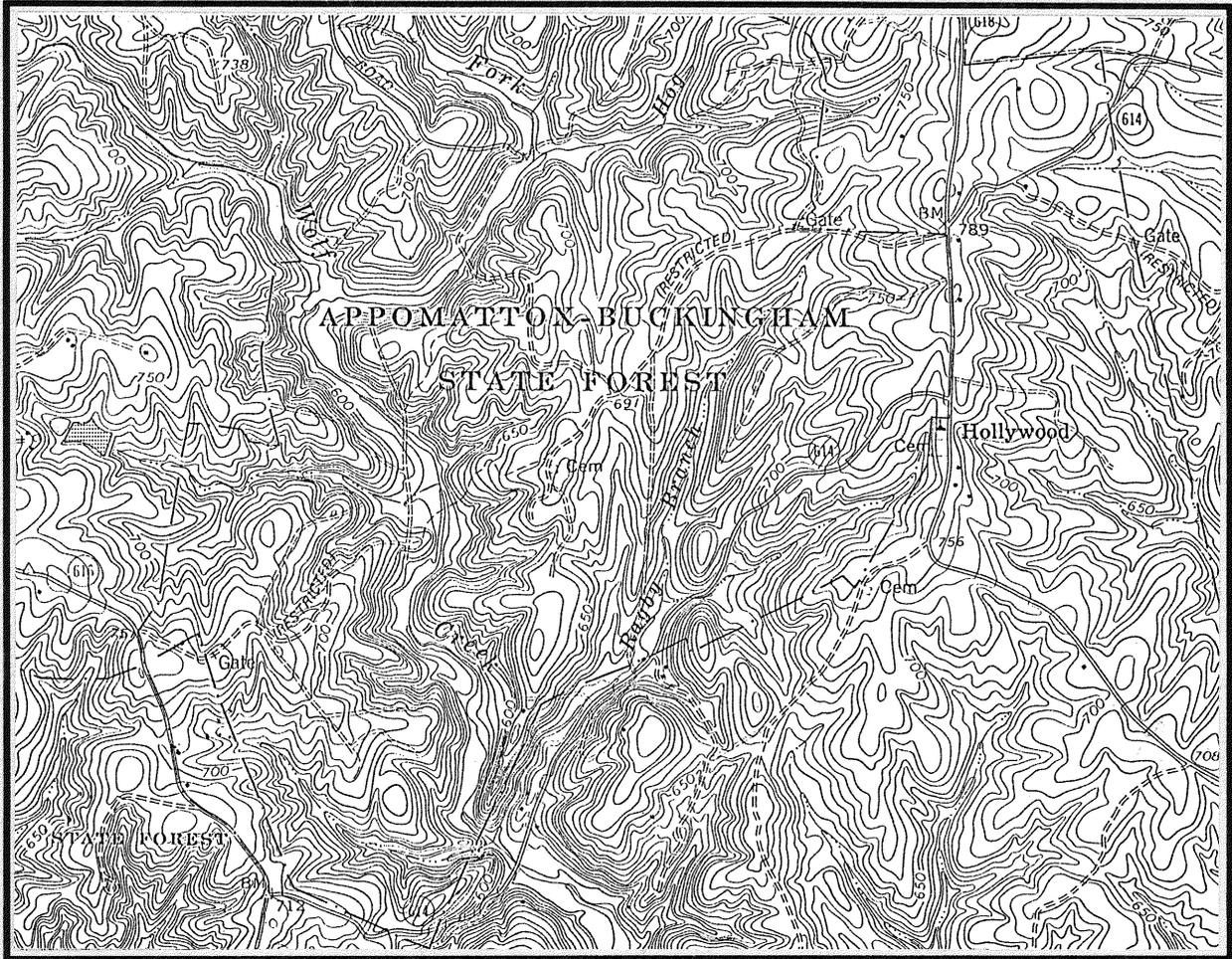


VA-001

SURVEY OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES:
Virginia Department of Forestry



Land and Community Associates

SURVEY OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES: DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

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**Prepared By:
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT PURPOSE AND GOALS	1
SURVEY METHODOLOGY	1
Criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register	1
Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places	1
SURVEY SOURCES AND PRODUCTS	2
SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS AND RESULTS	2
HISTORIC CONTEXT THEMES	3
THEME: SOCIAL/CULTURAL: The History of the Virginia Department of Forestry	4
PART I: The History of Forestry in Virginia, with Reference to the History of Forestry in the United States	4
The Colonial Period	4
Forestry from the Revolution to the Civil War	5
Forestry After the Civil War: The Peak Years	5
The Beginnings of a Conservationist Attitude	6
Early Forestry Legislation in Virginia	7
The Depression and State and National Forests	8
New Deal Legislation and State and National Forests	9
The CCC in Virginia	10
The State Forests	11
Expansion During World War II	11
Post-War Expansion	12
PART II: The Construction and Acquisition of Buildings Owned by the Department of Forestry	13
The Early Years	13
Construction During the New Deal Era	13
Post-War Expansion and Acquisition of Property	14
Growth Since the 1960s	15
EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES	17
Buckingham/Appomattox	17
Cumberland State Forest	17
Mountain Tree Nursery	18
Shop and Depot Land Tract	18
Regional Office Headquarters	18
CURRENT PRESERVATION POLICIES AND LEGISLATION	19
National Role in Historic Preservation	19
Role of the Department of Historic Resources	19
Enabling Legislation	19
Departmental Policy and Authority	20
Application and Review Procedures	20
PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	20
APPENDIX 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY	22
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF FIGURES	23

PROJECT PURPOSE AND GOALS

The purpose and intent of this survey was to document all state-owned buildings managed by the commonwealth's Department of Forestry to determine which properties forty years old or older may be eligible for nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The survey has been undertaken to reduce the uncertainties that have existed regarding the eligibility of state-owned properties for placement on the state and national registers.

The major goal of this survey was to improve the level of protection of state-owned architectural and historic resources in Virginia through identification and evaluation. Related survey objectives included the preparation of a historic context report for buildings owned by the Department of Forestry in Virginia, completion of state survey forms, mapping of historic resources, and documentary black-and-white and color slide photography. The scope of work for the survey did not include survey of any archaeological resources on state-owned lands.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the guidelines for survey outlined in *Bulletin #24* (of the National Register of Historic Places, U. S. National Park Service, Department of the Interior), an initial historic context was developed under the social/cultural theme. The context provided the basis for development of survey strategies for additional research and field work. Field work was organized geographically. Each property was evaluated for its applicability to the historic context, as a representative or outstanding example of its type, according to its ability to meet the criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places, and for its physical integrity. Finally, the historic context was revised and supplemented based on the results of field work and the additional research conducted during the survey.

Criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register

The Commonwealth of Virginia has established the following criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register:

No structure or site shall be deemed to be a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of a historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.

Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places lists properties that possess quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

SURVEY SOURCES AND PRODUCTS

This report summarizes the main findings and recommendations of the survey. To obtain a complete understanding of the nature of the resources investigated and evaluated in the survey, the reader may need to become familiar with the materials collected, compiled, and consulted during the course of the survey. These materials include but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- a complete DHR file envelope for each property. Each file envelope contains at a minimum a completed DHR survey form, labeled black-and-white documentation photographs in a labeled envelope, and a copy of a USGS map showing the location of the property. Some envelopes may also contain the following:
 - supplementary information such as copies of news articles, scholarly papers, etc. that were collected and consulted during the survey;
 - field notes from observations and interviews that may contain information not included on the DHR form but which may be useful in future investigations or evaluations;
 - additional bibliographical data;
 - sketches, maps, and other graphics prepared during the survey to document or analyze the property and its resources;
 - copies of historic photographs; and
 - copies of available maps and brochures (both contemporary and historic) documenting the property.
- selected color 35-mm. slides documenting the properties surveyed and relevant features and conditions, and
- a scripted presentation to be given orally with accompanying slides that documents the findings of the survey.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS AND RESULTS

This survey has resulted in the documentation and evaluation of twenty-eight individual buildings and structures owned by the Virginia Department of Forestry. Of these, none are believed to be eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources within a historic district or as part of a thematic nomination related to the context of forestry in Virginia. However, it should be noted that this survey also included several buildings that were standing before they were acquired by the Department of Forestry. Although not eligible for individual nomination, all of these should be re-evaluated in the context of local history and architecture and considered for inclusion in any future multiple property or district nominations developed in their respective geographic areas. In addition, the Department of Forestry owns several buildings that were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Although at this point none of these appear to be unusual or exemplary examples of CCC-era craftsmanship, they should be re-evaluated in the context of CCC buildings in Virginia.

The Department of Forestry owns fire towers in every county of the commonwealth. These fire towers were not included on the FAACS list and consequently were not surveyed as part of this project. However, because they represent a recognizable building type (early-twentieth-century fire towers), we suggest that DHR request that all fire towers be documented by the Department of Forestry prior to demolition or relocation.

HISTORIC CONTEXT THEMES

The Social Cultural Theme is divided into two sections: 1) The History of Forestry in Virginia; and 2) The Construction and Acquisition of Buildings Owned by the Department of Forestry. The first section presents a chronological summary of the origins of forestry in Virginia, with reference to the larger context of forestry in the United States. The second part traces the acquisition and construction of recreational, maintenance and residential buildings throughout the history of the Department of Forestry, including a brief description of the various buildings included in this survey. In the course of the project two property types were identified: 1) CCC-era maintenance buildings and staff dwellings; and 2) older residences (and associated outbuildings) acquired by the Department of Forestry.

**THEME: SOCIAL/CULTURAL
THE HISTORY OF THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY**

**PART I: THE HISTORY OF FORESTRY IN VIRGINIA,
WITH REFERENCE TO THE HISTORY OF FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES**

The Colonial Period

When the earliest English settlers arrived in North America they found a land that appeared to them as one great forest; approximately ninety percent of the English area of settlement (from the Carolinas to the Maritimes) was covered with forest ranging from sparse to impenetrable.¹ Woodlands in the new continent also were remarkably complex, featuring a range of tree species that impressed the new settlers for their breadth and diversity. In the Virginia Colony alone there were dense forests of pine, cherry, hemlock, oak, and poplar as well as many of the other species found in the northern colonies. In the southwestern part of the colony oak, chestnut, hickory, walnut, and cherry were the predominant varieties; the Eastern Shore made up part of the massive pine forest that extended south to the Gulf of Mexico.²

The new colonists recognized the forests as an invaluable resource, providing material for building, heating, and cooking, as well as a valuable item for commerce.³ At the same time, the dense forests that surrounded the sparsely populated new settlements were perceived as wild and threatening: the potential home of tribes of hostile natives or, worse, other yet unknown beings. The perception that forests in the new-found colonies were inherently evil had developed in Europe (based on accounts of the early explorers) long before the arrival of the first colonial settlers. In short, during the colonial period there was little of the admiration for the natural beauty of the forests that is prevalent today. Instead, the forest was viewed as a foe to be conquered:

The pioneer, in short, lived too close to nature for appreciation.
Understandably, his attitude was hostile, and his dominant criteria utilitarian.
The conquest of wilderness was his major concern.⁴

Owing to the prevailing attitude of the colonists towards the surrounding wilderness, they cut the forests with great zeal. Deforestation occurred also, in part, for the utilitarian purposes of providing open farm land and lumber. However, clearing the forests also insured the removal of any hostile natives or wild beasts that might lurk within them. Many European travellers expressed shock at the wasteful and unmethodical manner in which the English colonies' forests were being cleared. Alexis de Tocqueville, in his *Journey to America*, remarked that

In Europe, people talk about the wilds of America, but the Americans never think about them, they are insensible to the wonders of inanimate nature, and they may be said not to perceive the mighty forests that surround them 'til they fall beneath the hatchet.⁵

¹Thomas R. Cox, Robert Maxwell, Phillip D. Thomas, et al., *This Well Wooded Land: Americans and their Forests from Colonial Times to the Present* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983), 3.

²Ibid., 4.

³Ibid., 6.

⁴Roderick Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967), 26.

⁵Ibid., 23.

In Virginia, the immensely profitable production of tobacco provided a special impetus for clearing the land. Tobacco, unlike many crops, did well on newly cleared land. By 1688 tobacco plantations as large as six hundred acres were reported, as well as a widespread attitude among settlers that "the extermination of the forest was a necessary and vital preliminary to economic progress."⁶

Forestry from the Revolution to the Civil War

Through the middle of the nineteenth century Americans continued with the rapid conquest of the forest, cutting trees at a remarkable pace. The founding fathers, in their idealization of agriculture as the chosen occupation for the new nation, voiced some of the loudest support for the clearing of the land. The great western migration required the clearing of massive tracts of land for new farmsteads; the felled timber provided an invaluable resource for the building of new houses, barns, and equipment. The growing recognition of the commercial value of timber both in the colonial cities and abroad provided additional impetus to the race to cut down the forest; by 1850 lumber production ranked first among all types of manufacturing in the United States.

Apparently there was always a vocal minority who were concerned with the rapid pace of deforestation.⁷ Even among the most concerned, however, there was little or no understanding that a resource as seemingly great as the American forests could ever be exhausted. In general, attitudes towards forests during the national period remained a combination of "widespread hostility and hardheaded materialism."⁸

The earliest year that statistics were recorded for the lumber industry in Virginia was 1839, in which year lumber was produced valued at more than half a million dollars. The amount of cut lumber doubled during the next decade, and by 1859 it had grown into a business worth more than \$2.2 million annually.⁹

Forestry After the Civil War: The Peak Years

Following the Civil War trees continued to be felled at a record pace and the lumber industry continued to grow, hastened by the rapid development associated with industrialization and urbanization. Between 1870 and 1910 all major stands of virgin timber in the United States were cut.¹⁰

In Virginia the period following the Civil War was marked by significant growth in the local lumber industry. By this time lands formerly devoted to tobacco were depleted and slave labor was no longer available. However, abandoned fields made ideal seedbeds for loblolly pine (in eastern Virginia) and shortleaf pine (in the Piedmont), and the production of lumber required relatively small amounts of human labor. By 1869 Virginia was ranked twentieth among the states in lumber production.¹¹ During the following decades the amount of lumber produced in Virginia increased steadily owing in part to the drop in lumber production in the Midwest. The industry peaked in 1909 with the production of more than 100 million board feet of lumber, seventy percent of which was pine.

⁶Cox, et al., 9.

⁷Ibid, 54.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Seth Hobart, George W. Dean, and Edwin E. Rodger, "The History of the Virginia Division of Forestry, 1914-1981," report prepared by the Virginia Department of Forestry, Charlottesville, Virginia.

¹⁰Ibid., 154.

¹¹Hobart, et al., 2.

The Beginnings of a Conservationist Attitude

Concurrent with the massive boom in the lumber industry was the development of a popular interest in conservation of the nation's forests. The Romantic movement which had its greatest impact in the United States in the last half of the nineteenth century led many Americans to turn to the forests for enjoyment and spiritual inspiration.¹² The increasing popular interest in the natural sciences and the formal development of silviculture as a recognized discipline also had a tremendous impact on the popular understanding of the importance of the forest. In addition, the increased interest in the forest is explained by one historian as stemming from a sense of nationalism:

Realizing that the environment was one of the few bases on which a favorable comparison could be made with other nations, Americans were quick to defend nature in their country.¹³

These attitudes were compounded by the rapid rise of industrialism and urbanism across the nation. Faced with increasingly large and gritty cities, Americans began to romanticize forests and wilderness as symbols of a simpler and healthier earlier day. Owing to these factors, by the turn of the twentieth century popular attitudes towards the nation's forests had undergone a dramatic transformation. No longer were forests seen simply as obstacles to civilization or means to profit, but instead as a unique national asset, rich in value, spiritual power, and scientific information.

The earliest calls for more careful husbandry of the nation's forests came slowly. Shortly after the Civil War, newspapers in Maine began agitating for reforestation and improved forest management. At the same time the Governor of Pennsylvania called for action to save the state's few remaining stands of virgin white pine. At the federal level, John J. MiGilvra, United States Attorney for the Washington Territory from 1861 to 1865; Secretary of the Interior (1870-1875) Columbus Delano; and Secretary of the Interior (1877-1881) Carl J. Schurz all publicly decried the destruction of the forests. Though none of these men had any immediate impact on the trend towards deforestation, they helped to set the stage for the forest protection measures that were to come.

In 1873 the American Association for the Advancement of Science passed a resolution favoring the creation of a federal forestry commission. Its cause soon was taken up by Wisconsin congressman Mark H. Dunnell, who was able to procure a small appropriation from the legislature for a study of forestry. This study denounced

the pioneer mentality with its destructive approach to natural resources, the waste, greed and thievery evident in lumbering operations, and the concept of private property rights as something so nearly sacred as to prevent government interference with destructive practises on private land.¹⁴

About the same time, in 1875, the American Forestry Association (AFA) was formed in Chicago, modeled after the congresses of European Forest Managers that existed at the time.¹⁵ In 1882 the AFA merged with the American Forestry Congress to become the major lobbying force for the passage of the 1891 Forest Reserve Act. This act, among other things, allowed the president to withdraw specified areas in the public domain for the creation of forest reserves.

¹²Ibid., 133.

¹³Nash, 68.

¹⁴Cox, et al., 180.

¹⁵Ibid., 181

By 1892 President Benjamin Harrison had set aside more than thirteen million acres of forest land, most designated for the protection of watersheds. His successor, Grover Cleveland, set aside another twenty-six million acres. These reserves were turned over to the General Land Office of the federal government. In 1897 the process of reserving forest land was further refined with the passage of the Forest Management Act, which specified criteria for the designation of reserves and directed the secretary of the interior to make rules and regulations for their protection.

The years of Theodore Roosevelt's presidency (1901-1909) were marked by a surge of forest conservation activity. Part of this activity can be attributed to Roosevelt himself, who was an ardent outdoorsman. By this time, however, numerous nature-related clubs such as the Appalachian Mountain Club (1872), the Sierra Club (1892), and the Appalachian National Park Association (1899) were clamoring for improved forest preservation. Finally, in the antitrust spirit of the Progressive Era, the large lumber companies were coming under increasing suspicion from the general population.

In 1901 the Bureau of Forestry was created from the former Division of Forestry (under the United States Department of Agriculture). The role of the bureau was to control forest fires, and to work as a liaison with the heads of the lumber industry. In 1905 the role of the bureau was greatly expanded when it was upgraded and renamed the National Forest Service. At that time all of the forest reserves formerly held by the General Land Office were placed under the administration of the National Forest Service, including an additional sixteen million acres added by Theodore Roosevelt.

Early Forestry Legislation in Virginia

The earliest forestry legislation in Virginia followed closely on the heels of the establishment of the National Forest Service. By this time Virginia's lumber industry, which had peaked in 1909, was beginning to decline, and lumber manufacturers and naturalists alike were becoming aware of the need for forest conservation. In 1914 the Virginia General Assembly created the Office of State Forester under the State Geological Commission. The Commission was charged to

observe, keep in view, and, so far as it can, ascertain the best methods of reforesting cut-over and denuded lands, foresting waste land, preventing the destruction of forests by fire, the administering of forests on forestry principles, the instruction and encouragement of private owners in preserving and growing timber for commercial and manufacturing purposes, and the general conservation of forest tracts around the headwaters on the watersheds of all water courses of the state.¹⁶

The state forester was to supervise and direct all matters relating to forestry, including hiring and supervising forest rangers and other personnel; enforcing all forest-related legislation; keeping up with the latest forestry methods and techniques; and teaching a course in forestry at the University of Virginia. The teaching requirement was dropped in 1929. However, it was because of this traditional relationship between the state forester and the University of Virginia that the Department of Forestry Headquarters came to be located on the grounds of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville.¹⁷

¹⁶Hobart, et al., 3.

¹⁷Ibid.

The first state forester to be appointed was Chapin Jones. During his first years in this position Jones embarked on an ambitious forest fire protection campaign using posters, press bulletins, and leaflets to inform the public about the importance of fire prevention. Under the Weeks Law of 1911 that provided for federal/state cooperation in forest fire patrols, the state received an annual allotment of \$2,000 to pay the salaries of patrolmen and watchmen, and patrol work started in Smyth County, western Grayson County, and the southeastern part of Washington County. In addition, several fire protection programs were initiated in cooperation with private industries, including several large coal and iron mining companies in southwest Virginia.

Other important achievements during the early years of the office of state forester was the establishment of the first state nursery in 1916 at the University of Virginia, funded largely by private donations. Trees grown at the nursery were mainly conifers, including loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, white pine, and Norway spruce. The state forester also was involved in assistance to private landowners. Forestry staff worked in cooperation with county extension agents in conducting demonstrations in farm forestry. In addition, they also supplied advice on bringing buyer and seller together. Finally, the state forester played a limited role in the national defense, in the enlistment of woodsmen, sawmill operators, and foresters in the 20th Engineers, one of the forestry regiments in World War I.¹⁸

During the 1920s the Office of the State Forester grew steadily, with state appropriations growing annually, increased forestry staff, and more ambitious fire protection programs. In 1926 the Virginia legislature created the Conservation and Development Commission, with W. E. Carson as Chairman. The new commission took over the Office of the State Forester as well as the Geological Survey from the former Geological Commission. That same year the state was organized into four forestry districts: Tidewater, Piedmont, Northwest, and Southwest. Each area had a headquarters office headed by a district ranger. In 1928 the Office of the State Forester embarked on a program of constructing steel lookout towers throughout Virginia. The first such tower to be built was an eighty-foot tower in Spotsylvania County.¹⁹

The Depression and State and National Forests

The Great Depression that began in 1929 precipitated a serious crisis in American forestry. Owing to the virtual collapse of the building industry, many sawmills and lumber companies were forced to close. The annual production of lumber fell dramatically in every area of the country. State and local governments slashed appropriations for forestry work, and private companies discontinued their forestry programs. Foresters, technicians, and laborers formerly employed in forest-related jobs joined the ranks of the unemployed. However, the benefit of the collapse of the industry was that it presented the federal government with an unusual opportunity to encourage good forestry practices and promote reforestation. The millions of unemployed would provide the means for actually implementing a sound forestry program.²⁰

In Virginia, the year 1930 was marked by the most severe drought on record, as well as a rash of forest fires that continued for the next two years. The problem of forest fires was compounded by the fact that, owing to the Depression, the pay rate for firefighters had been cut from thirty to fifteen cents per hour and many firefighters simply had quit to search for more profitable and less dangerous work. Then in 1933, state budget cuts

¹⁸Ibid., 7.

¹⁹Ibid., 18; see note 40.

²⁰Cox, et al., 218.

reduced the size of the administrative staff of the Office of the State Forester, resulting in an even further retrenchment of their duties.

New Deal Legislation and State and National Forests

Following this low point in the development of state and national forestry programs came a period of rapid activity during Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal era. The single event that undoubtedly had the greatest impact on state and national forests during this period was the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). On 17 April 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps was established as part of the New Deal's Emergency Conservation Work Program, giving the president the authority to enlist a civilian workforce of unemployed youths between the ages of eighteen and twenty five "for the performance of useful public work , and other purposes."²¹ The goal of the CCC was to provide "for the restoration of the country's natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public work."²² The administration of the CCC was complex:

The Labor Department was responsible for recruiting and enrolling the young men, the army transported them, outfitted them and ran the camps; and the technical divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Interior—such as the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the Soil Conservation Service—planned, directed, and supervised their work.

Overall, the CCC worked on close to three hundred different projects under ten general classifications: structural improvements, transportation, erosion control, flood control, forest culture, forest protection, landscape and recreation, range, wildlife, and emergency work.²³

The focus of the Civilian Conservation Corps, as suggested by its name, was to deal with the urgent conservation problems that had developed in the United States. By 1933, roughly eighty-seven percent of the virgin timber land that once had covered the continental United States had been destroyed. The destruction of the forest, in turn, had led to increased soil erosion; by 1934 one-sixth of the continent had been irreparably eroded.²⁴ Owing to the poor condition of the nation's forests, forestry-related projects were a central emphasis for the CCC, who quickly became known as "Roosevelt's Tree Army." Indeed, the majority of the CCC camps were located in national or state forests, working under the direction of the National Forest Service. The CCC's emphasis on forestry reflected, in part, Roosevelt's own personal interest in forestry; he regularly experimented with different foresting techniques and plant species at Hyde Park, his home on the Hudson River.²⁵

²¹Perry H. Merrill, *Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps*, (Montpelier, Vermont: Perry H. Merrill, 1981).

²²Norman T. Newton, *Design on the Land* (Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1971), 577.

²³With the establishment of the CCC, the Roosevelt administration addressed two pressing issues. By the early thirties, millions of Americans had lost their jobs as a result of the financial upheaval of the Depression. Among the young and very old, unemployment was a particular problem. It was estimated in 1932 that one in four of those between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four were completely unemployed, with an additional twenty-nine percent working only part time. For an estimated two hundred and fifty thousand young men, the situation grew so desperate that they had "abandoned all pretense to a settled existence, and simply taken to the road, traveling in freight cars or on foot, sleeping in caves or in shanty towns, aimlessly drifting in search of vanished security." Through the creation of the CCC, which provided jobs for two hundred and fifty thousand youths in the very first year it was created, and an estimated 2,500,000 after six years, the government directly and efficiently provided some relief for unemployed youth.

²⁴John S. Salmon, *Board of Public Works Inventory* (Richmond: Virginia State Library and Archives, 1978): 4.

²⁵Cox, et al., 215.

One of the most significant roles that the CCC played in the nation's forests was in fighting forest fires, including the construction of fire towers, fire roads, and firebreaks. The CCC planted two million acres of trees in state and national forests. They opened countless miles of trails, providing improved access to state and national parks and forests. In addition, the CCC dealt with more mundane maintenance tasks including "combating white pine blister rust, Dutch elm disease, bark beetles, gypsy moths, grasshoppers, and various species of weevils."²⁶

The CCC in Virginia

The first CCC camp in the nation was Camp F-1, located in the George Washington Forest near New Market, Virginia. By 1934 there were forty-eight white and twelve "colored" camps of two hundred men each. By 1937 the total number of camps had risen to seventy-three. These camps were located in all regions of the state, but almost half of the camps were in the mountains working on forestry-related projects.²⁷ In 1937, thirty-eight CCC camps worked under the administration of the National Forest Service in private, national, or state forests; sixteen worked for the National Park Service, either at Shenandoah National Park or the National Capital Parks Project; eleven camps worked at the state parks; four worked on military reservations; and four worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority.²⁸

Eight camps were allotted to the Office of the State Forester at first, with camp sites chosen in Tazewell, Bland, Craig, Roanoke, Albemarle, Chesterfield, King and Queen, and Charles City counties. At the time that the new recruits arrived the Office of the State Forester was ill-prepared to receive the much-needed new work force, having few tools or work vehicles with which to provide them. After about a month, however, equipment donated from the U. S. Army began to arrive and the crews could begin work.²⁹ The number of CCC camps working for the Office of the State Forester eventually grew to thirty-five, but levelled at around twenty-eight for the duration of the CCC era (fig. 1).

Despite the fact that the arrival of the CCC camps to Virginia's forests presented an organizational challenge to the Office of the State Forester the CCC camps were able to accomplish a tremendous amount.³⁰ The most noticeable progress was in the area of fire protection and control. By the end of the CCC era the number of fire towers had increased from thirteen to one hundred, and the number of counties with forests protected from fires had increased from fifty-eight to eighty.³¹ In 1934 after the CCC had been in Virginia for just twelve months it was reported that they already had achieved "the improvement of 60,799 acres of forest by thinning, the reduction of fire hazards over 64,738 acres, the building of 2,244 miles of roads and trails, and the construction of approximately 314 miles of telephone lines."³²

CCC enrollees in Virginia as in other states were paid thirty dollars a month, and were expected "to be willing to make monthly allotments home to their families." Enrollees were between eighteen and twenty-five, and generally untrained, though allowance was also made for the selection of several thousand local experienced men, called LEMs, to work

²⁶Ibid., 220.

²⁷Treadwell Davison and James E. Ward, "The CCC Camps in Virginia," *The University of Virginia Newsletter*, 11 (1934), 1.

²⁸Merrill, 184.

²⁹Hobart, et al., 32.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Ibid., 35

³²Davison and Ward, 1.

with and train the new enrollees. Enrollment generally lasted for one year. Once enrolled, CCC troops were given a full physical examination and supplied with clothing appropriate for the climate in which they would be working. Enrollees lived in tents or wooden barracks and ate three meals a day in a camp mess hall. The work day generally started between 7:30 and 8:00 A. M. and lasted until 4:00 P. M., with a break for lunch at noon. Between the end of work and supper, enrollees were encouraged to participate in athletic activities, and many camps put together teams that played in competitive leagues with other CCC camps. After supper, classes were offered through the camps' education programs.³³

The State Forests

Concurrent with, but unrelated to the CCC program, was the resettlement program, whereby land considered marginal was acquired by the Resettlement Administration of the federal government to be improved and reforested before being turned over to the states as state forests or recreation areas. In 1934 a resettlement project was initiated in Virginia involving the purchase of approximately forty-thousand acres of land by the federal government in Buckingham, Cumberland, Appomattox, and Prince Edward counties. Under the direction of the Resettlement Administration a variety of improvements were carried out by CCC camps including road improvements, tree planting programs, and the construction of numerous administrative and recreational structures.

In 1939 these forest properties were leased to the state of Virginia on a ninety-nine-year lease to be used as state forests. There was, at that time, only one other existing state forest, the Gallion State Forest in Prince Edward County which had been given to the state by a private donor in 1921. The creation of the state forests was a tremendous opportunity for the Virginia Forest Service, providing at last "an instrument with which to demonstrate the possibilities of sound forestry practise, even upon the poorest of soils."³⁴ The first task undertaken at the State Forests was a comprehensive timber inventory, which was carried out by the CCC. In 1940, the lakes and beaches located in the state forest were turned over to the Division of Parks.

Around the time that the Forest Service acquired the forests from the federal government, the state also acquired the four hundred-acre Conway Robinson State Forest in Prince William County. This land was planted with stock from the state nursery by CCC labor, and the area was mapped and fenced.

Expansion During World War II

By 1942 the demobilization of the CCC was virtually complete, leaving the Office of the State Forester with a much reduced workforce. The reduction in manpower was made more noticeable by the fact that 1941 and 1942 were abnormally severe fire seasons.³⁵ At the onset of World War II the Office of the State Forester was described as a "small, compact, closely knit organization," with entire administrative districts still staffed by only one man.

With the American entrance into World War II, however, the role of the Virginia Forest Service expanded significantly. With the increased military importance of the coastal area around Norfolk came the need for strengthened fire protection in the tidewater region. Throughout the state army and navy posts, munitions plants, and other war-related industries required enhanced fire protection. In 1942 the General Assembly increased the

³³Merrill, 11; Salmon, 13.

³⁴Hobart, et al., 36.

³⁵Ibid., 39.

state appropriation for all forestry purposes by nearly one-third. In addition, the Office of the State Forester received Clarke-McNary Section 2 funds and Sixth National Deficiency funds from the federal government for war-time emergency work. With this increased funding, the Office of the State Forester was expanded to include a state forester with a staff of three division heads, six district foresters, and a temporary emergency organization under the administrative supervision of a specially appointed field officer. Additional funding also allowed the hiring of new wardens, rangers, and laborers.³⁶

Post-War Expansion

Following the war the Office of the State Forester continued to expand. In 1946 a new administrative district was created in Tappahannock, increasing the total number of administrative districts to nine, where it stands today. That same year the Swift Creek Park was transferred from the federal government to the Virginia Department of Conservation and Development; 5,600 acres of this park was designated as a state forest. Between 1947 and 1951 a six thousand-acre state forest was in operation at Camp Peary near Williamsburg; in 1951 this land was returned to the Navy and the nursery moved to a new site in Windsor.

Growth continued throughout the 1950s and 1960s. A special Insect and Disease Control Division was started in 1952 to deal with the severe infestations of sawfly and pine beetles that were affecting the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. A significant development occurred in 1954, at which time the United States government deeded to the Commonwealth of Virginia all of the forests originally purchased by the Resettlement Administration (formally known as Land Utilization Forests) that had been leased to the commonwealth for a ninety-nine-year period in 1939. This included forests in Appomattox and Buckingham, Cumberland, and Prince Edward counties as well as the Gallion, Pocahontas, and Conway Robinson Memorial forests. In 1955, as part of a massive reorganization of the state government, the Office of the State Forester officially became the Division of Forestry of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

The 1960s were marked by several significant technological advances: by 1961, forty-one tractors with fire-line plows were in use, replacing a fire-line production process that previously had required a large amount of manpower.³⁷ Radio technology also had advanced by the early 1960s, and a radio network that covered the entire state aided fire protection efforts.

During the 1970s and 1980s national legislation including the Clean Air and Clean Water acts had a significant impact on activities within the Division of Forestry. The Division took a leadership role in developing guidelines for itself and other groups involved in prescribed burning. In addition, a special effort was made to develop practices that would comply with EPA requirements for non-point-source pollution from forestry practices. A significant new challenge facing state foresters in the last decade has been the arrival of the Gypsy Moth in selected areas of the state. Finally, in 1987 the Division of Forestry became the Department of Forestry, with its own department head.

³⁶Ibid., 42-3.

³⁷Ibid., 64.

PART TWO: THE CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS OWNED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

The Early Years

For many years after the Office of the State Forester was created in 1914 its operations largely took place in the forest, with few actual buildings or facilities. The state forester was given an office at the University of Virginia (including such utilities as light and heat) in order to perform his teaching duties. However, the exact location of this office is not known. In addition, the University also supplied space for a seedling nursery (the nursery was supported by private donations), located at what is now the site of Lambeth Field.³⁸

Some of the few early structures known to have been built by the Office of the State Forester are fire towers.³⁹ Early towers, including the one built on Little Stone Mountain near Big Stone Gap in 1917, and another built on Round Mountain, in Bland County, were constructed of wood. During the period from 1924 to 1925, eight additional wooden towers were constructed around the state.⁴⁰ Starting in the late 1920s, however, fire towers were constructed of steel. The first steel fire tower built in Virginia was an eighty-foot Aermotor erected in 1928 Spotsylvania County. That same year two one hundred-foot, steel towers were built in the Dismal Swamp, and a fifty-foot tower was constructed in Wise County.⁴¹ In addition to these fire towers, it appears that other small lookout shelters may have been constructed by forestry staff during the 1920s. Department records for the years 1928-1929 indicate that a frame lookout tower was built "on the crest of the Blue Ridge to overlook part of the proposed national park area."⁴² Other than these, however, it was not until the 1930s that the Forestry Service began to build and acquire significant numbers of buildings and structures (fig. 2).

Construction During The New Deal Era

During the CCC era several camps were assigned to work for the Office of the State Forester.⁴³ However, it appears that the camps assigned to the state forester concentrated their efforts largely on forest fire protection, including the creation of truck and foot trails into previously inaccessible areas and the construction of lookout towers. Records held by the Department of Forestry summarize the work done by the CCC through 1941 as follows:

Truck Trails	1,363 miles
Horse and Foot Trails	392 miles
Telephone Lines	744 miles
Vehicle Bridges	27 miles
Lookout Towers	88

In light of this list, it appears that the construction of buildings was not a high priority for the CCC camps under the direction of the state forester. However, the Department of Forestry does own some buildings known to have been built by the CCC as well as a few others that may have been built by the CCC.

³⁸Ibid., 6; and interview with Mr. Harold Olingher, Virginia Department of Forestry.

³⁹The Department of Forestry currently owns several fire towers that are forty-years old or older. However, because they were not included on the FAACS list and, in many cases, exact locations could not be determined, they were not surveyed as a part of this project. Figure 2 shows a prototypic older fire tower. Also, see Preservation Recommendations, p. 28.

⁴⁰Ibid., 12.

⁴¹Ibid., 16.

⁴²Ibid., 17.

⁴³Ibid., 31.

According to a Forestry Department spokesman, the ten buildings at the Albemarle/Region Three joint maintenance complex located just southwest of the Charlottesville city limits on Route 29 were built as a nursery complex by the CCC. It is not clear when the state nursery was moved from Lambeth Field to this new location. However, Department of Forestry records for the year 1941 describe the complex as including "a nurseryman's residence, equipment shelter, garages, and warehouse as well as those structures directly relating to the production of seedlings." In 1966, with the construction of Route I-64 and the relocation of U. S. 29, the nursery was closed (a new, 186-acre nursery site was established in Augusta County) and these buildings were split into two separate complexes, one located west of Route 29 and the other located to the east. Since that time these buildings have served as the Albemarle/Region Three Joint Maintenance Complex for the Department of Forestry.

Currently CCC-era buildings on the east side of Route 29 include a long, frame warehouse (1944), a frame bungalow-style residence (1937), and a small, concrete-block, paint storage building (1933). The warehouse building has been renovated to include overnight living quarters for Department of Forestry staff. In addition to these older buildings, there are several more recent buildings including a brick office building and two larger, concrete-block, maintenance buildings. All of these buildings are arranged around a paved open work yard. The western side of the Albemarle Forestry complex is an attractive open site, with mountain views and a rural feeling. The buildings on the west side of Route 29 include a row of seven frame work buildings painted white and dating from around 1937. In their simple layout and appearance these buildings are typical of other maintenance buildings built by the CCC in Virginia (fig. 3).

Other buildings owned by the Department of Forestry that date from the CCC era are the garage and shop located in Big Stone Gap. The garage, a simple gable-roofed structure that has recently been clad with T1-11 siding, has a date of 1934. The office, a gabled masonry structure adjacent to the garage, appears to date from the same period. It is not known what original purpose these buildings served or how they came to be located in a suburban area outside of Big Stone Gap. Perhaps they served as an early regional headquarters office. In any case, in light of their date and style of construction, it is possible that they were built by the CCC.

Post-War Expansion and Acquisition of Property

The end of World War II was marked by the initiation of a construction program in which funding was appropriated for new administrative headquarters to be built at Charlottesville, Waverly, Sandston, Staunton, Windsor, and Tappahannock.⁴⁴ Most of the resulting buildings were completed during the 1950s. In addition, the 1950s was marked by a dramatic increase in the amount of land held by the Division of Forestry. In 1954 the United States Government transferred all of the Land Utilization forests established by the Resettlement Administration in 1934 in Buckingham, Appomattox, Cumberland, and Prince Edward counties to the Division of Forestry. These forests had been leased to the Division of Forestry since 1939. However with the transfer of property the commonwealth received all property rights including the possibility of reorganizing the land into separate state forests.⁴⁵

With this transfer of property the Division of Forestry acquired several buildings and structures already located in the Buckingham/Appomattox and Cumberland forests. Some of these buildings were already standing on the property before it was purchased by the federal government in 1934; others appear to have been built by CCC camps under the direction of the Resettlement Administration; still others may have been built by Division of Forestry staff when the land was being leased to the commonwealth between 1939 and 1954. The residence, pump house, and two

⁴⁴Ibid., 50.

⁴⁵The United States Government retained the right to "all fissionable materials which might underlie these lands."

picnic shelters located in the Buckingham/Appomattox State Forest appear to have been built by the CCC. All four of these buildings date from 1937, which indicates that they were built during the period when this land was owned by the Resettlement Administration, a federal program. Furthermore, because the appearance and design of these buildings are typical of CCC buildings in Virginia, it seems likely that they were built by one of the CCC camps assigned to the Resettlement Administration.

Other than the residence and the pump house, which are located next to each other on the main road passing through the forest, the older buildings at Buckingham/Appomattox State Forest are all located at some distance from each other. The residence is a frame gable-roofed building with a rear dormer window and protruding front porch. Although it obviously has been renovated recently with new siding and a new roof, it still bears a great deal of similarity to many of the residential cabins built by the CCC in Virginia's older state parks.⁴⁶ The pump house is a simple gabled frame structure located to the rear of the residence. The Lee Wayside Shelter is a rustic, open picnic shelter located on a dirt road in a wooded setting. Rustic details associated with the shelter include stone steps, a stone cookpit, and a small stone-lined pool. In both its design and craftsmanship the shelter is typical of other picnic shelters built by the CCC in state and national parks in Virginia and elsewhere (fig. 4). The Woolridge Shelter (located approximately one mile from the Lee Wayside Shelter on an open grassy knoll) follows the traditional three-bay, open picnic shelter design, but appears to have been rebuilt recently.

The Cumberland State Forest also features numerous older buildings. Already existing on the site when it was purchased by the Resettlement Administration in 1934 was a two-story, brick, antebellum residence. The house has been enlarged and renovated with one-story rear and side additions to accommodate its use as the park superintendent's office and residence, and a large metal radio tower was erected to the rear of the house. This building currently serves as an office and residence for the ranger in charge of the Cumberland State Forest. Also existing on the site at the time that it was purchased by the federal government was the Oak Hill Residence (27-87-1), a gabled, frame I-house, with a front porch with Victorian detailing. Although given a date of circa 1800 on the FAACS list, it appears actually to date from the late-nineteenth century. Associated with the Oak Hill Residence are three simple frame outbuildings located adjacent to the farmhouse and two large, unpainted, frame barns located about one-quarter of a mile from the residence.

In addition to these pre-existing nineteenth-century residences, Cumberland State forest features a complex of maintenance buildings, including a pump house, grading shed, dormitory, and smokehouse all arranged around a paved work area. The smokehouse, grading shed, and pumphouse are well-built brick buildings with white painted wooden doors and shutters. The residence/bunkhouse is a long, one-story, concrete-block building. According to a Department of Forestry spokesman these buildings were built as permanent work buildings by forestry staff. However, according to the date given to these buildings they would have been built prior to the leasing of the forest to the state, during the period when this land was owned and controlled by the federal government. Consequently, it is unclear whether these buildings were built by the CCC under the direction of the Resettlement Administration, by the CCC under the direction of the state forester, or by full-time state Forestry staff. In any case, in both their individual design and collective layout around an open workyard, they are typical of many of the maintenance buildings constructed in state parks and forests in Virginia during the CCC era (fig. 5).

Growth Since the 1960s

Growth continued during the 1960s with the construction of new forestry offices and shop buildings in numerous counties, including Gloucester, Caroline, Spotsylvania, Halifax, Louisa,

⁴⁶See *Survey of State-Owned Property: Division of Parks and Recreation*, unpublished report, Land and Community Associates, 1987.

Buchanan, Shenandoah, Brunswick, Grayson, Amherst, Fauquier, Goochland, and Pittsylvania. After the closing of the Division of Forestry nursery outside Charlottesville in 1966, a new 186-acre site in Crimora (Augusta County) was purchased for the establishment of a new nursery. Pre-existing on the site were a large frame barn and farmhouse, both of which appear to date from around 1930. The farmhouse is a frame, two-story I-house with a front porch supported by turned columns; exterior end chimneys, and two large trees in front. Two small sheds are located to the rear of the building.

New office buildings were built at Appomattox/Buckingham State Forest in 1972 and Pocahontas State Forest in 1978. In addition, improvements were made at numerous district headquarters during the 1970s. The use of towers for fire protection gradually is being replaced with routine airplane and helicopter surveillance. At this point the Department of Forestry is planning to demolish about half of the existing fire towers; the State Police will continue to use the other half for surveillance and radio communication.

In the mid-1980s a plan was developed to move the Forestry Department Headquarters from its original location on Alderman Road in Charlottesville to a new state office building. The building will be in Albemarle County, though the exact location is not known yet. Owing to a cut in state funding for new building projects in early 1990 this project has been put on hold temporarily. However, according to Department of Forestry spokesmen the building will be completed in the next few years.

EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES

The Department of Forestry properties have been evaluated to determine their significance in American and Virginia history, design, and culture. The survey team applied two tests for significance: a property must 1) represent a significant pattern or theme in the history, design, or culture of the nation, the Commonwealth of Virginia, or the locality in which it is located; and 2) possess integrity—that is, it must retain the essential characteristics that make it a good representative of its property type. National Register criteria recognize the following seven aspects or qualities, which, in various combinations define integrity: historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Buckingham/Appomattox State Forest *Route 3, Box 133*

Buckingham and Appomattox Counties

The Buckingham/Appomattox State Forest was originally part of the site of a Land Utilization project purchased by the Resettlement Administration of the United States Government in 1934. In 1939 the land was leased to the Office of the State Forester on a ninety-nine-year lease to be used as a state forest, and in 1954 ownership of the land was turned over to the commonwealth. The four buildings in the B/A Forest included in this survey all date from 1937; it seems very likely that they were built by CCC camps under the direction of the Resettlement Administration. Although not considered eligible for listing as an individual property in the state or national registers at this time, the buildings at the Buckingham/National Forest should be re-evaluated in the context of CCC buildings in Virginia.

199-0036A-00030	Pump House	1953/1937	14-140
199-0036A-00031	Residence	1953/1937	14-141
199-0036A-00037	Lee Wayside Shelter	1953/1937	14-145
199-0036A-00038	Woolridge Shelter	1953/1937	14-146

Cumberland State Forest *Route 1, Box 251*

Cumberland County

The Cumberland State Forest was originally part of the site of a Land Utilization project purchased by the Resettlement Administration of the United States Government in 1934. In 1939 the land was leased to the Office of the State Forester on a ninety-nine-year lease to be used as a state forest, and in 1954 ownership of the land was turned over to the commonwealth. Although both of the nineteenth-century residences located at Cumberland are attractive and well-built, and the maintenance complex appears to be a good example of a CCC-era work complex located in Virginia state parks and forests, neither the site as a whole nor any individual buildings appear to be eligible for nomination to the state or national registers at this time. However, although it has been compromised with twentieth-century rear and side additions and the erection of a large radio tower to the rear of the house, the superintendent's residence should be re-evaluated in the context of local history and architecture and considered for inclusion in any multiple property nomination developed in this vicinity. In addition, the Oak Hill farmhouse and associated outbuildings should also be re-evaluated in the context of local history and architecture and considered for inclusion in any multiple property nomination developed in this vicinity.

199-0037B-00024	Residence	1954/1850	24-89-1
199-0037B-000?	Bunkhouse	c. 1936	24-89-2
199-0037B-000?	Grading Shed	c. 1939	24-89-3
199-0037B-000?	Pump House	c. 1939	24-89-4
199-0037B-000?	Smoke House	c. 1939	24-89-5
199-0037B-000?	Oak Hill Residence	1925	24-87-1

199-0037B-000?	Hay Barn	c. 1930	24-87-2
199-0037B-000?	Grain Barn	c. 1930	24-87-3
199-0037B-000?	Privy	c. 1925	24-87-4
199-0037B-000?	Oak Hill Barn	c. 1930	24-87-5
199-0037B-000?	Shed	c. 1925	24-87-6

*Mountain Tree Nursery
Augusta County*

The Mountain Tree Nursery was acquired by the Department of Forestry in 1966 for the cultivation of seedlings for reforestation projects. The barn and residence were pre-existing on the site at the time of its purchase by the commonwealth. Although not considered eligible for listing in the state or national registers as an individual property, the farm site should be re-evaluated in the context of local history and architecture, and considered for inclusion in any future multiple property nominations developed in this vicinity.

199-00045A-00006	Barn/Equipt. Bldg.	1967/1900	07-1188
199-00045A-0000?	Residence	c. 1930	07-1188

*Shop and Depot Land Tract
Big Stone Gap, Wise County*

The garage and residence in Big Stone Gap serve as a field office for the Department of Forestry. At this point it is unclear whether these buildings were built by CCC troops working for the Office of the State Forester, or by Forestry staff. Neither building appears to be eligible for listing on the state or national registers at this time.

199-0064A-00002	Garage	1934	101-28-1
199-0064A-00002	Residence	c. 1934?	101-28-2

*Regional Office Headquarters
Albemarle Headquarters
Route 29 South*

The various maintenance buildings at the Albemarle/Region Three Headquarters were built as a nursery complex by the CCC camp assigned to the Office of the State Forester in Albemarle County. In 1966 the site was divided by the construction of I-64 and the relocation of U. S. Route 29, and the nursery was moved to a new site in Augusta County in 1966. Neither the site as a whole nor any individual buildings appear to be eligible for listing on the state or national registers at this time. However, they should be re-evaluated in the context of CCC buildings in Virginia.

199-0073A-00005	Paint Storage Bldg.	1933	02-1622
199-0073A-00006	Depot/Equipt Stor.	1933	02-1623
199-0073A-00007	Warehouse Res.	1937	02-1624
199-0073A-00008	Warehouse	1944	02-1625
199-0073A-00009	Tractor House	1937	02-1626
199-0073A-00011	Pump House	1937	02-1628
199-0073A-00012	Storage/Radio Rep	1937	02-1629
199-0073A-00013	Pole Shed	1937	02-1630
199-0073A-00014	Insect/Disease Bldg	1937	02-1631

CURRENT PRESERVATION POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

National Role in Historic Preservation

Preserving historic resources has been a national policy since the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906; significant expansion in historic preservation has occurred through the subsequent Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. These last two acts made the Secretary of the Interior responsible for maintaining the National Register of Historic Places, a list of properties that have been evaluated as significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and found to be worthy of preservation. The National Park Service maintains and expands the National Register of Historic Places on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.

Nominations to the National Register for state-owned properties in Virginia are made by the State Historic Preservation Officer, who is also the Director of the Department of Historic Resources. Federal agencies request determinations of eligibility for properties that are subject to federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activities in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. For state-owned properties in Virginia, a National Register designation accomplishes the following:

- increases public awareness of historic resources and may encourage preservation,
- mandates review of the negative impact of projects using federal funds or requiring federal licensing, but
- does not restrict the use of private funds, and
- makes designated properties eligible to compete for state grants.

Role of the Department of Historic Resources

The General Assembly, in recognition of the value of the commonwealth's cultural resources, provides for the review by the Department of Historic Resources of all rehabilitation and restoration plans for state-owned properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register to insure the preservation of their historic and architectural integrity. In this respect the Virginia Landmarks Register is a planning tool to encourage the protection and wise use of significant historic properties in the commonwealth.

Enabling Legislation

The specific provisions for review are defined in the 1990 Appropriations Act, 1990 Session, Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 972, Section 4-4.01.(o):

State-Owned Registered Historic Landmarks: To guarantee that the historical and/or architectural integrity of any state-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the knowledge to be gained from archaeological sites will not be adversely affected because of inappropriate changes, the heads of those agencies in charge of such properties are directed to submit all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration, or repairs that may basically alter the appearance of the structure, landscaping, or demolition to the Department of Historic Resources. Such plans shall be reviewed within thirty days and the comments of that Department shall be submitted to the governor through the Department of General Services for use in making a final determination.

The 1990 Appropriations Act, which supersedes the similar provisions of the earlier appropriations acts, places into the code the provisions of Executive Order Forty-Seven issued by Governor Mills Godwin in 1976. In that executive order Governor Godwin stated the rationale for safeguarding state-owned historic resources:

Virginia's many historic landmarks are among her most priceless possessions. The preservation of this historic resource should be of prime concern to all citizens. As Governor, I believe the Commonwealth should set an example by maintaining State-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register according to the highest possible standards.

Departmental Policy and Authority

Hugh C. Miller, Director of the Department of Historic Resources, subject to his continuing and ultimate authority, is vested with the responsibility for review of all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration, and repairs that may basically alter the integrity of state-owned registered historic landmarks, and to provide comments related to such plans to the governor, through the Department of General Services.

Application and Review Procedures

The 1990 Appropriations Act directs the heads of state agencies in charge of state-owned landmark properties to submit all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration, or repairs that may basically alter the appearance of the structure, landscaping, or demolition to the Department of Historic Resources. Although capital projects represent the most obvious state-funded activities that affect historic resources, state agencies should notify the Department of any remodeling, redecoration, restoration, or repair that could affect the structure or visual character of a state-owned landmark or archaeological site. Even such normal maintenance including repointing brickwork, cleaning masonry, painting woodwork, or landscaping can compromise the integrity of a landmark if not done in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. The *Standards* encompass the most widely accepted principles regarding work undertaken on historic buildings in the United States and are used in review of all federal projects involving historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the the National Register of Historic Places. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources uses the *Standards* as a basis for evaluating proposed alterations to state-owned historic landmarks. The *Standards* are available without cost from the Department of Historic Resources.

PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The history of forestry in Virginia is a complex subject of both state and regional significance. However, the specific Department of Forestry properties surveyed as a part of this project do not appear to possess the inherent historic or design values that merit special preservation efforts at this time.

Properties developed by the CCC may be of interest to future historians. Despite the fact that many of the buildings constructed by the CCC were of modest design and built as temporary structures, many have survived to this date. A number of CCC buildings have been documented in this and other state departments included in this survey. However, it is known that there are many other CCC buildings located throughout the commonwealth owned by the federal government, city and county governments, and private individuals. Because a significant portion of all CCC buildings in Virginia have not been identified and evaluated, it is difficult to provide an accurate assessment of the relative significance of individual CCC properties. It is recommended that a thematic survey of all properties built by the CCC be undertaken so that those sites that best represent CCC workmanship can be identified and management plans be developed for them.

The Department of Forestry owns fire towers in every county in the commonwealth. Many of these towers are in extremely remote locations; in many cases exact locations cannot be identified. Approximately fifty are more than forty years old. Fire towers were not

included on the FAACS list and consequently were not surveyed as a part of this project. However, because they represent a recognizable building type (early twentieth-century fire towers), we suggest that DHR request that all fire towers be documented by the Department of Forestry prior to demolition or relocation.

Since this study did not include an archaeological component, potential archaeological sites have not been considered. Property owned by the Department of Forestry could be expected to yield information significant in archaeology. Consequently there should be an archaeological investigation by a qualified archaeologist whenever any site is proposed for major new construction or other land disturbing activity.

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APPENDIX 2: LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. CCC camp in Clifton Forge, Virginia.
(Courtesy Virginia Department of Parks and Recreation)
- Figure 2. Typical CCC-era fire tower.
(From Perry H. Merrill's, *Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942*, Montpelier, Vermont: Perry H. Merrill, 1981, p. 3)
- Figure 3. CCC-era building at Albemarle Forestry Complex.
(Land and Community Associates)
- Figure 4. Lee Wayside Shelter, Buckingham/Appomattox State Forest.
(Land and Community Associates)
- Figure 5. Grading Shed, Cumberland State Forest.
(Land and Community Associates)

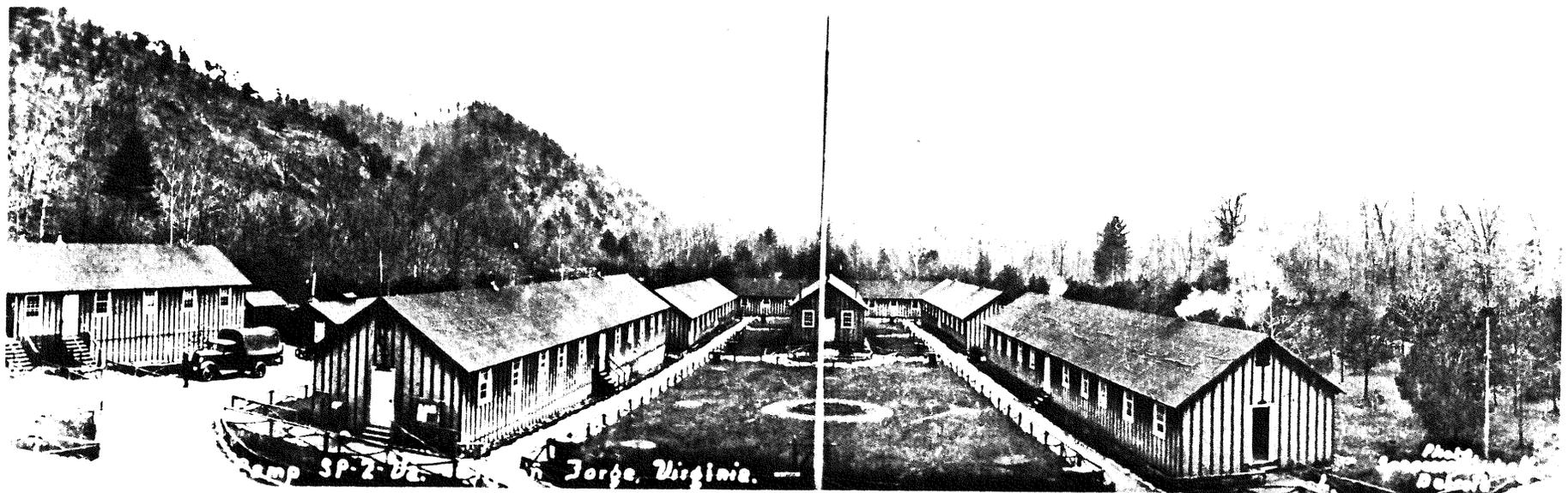


Figure 1. CCC camp in Clifton Forge, Virginia.
(Courtesy Virginia Department of Parks and Recreation)

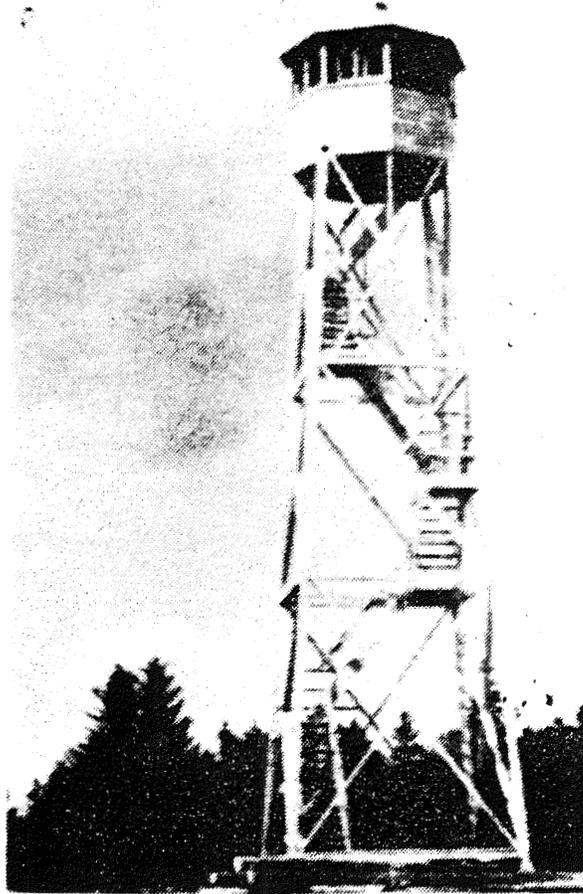


Figure 2. Typical CCC-era fire tower.
(From Perry H. Merrill's, *Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942*, Montpelier, Vermont: Perry H. Merrill, 1981, p. 3)



Figure 3. CCC-era building at Albemarle Forestry Complex.
(Land and Community Associates)



Figure 4. Lee Wayside Shelter, Buckingham/Appomatox State Forest.
(Land and Community Associates)

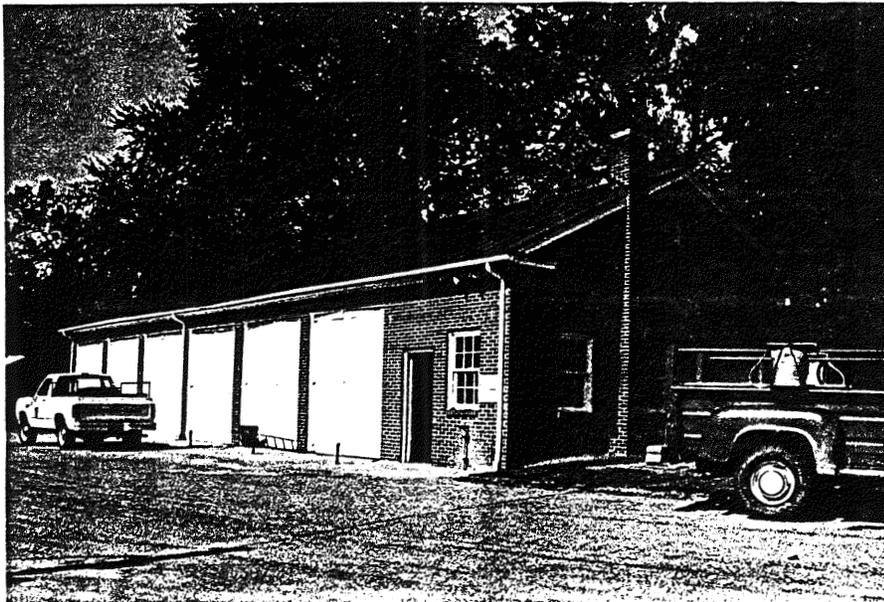


Figure 5. Grading Shed, Cumberland State Forest.
(Land and Community Associates)