists within the boundaries of a metropolitan city. The park is zoned as recreational space and contains a six-acre zoo, walking trails, and several scenic overlooks offering pristine views of the entire Roanoke Valley. The park is most well known for an illuminated star that was installed by city merchants in the 1940s. The land for the park was donated to the city in the 1940s by prominent Roanoke banker and philanthropist J.B. Fishburn. Mill Mountain attained its significance long before the establishment of the park. In the 1740s, a mill known as Mark Evans' Mill was located at the foot of the mountain, thus giving it its name.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

When the nomination for the park was written, Mill Mountain was under a significant threat of development. Valley Forward, a newly-formed young professional men and women's organization wanted to construct Rockledge Center, complete with a restaurant/coffee shop and community meeting rooms. After hearing significant complaints by the local community that the size of the planned development would require the removal of many large trees and give an overall commercial feeling to the site, Valley Forward dropped its plans for a parking garage it had also planned to build on the site.

Despite the scaled-back plan, several organizations, including the Roanoke Valley Preservation Foundation and the Mill Mountain Conservancy, fought for the protection of the site. In addition, the Western Virginia Land Trust pushed for a conservation

easement to be placed on the park. According to George Kegley of the Roanoke Valley Preservation Foundation, Roanoke City Council approved a conservation easement for the park in the fall of 2010. While the easement does not apply to the recreational facilities at the top of the mountain, allowing for minor changes and improvements to be made to the facilities, it does protect 500 acres of forest land surrounding the site.

55. Outlying Landing Field (OLF), Surry, Sussex and South Hampton Counties (SAVED)

Background and History

The U.S. Navy's proposal to construct an Outlying Landing Field (OLF) in the counties of Surry, Sussex or South Hampton in southeastern Virginia would be severely detrimental to the numerous historic properties and many acres of pristine natural landscapes located therein. In total, the OLF site would encompass 3,000 acres for its base and landing strip, and an additional 28,000 acres would be acquired by the Navy as a buffer zone. Agricultural activities in the area would be limited to crops that do not attract wildlife (due to the threat that animals pose to the landing strip). At the time the nomination for the area was written, Governor Tim Kaine was in support of the OLF being built in the one of three proposed sites (one in each of the three counties).

Surry County is perhaps the most threatened by the OLF. In addition to its vast natural landscape, Surry County is also one of the most historically-significant counties, beginning in the early 1600s with the settlement of Jamestown directly across the James River. In fact, since the settlers of Jamestown considered their town a microcosm of London, they named the area encompassing its southern boundaries Surry after the shire of Surry, located south of London. Surry County is also historically significant in African American and Native American history being the home of the Chawapo, Quioughcohanock, and Nantapoyac tribes. Surry County also had a large population of slaves, the first of which arrived in 1619 from the nearby port of Hampton Roads.

Likewise, the rural county of South Hampton, the majority of which is agricultural land, is threatened by the OLF. In fact, the county has a large number of Century Farms, farms that have been in use by the same family for 100 years or more. South Hampton also has numerous tree species that are native to Virginia.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

There are several historically significant sites within each of these counties that are threatened by the proposed OLF:

- A. Cedar Ridge, Surry County**
4861 Laurel Drive
Disputanta, VA

Originally constructed in the first half of the 18th century, Cedar Ridge was the home of the prominent Avery family. The site originally encompassed 1,500 acres but now exists on only three. Upon its construction, Cedar Ridge and three other buildings on the property were part of a small village. The main house is the only remaining structure and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is in good condition, having been relatively unchanged since its construction over 200 years ago.

Aside from being listed on the National Register, nothing has been done to advocate for the building's preservation; the owner fears that if the proposed OLF goes through, it will destroy this property.

B. Old Mill House, Surry County

The former mill sits on the banks of a 330-acre pond in Surry County. The pond is said to be the largest and deepest in the county. The mill was last in operation during the Civil War when it was known as Johnson's Mill. During that time, it served farmers from miles around as both a place for business and an important social center. The Navy has threatened to take the mill property should its plans for the OLF eventually be realized.

C. Cedar Grove, Surry County

This pre-Civil-War-era home was constructed in 1850. Although the house has undergone several modern additions since then that are not consistent with the original architecture of the building, about half of the building has retained its mid-19th-century architecture and thus its historic significance. The land surrounding the site contains numerous cedar trees, which gave the property its name; a watermelon farm originally encompassed the land surrounding the house. Like the other sites in Surry, Cedar Grove falls within the site planned for the OLF; this historic house would most likely be confiscated by the Navy should its plans be realized.

Several organizations opposing the OLF were in operation as of 2008. The Surry County Board of Supervisors had hired a lawyer specializing in threats such as the OLF. There are also several citizen-organized groups in opposition to the OLF. Although these groups have been in existence since 2008 and remain actively opposed to the OLF today, as of 2011, proposals for the OLF were suspended at all the possible sites in Virginia, as well as two sites in North Carolina, until at least 2014.

<http://www.wavy.com/dpp/military/Navy-stops-studies-on-OLF-sites-in-Va-NC>

<http://www.surrycountyva.gov/news/index/view/id/20>

<http://www.tidewaternews.com/2013/11/19/navy-cancels-olf-study/email/>

56. Archaeological Sites located within Tree Hill Farm, Richmond (WATCH LIST)

Route 5, Henrico County, VA

Background and History

The Tree Hill Farm site has a rich history dating back to 1609 when Francis West travelled up the James River and established a fort on the land. It is known that part of the 530-acre property is the former site of a Powhatan Indian village and is said to contain numerous artifacts possibly including Indian burial grounds. The property is also known to contain at least 26 other archaeological sites that have not been surveyed at the time the nomination for the property was written. For much of its history, the property was a plantation which served as the home of many prominent Virginia planters. Along with the many Native American artifacts said to be in the vicinity, there is also the strong possibility of numerous slaves buried on the land. During the Civil War, the plantation was the site of the surrender of the city of Richmond to Union forces. On April 3rd, 1865, Mayor Joseph Mayo presented the surrender documents under a tree on the property, known as the surrender tree, which still stands today.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

When the nomination for the property was written, there were plans in place to develop the land. It had already been rezoned from agricultural to mixed use development. The developer, Gray Land and Development, plans to construct 2,770 residential homes and 1.16 million square feet of commercial space. Although Gray Land plans to donate 7.5 acres encompassing the former Powhatan Village to Virginia Native Americans, if the remaining land is developed as planned, important elements of Virginia's history will be destroyed forever. An extensive archaeological survey of the land is recommended before any ground is broken on the construction project.

http://www.treehillva.com/downloads/The_Tree_Hill_Overview.pdf

<http://www.richmondmagazine.com/articles/goodbye-varina-hello-suburbia-03-31-2010.html>

57. Arcola School, Loudon County (STILL ENDANGERED)

Background and History

As part Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, Arcola School was the fifth Public Works Administration (PWA) project to be constructed for Loudoun County. It served as the first multi-room public school for the county's southernmost section. President Roosevelt dedicated the building; a plaque commemorating the event is located inside the front vestibule. The school was originally opened in the fall of 1939 and remained an active grade school until 1972. It became Loudoun County's first community center in 1977

and housed county sponsored daycare/preschool facilities as well as a senior activity center until its closure in early 2006. The building currently remains vacant.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

There are several organizations in the area that have offered their support. The Arcola Community Center Advisory Board was the catalyst for the Friends of the Arcola School organization. Arcola School was listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 2013. Continued work at the local level to re-use Arcola School formed the basis for the nomination that resulted in the Historic Schools in Virginia 2014 Most Endangered Listing.

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/feature/places/pdfs/13000363.pdf>

2009

58. Selma Plantation Mansion, Loudoun County (STILL ENDANGERED)

Background and History

Selma Plantation was originally constructed in the early 1800s by Armistead Thomason Mason, a prominent Virginia state senator and a relative of one of our nation's most important founding fathers, George Mason. The mansion remained in the Mason family until it was sold in 1896 to Elijah B. White, son of a well-known confederate soldier and Loudoun County businessman, after being mostly destroyed by fire in the early 1890s. Under new ownership, the mansion was reconstructed to its current Colonial Revival style around 1902. Since its reconstruction, the mansion has changed hands several times until it was sold to a businessman from Holland in 1999.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Although the land on which the mansion sits, and 50 acres of land surrounding it, is protected from development, Lori Kimball, president of the Loudoun County Preservation Society and nominator of the property, says that nothing has been done to preserve or improve the property since it was sold in 1999. As a result of its vacancy, a leaky roof and vandals have ruined the interior of the building. It is believed that the interior of the building still contains valuable furniture and art work. Ms. Kimball also said that Loudoun County has been undergoing a lot of growth in recent years and that there is development all around the Selma property. Most notably, there was a 300-unit development approved in 2002 and under construction when the nomination was written. This development severely disrupts the historic view shed of the mansion, being visible from the front of the building.

The Selma Plantation should be saved due to its significance to both local and national history and, most importantly, because it can still be used if restored. For several years,

the mansion was rented as a special events venue for the community hosting many weddings. Currently, there are no active groups who are working to preserve the building although there are rumors that a Save Selma or Friends of Selma type of nonprofit organization may be formed.

http://www.timesdispatch.com/news/preservationists-aim-to-save-loudoun-s-selma-mansion/article_f19fb199-0ecc-52a4-9753-8d45e1be5d4e.html

<http://www.leesburgva.org/index.aspx?page=21&recordid=3754>

59. Colonial Heights Baptist Church (LOST)

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The property of Colonial Heights Baptist Church was purchased by the town in 2005. Although the congregation was allowed to rent the property, and did so for three more years, the town had other plans for the site. When the church moved to a different building in 2008, the city approved the demolition of the church in preparation for commercial construction. However, due to mass public outrage over the decision, the city decided to form two committees, one to discuss plans to demolish and reuse the property and the other discussing how the current building could be put to a new use. In the end, both committees voted that the best way to proceed would be to reuse the current building as a new city courthouse. Despite the committee's decision, in 2010, the city demolished the building and plans to construct a new courthouse on the vacant property.

<http://progress-index.com/news/colonial-heights-council-oks-deal-to-demolish-former-church-1.1102329>

<http://progress-index.com/news/demolition-begins-at-former-baptist-church-1.1115751>

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2011/03/colonial-heights-baptist-church.html>

60. The Obici House (SAVED)

4700 Sleep Hole Road

Suffolk, VA 23435

Background and History

The Obici house was the original home of Amedeo Obici, founder of the Planters Peanuts Company. Obici was also a prominent member of the community, establishing one of Suffolk's first hospitals, which still exists to this day.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

After Obici and his wife passed away, the home was sold to the City of Portsmouth who constructed the Sleepy Hole Golf Course around the property. The house sits at the end of the 18th hole and, at the time the nomination for the property was written, was in a state of severe disrepair. The house was in danger of being torn down to construct a club house/restaurant for the golf course unless a proper buyer could be found. James Rountree was just such a buyer and now operates the property as a special events venue. Not only is the home fully restored, but Rountree has also been able to restore some of the most historically-significant architectural features and interior furnishings, returning the home its original grandeur. The Obici house is a good example of a successful adaptive re-use project.

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2013/04/mr-peanut-shines-in-suffolk.html>

<http://www.suffolknewsherald.com/2011/06/01/the-obici-house-reinvented/>

<http://blog.preservationnation.org/2010/02/03/obici-house-the-home-of-mr-peanut-spiced/#.U3ukCvldWSo>

61. Wolftrap, Isle of White County (LOST)

1311 Emmanuel Church Road
Smithfield, VA 23430

Constructed in the second decade of the 19th century, Wolftrap Farm is historically significant for its many original and unique architectural features representative of the Federal period. The house no longer stands.

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/Counties/IsleofWight/046-0070_Wolftrap_Farm_1974_Final_Nomination.pdf

62. Wilderness Battlefield, Orange County (SAVED)

35347 Constitution Highway
Locust Grove, Virginia 22508

Background and History

The Wilderness Battlefield, site of the bloody 1864 battle marking the first meeting of generals Lee and Grant on the battlefield and major turning point in the Civil War, was threatened by the proposed construction of a Walmart in its close proximity. Fortunately, after a long struggle, Walmart opened the doors of its new facility elsewhere in 2013, four miles from its original planned location. The decision saved the battlefield from the inevitable traffic congestion, noise pollution, and destruction of the historic viewshed that the retail store inevitably would have caused. Celebrations were held at the stores grand opening.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

As a result of the controversial proposal to build a Walmart near the Wilderness battlefield, the Wilderness Battlefield Coalition began a program to study the Wilderness Battlefield Gateway Region in 2011. The study focused on ways in which Orange County can balance the conservation of its numerous historic resources while continuing to develop proactive development plans that are crucial to the county's future. President of the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield organization, Zann Nelson, said of the study, "This study was born out of our longstanding vision that Orange County's combination of scenic beauty, historic connections and strong sense of identity combine to make a one-of-a-kind community." Nelson goes on to say, "These unique attributes have informed our past and, if embraced, can continue to shape our future in profound ways." The study has demonstrated that the proper mix of preservation and mixed-use development can create economically vibrant communities. The Wilderness Battlefield Coalition is currently planning such mixed use developments for the area surrounding the battlefield.

<http://www.wtop.com/41/3384882/Miles-from-Va-battlefield-Wal-Mart-store-opens>

<http://www.civilwar.org/aboutus/news/news-releases/2012-news/gateway-study-unveiled.html>

<http://www.fowb.org/>

<http://www.preservationnation.org/take-action/advocacy-center/action-alerts/wal-mart-threatens-wilderness.html>

<http://www.civilwar.org/aboutus/news/news-releases/2011-news/walmart-abandons-wilderness-plans.html>

63. McIntire Park, Charlottesville (LOST)

Background and History

Paul Goodloe McIntire, a prominent Charlottesville philanthropist, donated the land for the park in 1926. Since parks are usually built in major cities that have minimal green space, the location of a park in the small, rural town of Charlottesville seemed rather unusual. Charlottesville only consisted of 10,000 residents in the mid 1920s and was surrounded by rural land. McIntire, clearly envisioning a time in the future when Charlottesville would be a more populated, urban center, donated the land for the park to be used solely for recreational purposes "in perpetuity."

Given this designation, recent proposals to construct several roads through the park have come under harsh public criticism. The first phase of development involves plans to create a car and pedestrian parkway connecting Melbourne Road with Route 250. The connection will allow for bike traffic on the shoulders as well as a 10-foot-wide pedestrian path paralleling the road. Although the project hints at a non-congested road allowing for bikes and pedestrians, its construction will ruin part of the historic park.

Aside from the McIntire Road extension project, the city of Charlottesville and VDOT are considering a bypass of route 250 which will significantly disrupt another very historic area of the 86-acre park. In 1932, plans for a public municipal golf course were put in place as a way to increase use of the park. The nine-hole course was seen as an alternative to private golf clubs which only allowed certain individuals to participate. The golf course at McIntire Park had low fees allowing people of more limited means to participate. It also allowed people of different religions, ethnic backgrounds, and even race to play on the course. These ideas were not only the exact opposite of private golf clubs, but also very revolutionary for the time in the Jim Crow South.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Despite the historic significance of the golf course and the park as a whole to the town of Charlottesville, as well as the statement of the park's founder that the park should be used strictly as a park in perpetuity, construction has begun on all of these road projects. The extension of McIntire Road began in 2011 and is scheduled to be completed in the Spring of 2013. The route 250 bypass, begun in 2012, is also currently underway.

<http://www.250interchange.org/>

http://www.vdot.virginia.gov/projects/culpeper/mcintire_road_ext..asp

http://cvillemorrow.typepad.com/charlottesville_tomorrow_/2012/05/interchange-lawsuit-resolved.html

64. Konnarock Girls School (SAVED)

6402 Konnarock Road
Troutdale, VA 24378

Background and History

The Konnarock Girls School, known as the Konnarock Training School, was established in 1924 as part of an initiative by the Lutheran Church in America (LCA). It was the goal of the initiative to establish educational opportunities for girls living in the Appalachian region of Virginia and North Carolina. During the early 20th century, the mountainous regions of these two states had very few schools; those that existed were only in session for six months of the year and only went to the seventh grade. The site for the training school, which was a boarding school, was chosen in Konnarock because of its central location in the Appalachian region which provided easy access from the surrounding states. For the next 24 years, the school provided education for girls, and eventually boys, as well as a health center for the surrounding community. Aside from being a school and a health center, the building was the site of many community events throughout the year including bible schools and musical concerts.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The Konnarock School closed in 1959 when the LCA decided that its mission had been accomplished due to the increasing availability of public schools in the region. After its closing, the building spent some time as a forest service training facility and then was sold in 1997 to the Evangelical Lutheran Coalition for Mission in Appalachia (ELCMA). Since its new ownership, steps are being taken to restore the building into the Konnarock Retreat House. The retreat will be used by the ELCMA as a center to promote the spiritual, intellectual and social well being of the community as well as a heritage museum working to preserve the overall history of the Appalachian region.

<http://konnarockretreathouse.org/history.shtml>

http://www.tricity.com/news/article_1d708eb6-4e37-576e-a9d5-2b40c19bc909.html?mode=jqm

65. 1908 Marion School House, Smythe County (SAVED)

203 North Church Street
Marion, VA 24354

Background and History

The Marion School House served as Smythe County's first high school upon its construction in 1908. It later served as a grammar school and then the county library during the 1960s. More recently, it served as the offices of the county school board and until 2008 served as the Smythe County Museum.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

In 2008, the county board of supervisors asked the museum to relocate because of plans to demolish the building and construct a parking lot to serve the new court house expansion. Since then, after remaining vacant for several years, members of the community led a strong effort to save the building. The local community in Marion has had a lot of success in saving other historically-significant structures in the area. Local property owners have contributed over \$10 million in private funds.

The community's efforts paid off in the end. In 2012, the former school house was saved from demolition and renamed the Wayne C. Henderson School of Appalachian Music and Arts. Wayne C. Henderson was a prominent musician and guitar maker known to have been a major influence on rock legend Eric Clapton. The building was saved using Department of Housing and Community Development funds totaling over \$1 million. Classes in the new school are scheduled to begin in the fall of 2013. As recently as the summer of 2013, revised plans for the building were introduced. Although it will remain the home of the music school, if the new plan goes through, the building will take on more of a mixed-use concept, with space available for many different community activities.

http://www.tricities.com/news/article_cac625d5-b432-535b-a176-752423dd7ee0.html

66. Historic (Tobacco) Barns of Pittsylvania County (WATCH LIST)

Since the listing of historic barns in Pittsylvania County, Preservation Virginia has been involved in multiple, related projects to raise awareness of this resource, restore and stabilize barns, and promote tourism and the creation of a tobacco heritage trail throughout Southside Virginia. Work is ongoing to stabilize as many barns as possible in a three county area (Pittsylvania, Halifax, and Caswell (NC). See the links below for more and recent information.

<http://preservationvirginia.org/programs/tobacco-barns-protection-project>

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2013/06/some-very-old-tobacco-barns.html>

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2014/06/old-barns-get-face-lifts.html>

2010

67. Old Albemarle County Jail, Charlottesville (WATCH LIST)

409 East High Street
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Background and History

The current structure was built in 1870 as the new county jail using stone from the previous jail. The jail was the site of the last public hanging in Virginia and remained in use until 1974.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Although the jail itself has remained unchanged since its construction, there has been ongoing development around the property as a result of the expanding county court complex. A parking garage was built directly behind the jail which has ruined the viewshed. Also, landscaping in the front of the building has altered the once ground level entrance. An attached jailors house is also suffering from deterioration due to poor drainage. Continued development and altering of the landscape surrounding the jail are hindering the ability to properly access the property. This poses a significant threat to its future. In 2011, plans were introduced to convert the former jail into a museum looking at the history of crime and punishment. Funds are currently being raised for the renovation project though the building's status is unchanged.

<http://oldjail.org/>

68. Taylor Hotel, Winchester (SAVED)

Loudon Street, Winchester, VA

Background and History

The original hotel was constructed in 1830. Reconstructed after a fire in 1845, the building remained in use as a hotel until 1905. During the Civil War, the hotel was used as a headquarters for Confederate officers including General Stonewall Jackson. From 1917 to 1993, the ground floor of the structure was occupied by a chain store and the upper floors housed a theater which began operating on the site in 1923 following an expansion.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

In 2007, as a result of being vacant since 2002, the roof of the theater collapsed causing the ground floor to be crushed. Since then the building has continued to suffer from demolition by neglect with only temporary efforts made by the building's owner to stabilize certain pieces of the crumbling structure. In April 2010, the City of Winchester determined the building to be blighted and unfit for inhabitation. They informed the owner that unless the property was repaired, it would be taken by the city. Although the façade remained intact, due to its overall blighted condition, the building was in violation of many building codes. At the time the nomination for the property was written, the owner was trying to find a buyer who would work to restore and reuse the building before it was taken by the city.

In spring 2013, the Taylor Hotel began the final stages of a complete restoration, including a new roof and the reconstruction of its original front porch (which was removed when the building was occupied by a general store in the 1900s). When the restoration is completed, it will be used as commercial retail space featuring a pub, luxury apartments, and an outdoor entertainment venue.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/house-divided/post/three-story-porch-restored-on-historic-virginia-hotel/2013/08/30/d88b98be-11bc-11e3-85b6-d27422650fd5_blog.html

<http://www.winchesterva.gov/economic-development/taylor-hotel>

<http://valleypreservationist.com/2013/11/09/taylor-hotel-restoration-downtown-winchester/>

69. Warm Springs Bath Houses (WATCH LIST)

Warm Springs, VA

Coordinates: 38/03/13 North; 79/46/51 West

Background and History

These bath houses were used by both men and women and were constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries. The men's bath house, the older of the two, is supposed to be the oldest bath house in the country. They structures sit over natural warm springs for which the town of Warm Springs has been known for centuries. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson are said to have bathed in the 98 degree water.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The buildings, currently owned by The Homestead resort, are suffering from deferred maintenance. With rotting wood, holes in the roof, and peeling paint the structures are in desperate need of repairs if they are going to be saved. At the time the nomination was written, The Homestead is already considering replacing the buildings with modern structures or altering the existing buildings to such an extent that all of their historic character and significance would be lost. There are also 19th century cottages on a hill overlooking the baths as well as bath keepers cottage of the same era that are all in desperate need of repair.

The local community, who considers the baths a major part of their local culture and history as well as very important to the areas heritage tourism, has been pushing The Homestead to save the buildings. Now under the new ownership of Omni Hotels, it is hoped that the Homestead, and manager David Jurcak, will work to restore the bath houses instead of continue the efforts of the previous owner to destroy them. The nonprofit preservation organization Friends of the Warm Springs Pools, after meeting with Jurcak, believes that he is committed to preserving the pools. The group plans to continue talks with the hotel's new management to ensure that the pools are preserved. Nominator Janice McWilliams says that the bath houses are the perfect candidates for historic tax credits.

<http://friendsofthepools.org/>

<http://tclf.org/landslides/jefferson-pools-suffering-from-neglect>

70. Warwick Town, Newport News (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

Warwick Town was established in 1680 by the Virginia House of Burgesses as part of their process of establishing port towns throughout the colony. The town was located on land that was once part of a 1620 plantation owned by Samuel Mathews. By 1691, the town consisted of 50 acres and included several houses, a court house and a jail. The court house represented the first in Warwick County. By 1748, a ferry landing was established and by the late 18th century a tavern was added. Although the town was dissolved in 1810 due to the construction of a new court house and its land eventually converted to farmland, the area remains rich in the history of colonial Virginia.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

In 1917, a minimum security prison called City Farm Correctional Facility was constructed near the site of the former town and remains in use today. At the time the nomination for the property was written, the site was threatened with the planned construction of high-rise apartment buildings, a 25,000 square foot restaurant and a parking garage. Although there is no visible evidence of the town remaining, archaeological evidence is known to exist and a more thorough archaeological study is recommended in order to determine the actual boundaries of the former town.

71. Historic Family Cemeteries (Chattin Cemetery, Pittsylvania County) (WATCH LIST)

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The c. 1851 Chattin Cemetery is one of many family cemeteries throughout Virginia and the country that are in danger or being destroyed as a result of development. The Chattin Cemetery is threatened by planned expansion of the development in which it sits. The current owners of the land resurveyed the ½-acre cemetery and divided it into three separate lots, two of which are now related to the subdivision and are subject to development. Another access road to the neighborhood has already been built on one of the lots. Although it is unclear whether or not any graves were disturbed upon the building of the road, it is feared that unmarked graves may have been covered up.

The fact that the Chattin Cemetery is not the only family cemetery in the state of Virginia under threat is very concerning. Often, family cemeteries are our only link to past relatives and once the graves are gone, those who are buried there vanish as well. In addition, important patterns in social and economic history can be learned from the study of early cemeteries by examining grave stones. When these sites are lost, important pieces of our country's history are lost as well.

72. The Carver School, Alexandria (SAVED) 224 North Fayette Street Alexandria, VA 22314

Background and History

The Carver School was constructed in 1944 by the city of Alexandria and was operated by the city school system as a segregated African American nursery school. The school was mainly used by the children of military families. The school is said to be named after George Washington Carver, one of the most prominent African American of the time, and is the last remaining building from the segregation era in Alexandria. In 1950, the school was sold and leased to the William Thomas American Legion Post. Named after the first African American soldier to die in WWI, it was the only American Legion post in the city to accept African American veterans from WWII. Aside from serving as the meeting place for African American veterans, the American Legion post served as an important community center in the segregated section of Alexandria known as the Parker-

Gray district. Before the school was constructed in 1944, several other historically-significant buildings once occupied the site. A powder house called the Fireside Sentinel, which was used to store explosives, was destroyed in the Civil War, and the Lloyd House constructed in 1791.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The current owner of the building holds a demolition permit and plans to tear down the building to construct condominium units. Although the permit was strongly opposed by many members of the Board of Architectural Review, it was upheld in a narrow vote and further supported by the City Council. The permit has been appealed which forbids the owner from proceeding with demolition while the case is being heard. However, even if the permit is withdrawn, the owner can resubmit proposals as soon as one year later. Unfortunately, several other important sites to the local African American community have already been lost modern urban development.

Both the interior and exterior of the building are in good condition and supporters of the preservation of the building see it being used once again as an important community center, or even as an African American history museum telling the history of Alexandria during the segregation era. As of August 2013, the building was sold to a developer who plans to restore the former school and open up a dentist's office. This recent development is the exact opposite of plans only a few months before which allowed for the razing of the building. Restoration work has already begun and is scheduled to be completed in 2014.

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2013/04/tired-looking-previous-endangered-sites.html>

<http://oldtownalexandria.patch.com/groups/around-town/p/cromley-sells-historic-carver-nursery-school-building>

<http://theotheralexandria.com/2013/01/28/urgent-call-to-save-carver-nursey-school-william-thomas-post-129/>

http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/carver-school-could-be-razed-in-one-month/2013/01/29/05d8c5a0-695f-11e2-ada3-d86a4806d5ee_story.html

<http://patch.com/virginia/oldtownalexandria/cromley-sells-historic-carver-nursery-school-building>

73. Cornland School (SAVED) Benefit Road, Chesapeake, VA

Background and History

The Cornland School is a rare example of an African American school house built before the establishment of Rosenwald Schools in the South. The current building, constructed in 1902, replaced a one-room wooden school house built in the early 1880s. Although the county school board appears to have appointed teachers to the school, no other public funding was allocated for it. The building remained in use as a school until 1952 when Norfolk County Public Schools consolidated several African American schools in the area while closing several others, including Cornland. The fact that the Cornland School was built by members of the local African American community with little to no public financial support demonstrates the strong desire of African Americans just coming out of slavery to receive an education. Records show that even adults attended the school in order to learn to read and write.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

After its closing in 1952, the building was used periodically by a local church but has remained vacant for a majority of the years since. Due to its vacancy for many years, the building is in a severe state of disrepair due to neglect and is in desperate need of repair. Fortunately, in 2011, a group of concerned citizens formed the Cornland Foundation with the goal of restoring and preserving the school as well as promoting the educational history and legacy of the dedicated African Americans who were able to provide a successful education for themselves in a society that was unsupportive of their efforts.

<http://cornlandschoolfoundation.com/about.php>

<http://www.thenewjournalandguide.com/community/item/3820-cornland-school-foundation-board-holds-first-%E2%80%9Calumni%E2%80%9D-reunion>

74. The Gavis Residence, Winchester (STILL ENDANGERED)

Background and History

The Gavis residence has been a prominent feature in Winchester for over 130 years. It is the last remaining example of the second empire style of architecture that was popular in the mid 19th century.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Although severely damaged by fire in 1984, the house remains occupied. City officials believe that the structure is unsafe for the people living in it as well as those living nearby. The house is owned by Mr. Gavis who has refused to do anything to repair the house for over 30 years despite numerous maintenance violations. As recently as July of 2013, debates over what to do with the house have continued. City officials say that the home could be demolished by the end of the year if no immediate action is taken to repair the building.

<http://www.tv3winchester.com/home/headlines/Demolition-of-Historic-Winchester-Home-214855131.html>

<http://www.phwi.org/blog/?p=1196>

2011

75. Rich Neck Farm, Surry County (LOST)

Background and History

Rich Neck Farm and plantation was originally part of a land grant in 1636. Part of the 500-acre tract was given to the Ruffin family who owned the property until 1865. The Ruffins were a prominent Virginia family from the colonial period through the Civil War. The present house was constructed in 1802 and retains much of its original character and is a perfect example of early-19th-century architecture. There are also two original granaries on the property that are said to predate the house.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

After continuing to deteriorate, the building burnt in August 2012.

<https://www.facebook.com/preservationvirginia/posts/10151147189780067>

76. Sherwood Forest (Sherwood Farm), Stafford County (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

Sherwood Forest was constructed in 1810 and owned by George Washington's mother, Mary Ball Washington, until 1778. The property is perhaps most known for being a stronghold for Union troops during the Civil War who used the property as a hospital, lookout post, and a launching area for manned balloons used to spy on the confederate troops stationed across the Rappahannock River.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

As of 2011, the property was vacant and owned by an absentee landlord. It was in a state of severe disrepair and was overgrown. The previous owner was given permission to subdivide the land into 30 or more building lots. The new owners are seeking approval for even higher density construction. The area surrounding the house, located only five miles from Fredericksburg, is a prime location for commercial and residential development. Currently, the main house has been stabilized and, although the development company interested in developing the property has not begun construction yet, it is still considering its options for development of a majority of the property.

<http://fredericksburg.com/News/FLS/2011/052011/05232011/1306177944fls>

<http://sites.udel.edu/chadblog/2013/09/23/sherwood-forest-fredericksburg-va-spring-2013/>

<http://npsfrsp.wordpress.com/2010/06/11/history-in-the-balance-sherwood-forest-and-its-crumbling-slave-cabin/>

<http://news.fredericksburg.com/newsdesk/2014/06/01/plan-to-save-sherwood-forest/>

77. City of Norfolk At Risk Public Schools (WATCH LIST)

Norfolk, VA

See entry numbers 4, 36, and 106.

<http://hamptonroads.com/2014/03/group-wants-two-norfolk-school-buildings-renovated>

<http://hamptonroads.com/2014/03/emails-sb-ballard-construct-norfolk-schools>

78. Historic Structures on Virginia's College and University Campuses (SAVED)

See entry number 87.

2012

79. Boone's Mill Depot, Franklin County (SAVED)

Boones Mill, VA

Background and History

The Boone's Mill Railroad Depot was constructed in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. Records date as far back as 1907. For much of its history, the depot served as the primary shipping center for agricultural goods produced in the rural area surrounding Boone's Mill. It is suspected that the site was last used in the 1970s.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The building is currently owned by Norfolk Southern and is in danger of being demolished. Robin Chapman, a spokesperson for Norfolk Southern said that the building's close proximity to the railroad tracks and significantly deteriorated condition could pose a safety issue and potentially major liability for the railroad if it is not demolished or moved.

Norfolk Southern has offered to donate the building to the town of Boone's Mill as long as it is moved from its current location. There has been a grassroots preservation organization formed to help preserve the building. Started by concerned Boone's Mill

resident Lois Slotnick, the group is currently working to raise money to relocate and restore the building. Relocation and restoration costs are expected to exceed \$100,000 and the group has raised \$21,357 to date, mostly in the form of small, private donations, according to an article published in the Roanoke Times on October 22, 2012. Norfolk Southern has agreed to postpone any demolition plans until further notice, buying the small group time to raise more funds. Currently, the plan is to relocate the building directly across the tracks from its current location and restore it to a visitor's center or local history museum.

<http://technews.tmcnet.com/news/2012/10/22/6668672.htm>

<http://www.townofboonesmill.org/save-the-boones-mill-depot/>

http://www.roanoke.com/news/local/franklin_county/boones-mill-gains-boost-to-save-old-train-depot/article_746c14ea-a946-11e3-98e8-001a4bcf6878.html

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Restoring-the-Boones-Mill-NW-Railroad-Station/585187311533454?sk=timeline>

80. Libby Hill Overlook, Richmond (STILL ENDANGERED)

2801 E. Franklin St.
Richmond, VA

Background and History

The Libby Hill Overlook is an extremely important historic site to the city of Richmond and to the state as a whole. It is the site where, in 1737, the city's founder, William Byrd II, decided to name the city Richmond after the view's striking similarity to the town of Richmond-Upon-Thames in England. In fact, the two cities were named sister cities in 1991.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

In 2012, there were plans to develop a large condominium complex within the viewshed of the site. Construction of any kind would ruin the historic significance of the site by disrupting "the view that named Richmond," as it is known. A more recent project proposal continues to threaten the view.

<http://www.examiner.com/article/libby-hill-park-the-view-that-named-richmond-virginia>

http://www.timesdispatch.com/news/richmond-city-council-slated-to-take-up-libby-hill-condos/article_9d330917-d118-51ee-8840-628b98c75d20.html

81. Meadow Farm, Caroline County (SAVED)

13111 Dawn Blvd.
Doswell, VA 23047

Background and History

Meadow Farm has a rich history dating back to the early 1700s when it was part of the 10,000-acre North Wales Plantation. By the 1800s, it was settled by a family that would remain on the property for over 100 years. Although the homestead was looted during the Civil War, in the post-war years and well into the 20th century, the farm, under the new ownership of the Chenery family, quickly became one of the most well-known thoroughbred horse farms. The farm produced champion horses such as Riva Ridge, winner of the 1972 Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes, and one of the most popular race horses of the time, Secretariat.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Much of the property was subdivided in 1978 and the homestead would change hands several times for the next several decades. In 2003, the property was purchased by the State Fair of Virginia and was the site of the event until bankruptcy proceedings were started in 2011-12. Fortunately, the total liquidation of the property was avoided and it is now the site of Meadow Event Park which is still the site of the Virginia State Fair.

<http://meadoweventpark.com/>

<http://barnalliance.org/2012/07/09/secretariats-virginia-roots-the-meadow-farm-auctioned-updated/>

<http://www.henricohistoricalsociety.org/brookland.meadowfarm.html>

82. New Market Road Corridor, Henrico County (SAVED)

Background and History

The New Market Road Corridor is a rural route stretching from Williamsburg to Richmond. Before the arrival of English settlers to Virginia in the early 1600s, New Market Road was an Indian trail. When colonists arrived, they called it River Road since it parallels the James River. With Richmond's rise in prominence as a major market town in the 1700s, the road became known as New Market Road. The section of the road that runs through eastern Henrico County is a historically-rich area containing over 30 sites significant in Virginia, as well as national, history. The sites include the first successful colonial tobacco crop which was grown in 1611 by John Rolfe as well as the Battle of New Market Heights in 1864 which was known for the actions of African American troops. Out of the 16 Medals of Honor given to African American troops during the war, 14 were presented at New Market Heights. Due to its historic significance, the road was designated a Virginia Byway in 1976. In addition, eastern Henrico County has not seen the same level of urban development that areas such as Short Pump, in the western part of the county, have seen. Much of the New Market Road

corridor is lined with fields and forests, remaining relatively unchanged throughout its 400 years of existence.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Although the eastern half of Henrico County has remained largely undeveloped, the area's sprawling open spaces and dense, undisturbed forest land make it a prime location for new development. Plans are already in the works to widen New Market Road from its current two lanes to a divided highway of four lanes. Opponents of the project say that widening the road will only allow for the faster growth of negative impacts such as urban sprawl, traffic, crime, higher taxes, decreased air quality and a decrease in tourism, which contributes millions of dollars to Virginia's economy.

Thanks to the concerted efforts of concerned individuals as well as many grass roots preservation organizations such as the Varina Beautification Committee, The Historic Richmond Foundation and Nicole Anderson Ellis of the Route 5 Corridor Coalition, all of the planned development has been blocked or at least put on hold.

<http://newmarketcorridor.org/>

<http://www.change.org/petitions/save-america-s-second-oldest-roadway>

http://www.richmond.com/city-life/why-richmond-why/article_62e4430c-3a41-11e2-b207-0019bb30f31a.html?mode=jqm

<http://psgrichmond.org/content/route-5-corridor>

83. Ashland Theatre (SAVED)

205 England Street
Ashland, VA 23005

Background and History

The Ashland Theatre was constructed in the mid 1940s and remained in continuous operation as a movie theatre showing popular movies until the late 1990s. The building fell into disrepair until it was purchased by A.D. Whitaker in the early 2000s. Upon its purchase by Mr. Whitaker, the building received some much needed repairs and was even reopened briefly, being used as a site for public school performances as well as the home of an independent film series that ran for two seasons.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Due to its inconsistent use since its closing in the late 1990s, and its complete vacancy in the two years leading up to the writing of the 2012 nomination, the historically and architecturally-significant building has again fallen into disrepair. Though the ceiling of the marquee was falling onto the sidewalk, it is the hope of many in the town of Ashland

to turn the theatre into a multi-purpose performing arts center which would aid the town in its goal of revitalizing its historic downtown, an effort that has enjoyed much success of late. However, the combined cost of bringing the building up to current occupancy codes by performing significant exterior and interior repairs, as well as restoring the building to be a performing arts center, is expected to cost over one million dollars.

Tom Wulf, president of the Ashland Main Street Association and nominator of the site, was trying to organize a fundraising initiative to save the theatre. He was meeting with significant business and political leaders of the town, drumming up support for the site. Mr. Wulf was successful in his efforts to gain support by getting many of the town's leaders on board with the fundraising effort. Since the writing of the nomination, some funds have been raised to make minor repairs to the building but a buyer for the property has still not been lined up.

As recently as October 2013, the theater's owner, A.D. Whitaker, donated the theater to the town. Ashland sees the building being converted into a multi-purpose facility that could be used for movies, plays, comedy shows and the like, according to town manager Charles Hartgrove. Hartgrove also mentioned that while the building is in need of some repairs, such as the removal of lead paint and asbestos, both of which exist in minimal amounts in the building, not much money will need to be spent and that the restoration work will not be extremely difficult.

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2013/04/lights-camera-action.html>

http://www.timesdispatch.com/news/local/ashland/town-officials-tout-ashland-theatre-s-condition/article_10dd9495-78c5-517b-947f-9582dbfc9db0.html

<http://www.herald-progress.com/?p=12857>

http://www.timesdispatch.com/news/owners-donate-ashland-movie-theater-to-town/article_87ec50d7-ee7a-5f0f-98fe-ebb0dbc5c8cf.html

84. Gwaltney Store, Suffolk (SAVED)

5996 Godwin Blvd.
Suffolk, VA 23432

Background and History

The Gwaltney Store was originally constructed as a single-family house in the early 19th century and was later turned into a retail establishment. The building was first referred to as the George Britton Store, which was one of three general stores in the area that served as trading posts for local farmers as well as meeting places for the local community. In 1929, it was sold to a Mr. Gwaltney, who operated a convenience store and gas station on the site for over 50 years. It was then sold to the current owner's father, still remaining in Gwaltney family hands. After the father's passing several years ago, the store was closed. It was neglected and suffered severely from deferred maintenance. In August

2011, the building was condemned and ordered to be repaired or it would be torn down within 90 days.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

After the condemnation notice was issued, supporters of the building's preservation began working to save it. The Chuckatuck Historical Society, in partnership with the current owner of the property, is currently trying to restore the building for use as its office headquarters and perhaps even a museum displaying local historical artifacts. As of January 2012, the local Economic Development Authority approved Gwaltney's request for \$10,000 for repairs to the structure.

As of October 2013, it was announced that the store will once again be open to the public. The grand reopening will be marked with a ribbon cutting ceremony and will be followed by a parade. Customers will be able to shop at the store and purchase many different types of goods.

http://www.suffolkva.us/files/5913/8271/2499/20131025_RenovatedHistoricGwaltneysStoreOpens.pdf

<http://www.suffolknewsherald.com/2012/05/11/foundation-agrees-to-help-gwaltney-store/>

85. Talbot Hall, Norfolk (STILL ENDANGERED)

29th Street and Libby Terrace
Richmond, VA 23223

Background and History

Talbot Hall consists of a several modern buildings used by the sites owner, the Diocese of Virginia, for office and meeting space. However, the property's most prominent feature is a manor house constructed in 1799. The Talbots were a prominent Norfolk family who made many great economic and cultural contributions to the city. For example, they constructed the first paved street as well as several museums and botanical gardens throughout the city. After travelling the world, Minton Wright Talbot brought back many arboreal and flora specimens and planted them on the manor house grounds and the surrounding area. A tree known as the Crepe Myrtle, introduced by Talbot, became one of the most common and popular trees in the region. One of the most unique landscaping features of Talbot Hall was developed by Thomas Henry Talbot, who planted many rows of trees including one pointing directly to the southernmost position of the sun on the winter solstice and one pointing to the northernmost position during the longest day of the year. The house is also adorned with several unique architectural features including doors paneled to resemble a cross and an open bible meant to ward off evil spirits. Another architectural feature perhaps played a key role in saving the house from destruction during the Civil War. Above the mantel, there is a bas-relief Federal seal featuring the eagle, the words "E Pluribus Unum," and 17 stars representing the nation as

of 1803. When this feature was pointed out to Union troops, they thought the Talbots were Union sympathizers and spared the home.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Although some minor repairs and modern additions have been made to the property since its construction, the viewshed of the site, located on the Lafayette River, remains in much the same condition as it did in the 18th century. The property, once consisting of many acres of farmland, is now surrounded by a neighborhood. The current threat to the property is its proposed sale by the Diocese of Virginia. It is feared that if Talbot Hall is sold, it will meet the fate of many other historic homes in the Norfolk area and will be demolished and converted to residential developments.

Many private groups of concerned citizens, and several preservation organizations such as The National Trust for Historic Preservation, The Norfolk Preservation Alliance and a recently formed Talbot Hall Foundation (THF), have been formed to promote the preservation of the structure. These groups have been meeting with the Diocese trying to buy time to raise sufficient funds to save the property.

In June 2014, the Norfolk City Council approved a rezoning of the Talbot Hall site on the Lafayette River from institutional to residential. This rezoning now allows the construction of houses between Talbot Hall and the Lafayette River, negatively affecting the site's historic view-shed. As of the writing of this update, the fate of the site and Talbot Hall itself is yet to be determined.

<http://preservationvirginia.blogspot.com/2013/07/previous-endangered-sites-talbot-hall.html>

<http://save.talbothall.org/>

<http://www.diosova.org/article315237.htm>

<http://hamptonroads.com/2010/06/residents-rallying-preserve-norfolks-talbot-hall>

<http://hamptonroads.com/2014/06/talbot-hall-plan-home-saved-link-river-eroded>

86. Slate Seed Company (WATCH LIST)

Ferry Street, South Boston, VA

Background and History

The Slate Seed Company was constructed in 1871. It originally served the dual purpose of general retail store in the front and a successful tobacco seed order business running out of a back room or the basement. Ned Ragland, a prominent local business man at the time, ran the store while his brother, Major Robert L. Ragland, operated the tobacco seed businesses. The seed business proved to be very successful and grew to be one of the

largest tobacco seed producers and shippers in the world, supplying 90 percent of the world's tobacco. Upon Major Ragland's death in 1893, the business was operated by his son-in-law, William C. Slate, giving the store its current name.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The site is currently faced with demolition if it is not sold to someone willing to restore the building. The store sits on one acre of land making it impossible to subdivide into separate building lots which is proving to be an obstacle to the building's sale. There are several other options being considered, including moving the structure to another location or, if the property can be sold to someone wanting to continue operating the store as well as live on the property, a zoning variance will be granted allowing for a house to be built on the property.

http://www.sovanow.com/index.php?/news/article/country_store_at_hyco_makes_preservation_virginias_endangered_list/

87. Virginia Tech's Lane, Brodie and Rasche Halls, Blacksburg (SAVED)

Lane Hall, 280 Alumni Mall; Brodie Hall, 310 Alumni Mall; Rasche Hall, 260 Alumni Mall

Background and History

Lane, Brodie, and Rasche Halls at Virginia Tech are three of the oldest buildings on the entire campus and are part of the original campus known as the Upper Quad. The buildings are used by the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets (VTCC) as dormitories and office space.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The three historic buildings were scheduled to be torn down in order to construct a large, modern dormitory for the cadets. Although the plan was to incorporate the façade of the oldest building, Lane Hall, into the new structure as well as preserve some of the interior features, the plan was contrary to traditional preservation practices and was not supported. The nominator of the buildings, Mr. Eric App, believes that since the buildings, specifically Brodie and Rasche Halls, have been extensively modified throughout their lifetime, there is no reason that they cannot be modernized on the inside to create a better environment for the cadets while still preserving the exterior appearance of the buildings.

Although no groups were actively involved in the preservation of these three buildings, since the nomination was written, Lane Hall has successfully been preserved and the facades of the Brodie and Rasche Halls have also been saved.

<http://www.vtnews.vt.edu/articles/2013/03/032913-vpas-upperquad.html>

<http://tsquareds4square.blogspot.com/2012/05/preservation-vs-virginia-tech-corps-of.html>

<https://wtvr.com/2012/05/07/list-of-most-endangered-historic-sites-in-virgina-unveiled/>

**88. Whitehorn-Banister Rural Historic Landscape, Pittsylvania County
(SAVED)
Gretna, VA**

Background and History

The Whitehorn-Banister Rural Historic District contains many historic structures, many of which have been in existence since the early 18th century. There are numerous dwellings as well as grist and lumber mills within the district, and several historically significant structures worth noting: Waters Edge, one of the oldest buildings in the district, was constructed in the early 18th century on land granted from the King of England. Also, the district is home to the birth place of President Andrew Jackson's wife, Rachel Donelson, of which only the stone chimney remains. The home of prominent Civil War figure Jeb Stewart's grandparents also lies within the district. In addition, the district is also the location of many early Native American sites along the Banister River that were used to trap fish.

The two grist and lumber mills are perhaps the most important features in the district. The first mill, White Falls Mill, was constructed in 1770 and represents the first mill to be built along the Banister River. The mill remained in operation into the 1950s. The second and most well known grist mill is called Motley's Mill. Constructed in 1785, it was the largest water-powered mill in Pittsylvania County. The mill was large enough to accommodate not only a grist mill but also a lumber mill. Lumber from the mill was used to construct many of the historic homes in the area. Adding to the historic significance of Motley's Mill is the fact that a majority of the machinery used in the former mill remains in the building and is in remarkably good condition. Also, the stone dam on the Banister River located at the mill is one of the few dams of its kind that remains intact.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The current threat to this district is the proposed development of a large uranium mine in the area. Much of the land encompassing the historic district, and many of the above mentioned properties, is owned by Virginia Uranium Inc. Virginia has had a moratorium on uranium mining since 1982 but when the nomination for the district was written, Virginia's General Assembly was considering lifting the ban on uranium mining. Opponents of the mine say that its construction would not only threaten the historic district and its properties but also the physical and economic health of the surrounding area. For example, opponents state that the mine would cause groundwater contamination which would remain a threat for 10,000 years after the closing of the mine. Given current technology, protection from contamination can only be prevented for 200

years. The threats of noise pollution from increased truck traffic and heavy mine equipment as well as a sharp decline in real estate values are also significant.

Geologist and Project Manager for Virginia Uranium, Patrick Wales says that the company is and has been a major supporter of historic preservation in the area and without its efforts, many of the historic mansions it owns would not exist. In fact, the Coles Hill mansion, a historic home that is closest to the proposed mining site, is the current home of President and CEO of Virginia Uranium, Walter Coles V. The property was originally constructed in 1817 by Walter Coles I.

As of May of 2013, Virginia's General Assembly had postponed any voting on lifting the ban on uranium mining until drafts of mining regulations are drawn up. The regulations would require additional research into the potential physical and environmental threats of uranium mining. Studies will focus on health risks to workers as well as the threats to the local environment and ecosystem. Drafting regulations will also allow for the holding of public meetings on the proposed mine.

http://virginiaagainsturanium.blogspot.com/2012/05/gretna-area-lands-on-endangered_20.html

<http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2013/05/virginia-uranium-mining-draft-regulations-now-lift-moratorium-later>

<http://www.wsls.com/story/20862272/gretna-area-lands-on-endangered-historic-sites-list>

<http://keeptheban.org/>

89. Morgan's Ford Low-Water Bridge, Warren County (STILL THREATENED)

Background and History

Morgan's Ford had been an important crossing of the Shenandoah River in Warren County long before the construction of the bridge. The crossing was used by Native Americans and early settlers of the Shenandoah Valley as well as a young George Washington who surveyed the area in the 1740s under the employment of Thomas Lord Fairfax. The crossing officially received its name after prominent teamster and respected general and friend of George Washington, Daniel Morgan, who used the crossing to transport freight. The banks of the Shenandoah River near the crossing have been the site of African American baptisms throughout history. The current one lane, 321-foot-long bridge was constructed in 1925.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The current threat to the bridge is the proposed construction by VDOT of a new, two-lane modern bridge. VDOT believes that the current bridge is not safe due to the fact that it

does not meet current standards for bridge construction as well as the fact that the area is prone to flooding. A young woman died on the bridge in 2010 when her car was swept away while trying to cross the flooded bridge. Opponents of the new bridge say that widening it will not only ruin the pristine setting that surrounds the current bridge but will bring increased automobile traffic, including heavier trucks which they believe the surrounding back roads will not be able to support. Opponents say that a widening of the bridge will subsequently bring a widening of many of the roads throughout rural Warren County, undoubtedly affecting more historic sites than the almost 90-year-old bridge. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, author of the 2012 nomination for the Morgan's Ford Bridge states, "All our experience in historic preservation in the last 50 years teaches us that a building, barn or bridge, may be the principle feature of history but, that the supporting landscape must be saved and savored if it is to make sense to those for whom it is saved."

Concerned citizens of Warren County and neighboring Clarke County are actively involved in the bridge's preservation. Several local political leaders are on board with preservation efforts as well. VDOT is planning to begin construction on the new bridge within the next several years.

<http://www.nvdaily.com/news/2012/10/bridge-project-attracts-foes.php>

http://www.nvdaily.com/news/2012/05/county_bridge_placed_on_preservation_vas_most_endangered_historic_sites_list-mobile.html

http://www.shenvalleynow.com/news/article/vdot_awaits_agreement_on_morgan_ford_bridge_in_warren_county

http://www.virginiadot.org/projects/staunton/warren_county_8211_route_624.asp

<https://www.facebook.com/MorganFordRoadLowWaterBridge>

2013

90. The Arlington National Cemetery Cultural Landscape (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

One of our nation's most solemn and iconic places, this site is the final resting place for thousands who performed military service. It consists of Arlington House and Woods, at the Robert E. Lee National Memorial.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The current design for Arlington Cemetery's 27-acre Millennium Project expansion would destroy a 12-acre section of Arlington House Woods, its old growth hardwood forest, and a section of its historic boundary wall. Preservation Virginia is concerned

about this design scheme because of the amount of soil being moved, the extent of the proposed retaining walls, and the road to be built across a stream that is likely to irreparably alter the topography and run counter to the objectives of Congress. When it transferred those twelve acres to the Secretary of the Army in 2001, Congress adopted legislation to ensure that the contours of the natural woodland would endure as the contextual setting for both Arlington House and Arlington National Cemetery. (Public Law 107-107, Section 2863).

Preservation Virginia respects the military interment mission of Arlington National Cemetery, and along with other preservation organizations urges the Army Corps of Engineers to revisit the Environmental Assessment and to seek an expansion alternative that will create additional burial space while also respecting the historic significance of Arlington House Woods and the existing, historic boundary wall that defines the edge of this sacred place.

<http://www.nbcwashington.com/news/local/Arlington-Cemetery-Manassas-Battlefield-Among-Most-Endangered-Places-in-Virginia-207162491.html>

http://www.army.mil/article/97610/Arlington_National_Cemetery_to_share_design_for_Millennium_expansion_project/

91. The Luray Graded and High School (LOST)

Background and History

With its square ornamental bell tower and weathervane, the building has been a prominent fixture of downtown Luray and its skyline since 1881. The school has housed Page County government and General District Court offices since 1931 when a replacement high school was built. With a new county office complex now under construction on an adjacent lot, Page County plans to demolish this two-story brick landmark to make way for a paved parking lot.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Luray residents have organized to ask Page County to delay final demolition decisions until a feasibility study can determine possible re-use alternatives. The residents group believes the school building to be structurally sound but in need of maintenance and rehabilitation that they hope could be accomplished using innovative financing tools such tax credits to re-establish the school as an educational resource in Luray's downtown historic district. By serving new uses, this local landmark can continue the regeneration of Luray, a National Trust for Historic Preservation Main Street Community.

In endorsing the objectives of the Luray residents' group, Preservation Virginia asks Page County to join them in exploring re-use alternatives rather than demolition, and in seeking alternative parking locations for its new office building. After much work by the local group, the building was unfortunately recently torn down.

<https://www.facebook.com/PreserveOurSchoolFoundationinLuray>
<http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/demolition-of-132-year-old-historic-building-in-luray-virginia-peacefully-protested-by-non-profit-group-preserve-our-school-foundation-inc-218080761.html>

http://www.shenvalleynow.com/news/article/lurays_old_schoolhouse_to_be_torn_down

92. The Edith Bolling Wilson Birthplace Foundation & Museum (SAVED)

145 East Main St.
Wytheville, VA 24382

Background and History

Located in the downtown Wytheville historic district, the museum commemorates the birthplace of Edith Bolling, who was born in this modest mixed-use commercial building in 1872. As the wife of President Woodrow Wilson, also a native Virginian, Edith Bolling Wilson was one of the most important, popular, and influential First Ladies of the early 20th century. The Edith Bolling Wilson Birthplace Foundation struggles to become self-sustaining and to secure funding to address moisture intrusion and repair deteriorated masonry.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Preservation Virginia commends the Edith Bolling Wilson Birthplace Foundation for undertaking the stewardship of this historic building. We encourage the foundation's efforts to replace the leaking roof, stabilize the building's foundation, and undertake interior repairs. We appreciate local governments, historians, numerous civic organizations, and friends of the Museum for their interest in the Foundation's efforts to establish this museum as an educational and economic asset to the region.

Most recently, the EBWBF won Preservation Virginia's 2nd annual Preservation Pitch contest, which was held at the 28th annual Virginia Preservation conference in Roanoke in October 2013. The foundation won \$2,000 toward the construction of handicapped ramp access to the museum.

http://m.swvatoday.com/news/wytheville/article_cffe3498-5160-11e3-a1af-0019bb30f31a.html?mode=jqm

http://www.swvatoday.com/news/wytheville/article_524a28ab-8f91-5e5c-9118-2d1e434a9dcb.html?mode=jqm

93. The Compton-Bateman House (WATCH LIST)

2750 Hoover St.
Roanoke, VA 24001

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Located in Roanoke and known locally as the Villa Heights Recreation Center, the site was badly damaged by fire in 2011 (it was also listed with several other structures in Roanoke in 2007). Still salvageable, the distinctive Greek revival building will not survive much longer without immediate attention. The City has been seeking a suitable buyer or tenant for the building, thus far without success, and has set a deadline of the end of May 2013 to determine the property's future. An insurance settlement—only available for a limited time—could help fund rehabilitation and return the building to its previous use.

The City has used the 1835 Compton-Bateman House, one of Roanoke's few antebellum houses, and the surrounding 3.5 acres as a public park and recreation center since receiving the property as a donation in the late 1950s.

Preservation Virginia urges the City of Roanoke to re-double its efforts to save this building by proceeding with immediate stabilization efforts to mitigate the damage resulting from the fire and vacancy. The Roanoke Valley Preservation Foundation stands ready to assist the City in saving this site and will promote collaborative, community-wide efforts to achieve this goal. Grassroots endeavors may help stabilize and keep the house active while the city decides whether to return the structure to its previous use or continues to seek a private buyer with a suitable preservation plan.

<http://www.wset.com/story/22239155/roanoke-city-leaders-working-to-save-historic-compton-bateman-house>

94. The Fearn Site, Danville (LOST)

Background and History

Located in Danville on the Dan River on a wooded tract of land, the site was owned first by William Wynne, a Danville founder, who sold it to another founder, Thomas Fearn. The site contains archaeological deposits as well as the ruins of the Fearn-Walters residence surrounded by a formal courtyard, a well, and a slave dwelling (with a stone foundation and surviving chimney), all of which date from the late 18th - early 19th centuries. The property also contains a historic cemetery marked by a tablet tombstone inscribed "Fearn's Burying Ground."

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The City of Danville recently purchased for the development of an industrial complex. Current plans include relocating a historic cemetery and demolishing intact foundations and associated archaeological sites that are important to Danville's early history. Local historians, preservation groups, and family descendants have expressed concern about the site's proposed fate. While in support of economic development in the Danville area, Preservation Virginia urges the City to consider an alternate design for the industrial park

that would preserve and incorporate the historic resources at the periphery. Other local groups have expressed interest in interpreting and maintaining the site for the education and enjoyment of Danville's citizens.

<http://www.gopetition.com/petitions/save-the-fern-family-plantation.html>

http://www.godanriver.com/news/danville/after-much-debate-city-gets-green-light-on-moving-fern/article_6a6c3092-a27a-11e3-b3fe-001a4bcf6878.html

<http://www.wset.com/story/24581813/part-of-danvilles-fern-site-removed-by-city>

95. The Jesse Scott Sammons Farmstead, Charlottesville (SAVED)

Background and History

Located in Albemarle County near Charlottesville, the farmstead is the site of the Sammons family cemetery and the 19th-century Jesse Scott Sammons House. The Jesse Scott Sammons Farmstead was originally a house on approximately 27 acres that Jesse Scott Sammons purchased in 1885. The Sammons family sold the property in 1940 and since that time the original parcel has been subdivided, resold, and gifted. By 1998 the parcels containing the cemetery and house, located 300 yards apart, were separated. The cemetery contains the graves of two notable Albemarle County residents, Dr. George Rutherford Ferguson, Sr., and Jesse Scott Sammons, who helped make the Hydraulic Mills area a center of African-American educational advancement. The farmstead, and the greater Hydraulic Mills area, are important as the few remaining sites in Charlottesville and Albemarle County associated with rural communities established after the Civil War by newly-freed African Americans. The farmstead and cemetery are likely to reveal additional information about this largely undocumented and under-represented resource type in central Virginia.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The Commonwealth of Virginia purchased both parcels in 1998 to secure a VDOT Right of Way Section for the purpose of building the Charlottesville Western Bypass. Descendants of the Sammons family, local historians, and local, state, and national preservation groups have spoken out for the need to properly assess the archaeological site and built remains of the Jesse Scott Sammons Farmstead. VDOT has announced its intent to adjust the path of the proposed bypass around the Sammons cemetery rather than reinter those buried there, but the details of the highway design and the ultimate fate of the Sammons house remain unclear. Preservation Virginia urges all concerned parties to work together to ensure that what remains of this history is properly and adequately studied, assessed, acknowledged and preserved.

As of the end of 2013, historic preservationists and family descendants alike had cause to celebrate the successful realignment of the proposed Western Bypass around the Sammons Farmstead. The fate of the bypass itself remains to be seen, but whether or not

it is constructed, the original 28-acre tract, as identified and determined National Register-eligible by the Keeper of the National Register, will be preserved.

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Save-the-Sammons-Family-Cemetery-and-the-Jesse-Scott-Sammons-House/425733144187331>

<http://www.nbc29.com/story/22235177/sammons-house-cemetery-added-to-preservation-va-endangered-sites-list>

<http://www.c-ville.com/sammons-cemetery-gets-historic-status-could-affect-bypass-route/#.U3QmyfldWSo>

96. Rosenwald Schools in Virginia (STILL ENDANGERED)

Background and History

The Rosenwald rural school building program was a major effort by Julius Rosenwald to improve the quality of public education for African Americans across the South. During the early 20th century, a total of 381 Rosenwald schools were built in rural areas across Virginia. Sites like the Clover Rosenwald School (“Clover Black School”) in Halifax County, the Union Hurst Rosenwald School (“Switchback School”) in Bath County, and the Cape Charles Rosenwald School (“Cape Charles Colored School”) in Northampton County are examples of the schools that remain but in various states of disrepair.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Awarded National Treasure status in 2011 by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and recognized by regional and local historic preservation groups, surviving Rosenwald Schools often are overlooked as symbols of the 20th century advancements in African American education that they poignantly represent. Despite their historic significance, few outside of the fields of historic preservation and African American history are familiar with the readily-identifiable structures and their significance in American history.

The level of awareness and condition of these resources varies from community to community. Rosenwald School alumni and their descendants, along with local historical and preservation organizations, recognize their significance and advocate for their adaptive re-use. There are also many examples of successful Rosenwald school restorations in Virginia that can serve as models for localities with threatened schools. Preservation Virginia plans to launch a program that will provide community groups and individual owners with the preservation tools, models, and case studies to preserve these schools that played such vital roles in their communities. By helping localities identify new uses for the schools and by advising on the creation of economically viable preservation plans, the legacy of these community centers will thrive once more.

Preservation Virginia is convening a meeting of possible partners and stakeholders in late February 2014. With input from this meeting, and with funding in hand, a phased, multi-year statewide initiative will be launched later in the year to help identify Virginia's more than 350 Rosenwald schools, assess their likelihood for rehabilitation, and advocate for their restoration and re-use.

<http://www.wset.com/story/22238971/clover-rosenwald-school-one-of-virginias-most-endangered-sites>

<http://www.jtcc.edu/about/news/5530>

97. The Manassas Battlefield Historic District (MBHD) Region (WATCH LIST)
6511 Sudley Rd.
Manassas, VA 20109

Background and History

Since 1940, the Manassas Battlefield National Park has protected the site of the First and Second battles of Manassas of 1861 and 1862. Both battles are considered to be among the most important of the American Civil War. The first battle was the foremost major engagement of the Civil War and the second marked the progress of General Lee's army into Maryland, culminating with the Battle of Antietam. The American Battlefields Protection Program recognizes them as Class A Battlefields.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The plan to construct a highway known as the Tri-County Parkway along the park's western border has led many in the preservation community to believe that the "Bull Run Battlefield" is at risk. The Tri-County Parkway would run directly past the August 28, 1862 position of the right flank of Confederate troops led by Stonewall Jackson and the left flank of the Union General Pope's troops, taking up to 20-35 acres of land from the national park and historic district.

Opponents of the highway—including the National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Parks Conservation Association, Piedmont Environmental Council, Coalition for Smarter Growth, and Southern Environmental Law Center—believe that it would negatively impact the national park and historic district and predict that the parkway and connecting roads will open up rural land in Prince William County's Rural Crescent and Loudoun County's lower density Transition Zone to more sprawl and development.

The state agencies promoting the highway believe that it will spur economic development by linking growing areas of northern Virginia and expediting the flow of cargo to and from Dulles Airport. Some proponents of the highway also believe that the Tri-County Parkway would help lay the groundwork to eliminate commuter traffic from the park. If all goes according to plan, the section of Route 234 that currently bisects the park will be closed when the Tri-County Parkway is complete. Later, a second highway known as the

Manassas Battlefield Bypass would be built around the northern border of the park so that both Route 29 and Route 234 within the battlefield would close permanently. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources, which has responded to the parkway plan without major objection, has urged that the commitments to close the roads to commuter traffic be legally “airtight” to overcome possible objections and future backsliding.

With the Section 106 process underway, Preservation Virginia encourages that this review fully and fairly consider all alternative routes and pursue broader preservation and landscape conservation efforts to protect nearby rural landscapes as well as the battlefield. Additionally, if the Tri-County Parkway is built, Preservation Virginia agrees that the closure of Route 234 to commuter traffic through the park must be definitive and indisputable. These steps can yield an outcome that instills confidence that traffic will be eliminated from the park with as little negative impact on historic resources as possible.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/bi-county-parkway/385b69bc-d83e-11e2-9df4-895344c13c30_topic.html

<http://bicountyparkway.org/>

2014

98. Virginia’s Civil War Battlefields (STILL ENDANGERED)

Bristoe Station Battlefield Williamsburg Battlefield

Background and History

The Bristoe Station and Williamsburg Battlefields are just two of the most recent examples of Virginia’s oft-threatened Civil War landscapes, the threats to which are especially worthy of attention during the ongoing Civil War sesquicentennial. The Bristoe Station Battlefield is the site of two significant battles: the August 27, 1862, Battle of Kettle Run, and the October 14, 1863, Battle of Bristoe Station. Various winter encampments took place in this same area, and various cemeteries exist, most still unidentified. Both battlefields have been recognized as among the Civil War's most significant sites by the Congressionally-appointed Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) and its Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields. Bristoe Station Battlefield is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources holds a historic easement on the 133 acres that incorporate the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park. Locally, Prince William County identifies the current Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park as a County Registered Historical Site.

In 2009, the Update to Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report showed that just three percent of the site of the Battle of Williamsburg was protected; the report also reclassified it as a Level 3 priority, indicating that additional protection was needed. The

2009 study also identified more than 1,000 acres eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Since the early 1990s, more than 2,000 acres of the Williamsburg Battlefield have disappeared, which promoted the Civil War Trust to list the site as “at risk” in 2010. The Battle of Williamsburg was the first major land battle of the Civil War’s Peninsula Campaign. Beginning in spring 1862, this campaign tested the two armies, setting a pace for the remainder of the conflict. By dusk on May 5, 1862, close to 4,000 Americans were dead, wounded or missing. Seven Medals of Honor were awarded to Union soldiers for their actions on this day, also the day the first Confederate battle flag was captured in the War.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Both battlefield sites are threatened by encroaching development, both immediate and longer term. At Bristoe Station, a proposed cemetery development of approximately 51 acres threatens to destroy a significant portion of unprotected battlefield. Bristoe Station Battlefield has already been identified as the Bristoe Station Historical Area in Prince William County’s Comprehensive Plan.

99. Southside Roller Mill, Chase City (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

The mill is a rare surviving example of an early 20th-century commercial/industrial building with all of its functional interior elements intact, including: millstones, chutes, sifters, presses, and engines. For three quarters of a century, the mill played a key role in the life of Chase City, stimulating the local economy by providing agricultural milling services and employment. The main section of the mill was built in 1912 of timber-frame construction with a three-story east-end gable of brick painted with the words “Southside Roller Mills” and “Wide Awake Flour.” The mill, which is not located in a designated historic district, was in use until 1986, and is zoned industrial.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The Southside Roller Mill’s private owner struggles to maintain and shield the structure from the ravages of time and weather, but, as in many rural towns, funds are generally insufficient for feasibility planning and rehabilitating the structure for a new community use.

100. Virginia’s “Sidestepped” Towns: Columbia and Pamplin City (WATCH LIST)

Background and History

Over the course of Virginia’s history, various modes of transportation and routes of trade and commerce have affected settlement patterns and the growth and decline of towns and communities. From waterway travel and trade on rivers and canals, to the railroad

network, to the major roadways of the 20th century, towns reliant on agricultural or industrial commerce have faced declining employment and populations due to the shifts in greater patterns of circulation.

The Town of Pamplin City was once a thriving center of commerce located at the confluence of two major rail lines at the Appomattox and Prince Edward county line, and once home to the Pamplin Pipe Factory, the largest manufacturer of clay pipes in the United States at the time (now an abandoned site). The historic resources of Pamplin City include ten brick buildings located along Main Street, built after a fire swept through the town in 1909, and the vacant Park Hotel, located nearby.

The area near the fork of the James and Rivanna Rivers, now the Town of Columbia, was part of the Monacan Nation when explored by Captain John Smith as early as 1608. Called Point of Fork by early English settlers, then Point of Fork Arsenal prior to the Revolutionary War, the area was home to the first tobacco inspection station west of Richmond in 1785. Columbia was chartered as a town in 1788, and the first post office established in 1793. From the opening of the James River and Kanawha Canal in 1836 until the start of the Civil War in 1861, Columbia experienced its most successful economic period. The development of the railroad and historic floods in 1880 and 1887 contributed to Columbia's slow decline, followed by the filling in of the canals by late 1888. The 20th century brought two more large floods and the cessation of rail service.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The towns of Columbia and Pamplin City are similar in that their historic periods of greatest prosperity are behind them, as a result of evolving patterns of circulation and modes of transportation, but their immediate threats and opportunities for renewed success are divergent.

The buildings along Pamplin's Main Street are currently used mainly for storage. Together with the nearby Park Hotel, the historic fabric suffers from deferred maintenance or neglect, having been uninhabited for years. Property owners in the area support the rehabilitation of this Main Street, but as is the case in many small towns whose industries have left, funding such projects is difficult. The Town of Pamplin City has refurbished the former Norfolk-Southern train depot, now the home of the Pamplin Town Office and a branch of the Jameson Memorial Library. Pamplin's Mayor, Appomattox County, and other supporters are working to make Pamplin the terminus for the 31-mile High Bridge Trail, the Virginia Historic Landmark and National Recreation Trail that runs through Farmville almost to Burkeville. Expanding the trail end in Pamplin would increase visitation to the area and encourage further heritage tourism activities.

The historic structures along Columbia's St. James Street are sited in a federally-recognized flood plain and remain in poor condition, the result of many years of neglect. The lack of adequate sewer system infrastructure and general uncertainty about a pending Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant further complicates the

situation, making investment in the structures difficult to justify. This once-thriving but now neglected town with multiple intact historic resources (that at one time constituted a register-eligible district) illustrates the multiple forces at work that combine and contribute to the decline of small, historic towns across the Commonwealth.

http://www.newsadvance.com/news/local/pamplin-works-for-endangered-designation-for-revitalization/article_27bf1756-b881-11e3-bd87-001a4bcf6878.html

http://www.fluvannareview.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5881:columbia&catid=34:headlines&Itemid=152

101. **James River Viewshed (STILL ENDANGERED)**

Background and History

The Historic Triangle, which includes Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown, encompasses 175 years of our nation's formative history and attracts more than six million national and international travelers annually. Jamestown, America's first permanent English settlement, was founded along the banks of the James River in 1607. Today, visitors trace early American history and the exploration route of Captain John Smith on the only historic National Park Service water trail, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. Historic Jamestowne, the Colonial Parkway, the John Smith Water Trail and Carter's Grove Plantation all provide visitors with a unique experience of the area's history. The environmental landscape and waterway of the James River remains as evocative of the Colonial era now as it did hundreds of years ago.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

A proposed Dominion Virginia Power transmission line project would cross 4.1 miles of the river atop as many as 17 towers ranging in height from 160 feet to 295 feet, compromising the scenic integrity of the historic cultural areas that comprise the James River. The towers and power lines would intrude on the public vantage points from the Historic Triangle, which includes the Colonial Parkway, Jamestown Island's Black Point and Carter's Grove Plantation, as well as water routes on the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Trail. The National Trust for Historic Preservation named the resource to its 2013 list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/dominion-power-sparks-new-battle-of-williamsburg-with-james-river-plan/2012/10/20/8136145a-19ff-11e2-aa6f-3b636fecb829_story.html

102. **Hook-Powell-Moorman Farm, Franklin County (WATCH LIST)**

Background and History

The Hook-Powell-Moorman Farm complex is an intact 18th-19th century agricultural homestead located on a 40-acre historic core site with multiple buildings, including John Hook's store, built circa 1784 and one of Virginia's few remaining 18th-century mercantile structures. The Hook-Powell-Moorman Farm is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register, with architecture, commerce, and health/medicine as the categories of significance, and John Hook (1746-1808) named as a person of significance. John Hook's store received Preservation Virginia's first Preservation Pitch mini-grant in 2012.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Much like the Booker T. Washington National Monument, located three miles away and listed as a Most Endangered Site in 2009, the Hook-Powell-Moorman farmstead is threatened by encroaching development along Route 122 and nearby Smith Mountain Lake.

103. **Historic Schools In Virginia (STILL ENDANGERED)**

Background and History

Since the Most Endangered Historic Sites program began more than a decade ago, school buildings of all types from across the state have been individually listed, indicating an ongoing issue with how localities deal with this type of resource. Approximately 800 historic school buildings (generally defined as being more than 50 years old) exist throughout the Commonwealth, an inventory of existing building stock often threatened by the general trend of housing students in new, large, centrally-located schools. With the continued disuse and abandonment of historic, community-based school buildings, this resource faces an unknown future.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

As budgets tighten and populations increase, increasingly there are frequent calls for the closure or demolition of historic school buildings across the state. Several specific examples in Loudoun County illustrate the range of threats faced by historic schools: Aldie Elementary and Middleburg Elementary have been under threat of closure for decades, caught in the debate between supporting new schools with economies of scale versus supporting older, community-anchoring schools with their alleged higher maintenance and operational costs. Arcola School, a 2008 Most Endangered Site listing, is still threatened with demolition by neglect; built in 1939 as a Public Works Administration project, it was an active school until 1972, and then served as a community center from 1977-2006. In 2013, it was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, but still faces an uncertain future. Similar situations exist in Norfolk, Richmond, Suffolk, the Eastern Shore, and other

communities across the Commonwealth. In 2014, Virginia Delegate Scott Surovell offered legislation that would create an inventory of buildings over 50 years old that would be used to determine, in consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), the eligibility of the buildings and possible alternatives prior to demolition or transfer. The bill was deferred in committee.

104. **The Old Concrete Road, Roanoke (WATCH LIST)**

Background and History

The Old Concrete Road (Prospect Road) is the original access to the top of Roanoke's Mill Mountain, where the Mill Mountain Zoo, Mill Mountain Star (a National Historic Landmark and a Most Endangered Site listing in 2008), Parks and Recreation Discovery Center and Mill Mountain Garden Club Wildflower Garden are now located. The road is currently closed to vehicular traffic and is used as a greenway, hiking/cycling, and walking path. The Old Concrete Road was originally a graded road connecting the town of Roanoke (Big Lick) to the mountaintop, long a symbol of the City of Roanoke. In 1910, an incline was opened and provided a safe, quick trip to the mountaintop, which was successful until the proliferation of the automobile. Brothers William and John Henritze paved the road with concrete in 1922-24 at the cost of \$90,000. At that time, it was the longest continuous concrete road built on a 6-10-percent grade. It featured a “loop-the-loop” bridge, the only one east of the Rocky Mountains and the only one in the world built entirely of concrete, as well as a stone toll booth (recently restored by a public/private partnership; it was honored with a Roanoke Valley Preservation Award in 2010 and a FLITE Award from the First Lady of Virginia).

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

While the mountain is under conservation easement, and is well-loved by both Roanoke citizens and its caretakers, the City of Roanoke’s Department of Parks and Recreation, it is recognized that the “rubble” retaining walls lining the road are suffering from deterioration and damage in multiple spots, due to root intrusion and normal freeze/thaw cycles and general wear and tear.

http://www.roanoke.com/news/columns_and_blogs/columns/dan_casey/deteriorating-road-a-good-prospect-for-preservation/article_00804c0a-de1a-11e3-aeb-0017a43b2370.html

105. **Pocahontas Island Historic District (WATCH LIST)**

Background and History

Pocahontas Island is recognized for having two verifiable stops on the Underground Railroad, the banks of the Appomattox thus serving as the last point of bondage for many enslaved individuals before they liberated themselves and began new lives above the Mason-Dixon Line. The house at 213-215 Witten Street on Pocahontas Island was the

subject of what the press called the Keziah Affair, whereby a white ship owner, Captain William Bayliss, had been caught with five enslaved individuals hiding on his vessel, the Keziah, bound for Philadelphia. The oldest house on the island, located at 808-810 Logan Street and built circa 1820, known as the Jarratt House, is associated with and was built by a free Black family. In 2006, the entire parcel known as Pocahontas Island Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places. Petersburg's Pocahontas Island is one of the earliest free African-American communities in the U.S. and the earliest known in Virginia. It was initially given to the grandson of Pocahontas, daughter of Chief Powhatan. Over time, free African Americans settled here, especially during the early to mid 19th century. Due to its location in the middle of the Appomattox River, Pocahontas Island was a thriving economic center and a prosperous community for generations until the railroad made river commerce obsolete.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Residents and stewards of Pocahontas Island's history have been unable to generate the necessary funds to fully interpret the site's Underground Railroad narrative. The privately-owned house on Witten Street and the City of Petersburg-owned Jarratt House both suffer from years of neglect as a result of a lack of funding and need stabilization and repair. While some repairs have been made to the Jarratt House in the past decade, a portion of the rear wall collapsed several years ago.

106. **Phlegar Building (Old Clerk's Office), Christiansburg (WATCH LIST)**

Background and History

Listed in the National Register, the Phlegar Building is perhaps Montgomery County's best surviving late-19th-century law office and a rare example of a late-19th-century building in downtown Christiansburg. Demonstrating its evolution over time, the Phlegar Building incorporates both its original one-story, two-room Montgomery County Clerk of Court Office built in 1812, as well as its second-floor, Eastlake-style double porch and rear section that were added around 1898. Significant individuals associated with the Phlegar Building include William Ballard Preston, who served in the Virginia Senate, House of Delegates, U.S. Congress, and as Secretary of the Navy under President Zachary Taylor; Waller Staples, who was a Virginia Supreme Court Justice (1870-1882); and Judge Archer Phlegar who was responsible for the late 1890s additions to the building, and who served as Commonwealth Attorney (1870-1877), state senator (1877-79; 1903-07), as a justice on the Supreme Court of Virginia (1900-1901), and who was a founder of the Bank of Christiansburg.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Deferred maintenance has taken its toll on the exterior of the building and the lack of a preservation plan makes its future uncertain.

107. **Shockoe Bottom, Richmond (STILL ENDANGERED)**

Background and History

Shockoe Bottom is likely the most archaeologically-rich slave-related site in the state, and significant as the site of the center of the domestic commercial wholesale slave trade circa 1830 to 1865, which acted as a major facilitator of the domestic retail slave trade south of Virginia. The area bounded by Broad, Franklin, 18th and 16th Streets is also significant as the center of the original city of Richmond, and the governmental seat of Henrico, once it moved from its original location at Henricus. This was the epicenter of political thought in Virginia during the Revolutionary and Federal period, serving as the common meeting place of the greatest thinkers of the early Republic, including Jefferson, Marshall, Madison, Monroe, Mason, Wythe (who lived not far from the site), and Randolph, among others.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

The public-private Revitalize RVA Plan contemplates intensive construction and redevelopment within the Shockoe Bottom flood plain, including a stadium, hotel, grocery store, retail space, office buildings, apartment buildings, parking garages, highway off-ramp modifications, and storm water flood-control infrastructure. These activities are likely to adversely impact historic and archaeological resources that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (including those located within the Shockoe Valley & Tobacco Row Historic District and those identified in a multiple-property listing entitled The Slave Trade as a Commercial Enterprise in Richmond, Virginia). Recognizing the threat, the National Trust for Historic Preservation named Shockoe Bottom to their 11 most endangered sites in America for 2014.

<http://shockoebottom.blogspot.com/>

<http://wtvr.com/2014/05/27/shockoe-stadium-vote/>

http://www.timesdispatch.com/preservationists-call-for-protecting-shockoe/article_98c3b8cb-f69d-5f14-b857-444c57c75eea.html

108. **Waterloo Bridge, Rappahannock River (WATCH LIST)**

Background and History

The Waterloo Bridge's history is deeply entwined with its setting as a Rappahannock River crossing between Culpeper and Fauquier Counties. Efforts to make the Rappahannock River navigable began in 1816, and planning and construction of the river canal lasted until it was deemed complete in 1849. Beginning in 1853, a series of wooden bridges were constructed near the site of the current Waterloo Bridge. In addition to flooding, the Civil War was a destructive force affecting Waterloo Landing and its bridge, as the Rappahannock River was a defensive front for both armies; the bridge

changed hands and was rebuilt many times. In 1878, the new, durable metal-truss bridge was installed that is still standing today. A significant engineered work, the bridge was manufactured by the Pittsburgh Bridge Company. Waterloo Bridge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and is part of the Hedgeman-Rappahannock Rural Historic District nomination that has been submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Preservation Efforts, Threats and Current Status

Waterloo Bridge was used for vehicular traffic until January 2014 when it was closed for reasons of safety; the wear and tear of sustained use and structural deficiencies in its iron material were no longer able to sustain a practical weight limit. Citizen groups and organizations such as the Piedmont Environmental Council (PEC) are advocating for recognition of the bridge's significance to the region and for the rehabilitation rather than the replacement of the bridge. The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) is aware of the bridge's contribution to the rural character of the area, and is working with Culpeper and Fauquier Counties to determine the most cost effective option for balancing road access with preservation of the historic structure. Options under consideration include short and longer term rehabilitation and stabilization alternatives that would allow vehicular traffic to use the bridge again, demolition and replacement of the bridge, or repurposing or moving the structure for non-vehicular, recreational uses. VDOT is currently updating its Management Plan for Historic Bridges in Virginia, last revised in 2001, to better address the needs of this type of resource.

http://www.fauquiernow.com/index.php/fauquier_news/article/state-closes-fauquier-waterloo-bridge-among-oldest-at-136

<https://www.facebook.com/WaterlooLanding>

http://www.fauquiernow.com/index.php/fauquier_news/article/fauquier-waterloo-bridge-at-136-suspended-in-limbo