APPENDICES

A. Maintenance Checklist

B. New Construction Checklist

C. Glossary

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APPENDIX A: MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

Proper maintenance of your building includes periodic inspections to identify problems before they cause significant damage. Regular maintenance will stop any deterioration already begun and provides an easy and less expensive way to maintain the physical condition of the structures on your property. It is a good idea to keep documentation of yearly maintenance for present and future homeowners.

Perform this maintenance check once each year, preferably after a moderate rainfall.

A. ROOF

What to look for...

- ❑ Materials: Is there warping, severe wear, cracking, lumps, curling, decay, splitting, rusting, loose pieces, missing pieces, broken pieces, thin material?
- ❑ Structure: Is the roof level, or does it sag?
- ❑ Roof flashing, gutters, downspouts: Is there rusting, paint loss, sagging, missing, or torn pieces, blockages, poor drainage?
- ❑ Chimney: Is the chimney sagging, leaning, or bowing? Are the mortar joints tight? Is the chimney cap rusting or missing? Are stones or bricks loose or missing?

Repairs Required

1. Repair roof materials every 5-10 years.
2. Paint metal roofing every 5-10 years.

B. EXTERIOR WALLS AND FLOORS

What to look for...

- ❑ Structure: Are the walls leaning, bowing, bulging? Are cracks evident? Are the door and window openings square?
- ❑ Materials: Is the surface of masonry flaking, crumbling, or are units missing? Is the mortar loose or crumbling? Is the wood siding cracked, loose, rotted, or split? Do courses of siding appear straight or wavy? Are the walls stained? Is paint peeling, cracking, blistering, or chalking?
- ❑ Porch floors: Are there cracks, splits, loose boards, missing boards, rot?
- ❑ Trim elements: Is there peeling paint, cracks, or loose pieces?

Estimated Life Span and Repairs Required

Dry, properly maintained wall structure should last indefinitely. Masonry units can last for centuries with proper maintenance. Wood floorboards should last 50 years or more.

1. Repaint existing painted surfaces every 5-10 years, or as needed.
2. Paint previously painted masonry surfaces approximately every 10 years.
3. Repaint wood surfaces every 5-8 years.

C. WINDOWS AND DOORS

What to look for...

- ❑ Operation: Do windows and doors open and close smoothly?
- ❑ Glass: Is the glass broken? Is the glazing secure? Do the glass panes fit securely? Are the stops and putty secure?
- ❑ Frames, etc.: Do the frame, muntins, sash, and door show signs of rot or insect damage? Is the threshold rotted? Are there open joints around the frames and trim?
- ❑ Hardware: Is the hardware operational and in good repair?
- ❑ Weatherization: Is the weatherstripping in good repair? Do storm windows fit tightly? Are the screens damaged?

Estimated Life Span and Repairs Required

1. Windows should last 100 years or more. Window glass and hardware should last indefinitely. Putty should last 10-15 years and caulking should last 15-20 years.
2. Repaint windows every 5-8 years, as necessary depending on weathering. Check for soundness of putty and caulk when repainting.

D. EXTERIOR FEATURES

What to look for...

- ❑ Exterior elements: Are porches, stairs, railings, cornices, and other exterior features in good repair? Are elements missing?
- ❑ Paint: Is the paint cracked, faded, or peeling?

Repairs Required

1. Paint every 5-10 years, depending on surface and conditions.

E. FOUNDATION

What to look for...

- ❑ Masonry: Does water drain away from the foundation? Is masonry flaking, crumbling, spalling, cracking? Is masonry loose or missing? Is the mortar secure?
- ❑ Structure: Is the wall bulging or bowing?
- ❑ Vegetation: Are algae, moss, or vines growing on the foundation?
- ❑ Water control: Do downspouts have splash blocks?

Estimated Life Span and Repairs Required

Properly maintained masonry should last indefinitely. Repointing should last 50 years or more.

1. Repoint when necessary.

APPENDIX B: NEW CONSTRUCTION CHECKLIST

This checklist was developed for the Historic District Review Committee to use when considering the design of new construction and the architectural review process.

SITE ELEMENTS

A. Site elements should be designed to reflect the established patterns of adjacent lots. The checklist below will serve as a reminder of the items that should be considered when considering site features as part of a new construction application.

B. Landforms, Siting, and Street Patterns
- ❑ Preserves existing
- ❑ Does not obstruct historic views
- ❑ Reinforces historic street and sidewalk patterns and materials

C. Archaeological Sites
- ❑ Minimal disturbance of terrain
- ❑ Construction located away from known resources
- ❑ VDHR contact necessary?
- ❑ Retention of artifacts

D. Accessory Structures and Breezeways
- ❑ Location
- ❑ Style
- ❑ Scale
- ❑ Materials
- ❑ Roof Slope

E. Outdoor Living Spaces
- ❑ Location/impact on historic site
- ❑ Materials
- ❑ Textures/Finish

F. Fences and Walls
- ❑ Location
- ❑ Size
- ❑ Materials
- ❑ Detail

G. Mechanical and Utilities' Screening
- ❑ Location
- ❑ Visibility

H. Accessibility
- ❑ Location
- ❑ Visibility
- ❑ Reversibility

I. Lighting
- ❑ Style
- ❑ Level of illumination
- ❑ Location
- ❑ Size
- ❑ Materials
- ❑ Number

J. Driveways and Parking Areas
- ❑ Location
- ❑ Size
- ❑ Materials
- ❑ Textures/Finish

K. Walkways and Paths
- ❑ Location
- ❑ Size
- ❑ Materials
- ❑ Textures/Finish

L. Plantings and Trees
- ❑ Protect existing
- ❑ Character
- ❑ Scale
- ❑ Indigenous species

New Construction

A. The checklist below should be used as a reminder for the basic concepts to consider when reviewing an application for the construction of a new building in the historic districts.

B. Setback/Siting/Topography

- ❑ Reflects adjacent examples of similar building type

C. Orientation

- ❑ Dwelling or detached garage faces primary street
- ❑ In rural areas, orient to weather
- ❑ Attached garage does not face street

D. Spacing

- ❑ Respect historic precedent

E. Massing

- ❑ Relates to existing structures
- ❑ Large structures are broken into separate masses
- ❑ Additional masses appear subordinate to main block

F. Complexity of Form

- ❑ Form relates to existing structures that have evolved over time from simple to complex

G. Height, Width, and Scale

- ❑ Within 10 percent of adjacent
- ❑ Similar width and height to existing
- ❑ Bay divisions reflect historic patterns
- ❑ Includes porch or portico where such precedent exists

H. Directional Expression

- ❑ Reflects adjacent structures

I. Roof Form and Materials

- ❑ Repeats adjacent roof form(s)
- ❑ Historic pitch between 7/12 and 12/12
- ❑ Standing-seam metal, wood, or slate or artificial material that approximates same visual qualities

J. Roof Features

- ❑ Uses properly scaled dormers
- ❑ Roof-mounted skylights, solar panels, or mechanical equipment placed out-of-site

K. Chimney(s)

- ❑ Follows historic precedents for placement and materials

L. Cornices, Overhangs and Parapets

- ❑ Appropriate design, scale, and placement

M. Doors, Windows and Shutters

- ❑ Relates ratio, rhythm and proportion of openings to existing
- ❑ Simple, traditional trim profiles
- ❑ Styles relate to historic precedent
- ❑ Wood construction preferable
- ❑ True divided light or three-part simulated divided light
- ❑ Storm windows and doors do not obscure design of windows and doors
- ❑ Shutters scaled-to-fit window openings
- ❑ Shutters mounted on hinges

N. Front and Rear Porches

- ❑ Design includes porch where appropriate
- ❑ Design reflects size, materials, proportion, and placement of historic examples

O. Decks

- ❑ Close to ground level
- ❑ Not visible from front of structure
- ❑ Screened from public-rights-of-way
- ❑ Space under deck screened
- ❑ Paint scheme continued from house
- ❑

P. Foundation

- ❑ Uses stone
- ❑ Height, contrast, and texture reflects adjacent historic structures
- ❑ Distinguished from rest of building

Q. Architectural Details and Decoration

- ❑ Takes inspiration from historic examples

R. Materials and Textures

- ❑ Uses historic materials or substitute materials that provide same visual appearance
- ❑ All sides are clad in same material
- ❑ Separate masses distinguished by material change

S. Storefronts

- ❑ Based on historic examples
- ❑ Uses traditional materials

T. Color

- ❑ Informed by historic precedent
- ❑ Compatible with adjacent structures

ADDITIONS

- ❑ Located according to historic precedents
- ❑ Subordinate to historic structure in size, scale, mass and siting
- ❑ Attached so that addition may be removed without damage to main structure
- ❑ Design compatible with but differentiated from historic structure
- ❑ Structure retains original orientation
- ❑ Roofline of addition secondary to existing
- ❑ Roof pitch repeats that on main house
- ❑ Historic materials

ADDITION. A new part such as a wing, ell, or porch added to an existing building or structure.

ALLIGATORING. A condition of paint failure that occurs when the layers crack in a pattern that resembles the skin of an alligator.

ALTERATION. Any change, modification, or addition to the exterior of any building or structure or any part thereof.

APPURTENANCE. An accessory property element, such as an outbuilding or mechanical unit.

ARCH, JACK. Flattened brick arch over an opening to support and distribute the weight of the wall above the opening.

ARCH, KEYSTONE. An arch over an opening to distribute and support weight with a prominent central wedge-shaped stone called a keystone from which other wedge-shaped stones or bricks radiate to the base of the arch. Keystone arches are not often found in Loudoun County's Historic and Cultural Conservation Districts.

ARTIFACT. An object produced by human work, generally a tool of some sort.

BALUSTER. One of the vertical members contained within a railing. Often balusters are found in pairs at each stair tread. They are usually turned pieces of wood.

BARGEBOARD. A sometimes richly ornamented board placed on the verge (incline) or the gable to conceal the ends of rafters.

BATTEN. The vertical member which is located at the seam between two adjoining pieces of wood, often used in exterior wood siding and doors.

BATTERED PIER. A pier which tapers from the bottom up so that the top dimension is smaller than the bottom dimension. Often associated with the Craftsman style.

BAY. A part of a structure defined by vertical divisions such as adjacent columns or piers.

BAY WINDOW. Fenestration projecting from an exterior wall surface and often forming a recess in the interior space.

BOARD AND BATTEN. Vertical boards held together by horizontal battens (also made of boards) on the back. This construction method was used for early doors. Walls of farm buildings and simple dwellings were composed of wide vertical boards with narrow vertical wood strips covering the joints.

BOND. The arrangement of bricks (headers and stretchers) within a wall.

BRACKET. A wooden or stone decorative support beneath a projecting floor, window, or cornice.

BUILDING. A structure created to shelter human activity.

CAME. The soft division piece which is located at the seams in glass in either a stained glass or leaded glass window.

CAPITAL. The upper portion of a column or pilaster.

CASEMENT WINDOW. Windows that are hinged at the side and open outwards. Often these have multiple window panes.

CATSLIDE ROOF. A lower pitched roof extending outward from the main, more steeply pitched roof of a building, often covering a porch.

CAULKING. A non-hardening putty used to seal the joint at an intersection of two different materials.

CEMENTITIOUS SIDING. Also referred to as fiber-cement siding it is made from portland cement, ground sand, wood fiber, and in some instances, clay. Available in a variety of historic siding profiles and shingle patterns it may be more resistant to rot and insect damage than wood.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS. A certificate affirming the Historic District Review Committee's approval of an application by a landowner to build, or alter a structure in a historic district.

CLAPBOARD. Horizontally laid wooden boards which taper from the bottom to the top.

CLADDING. Any exterior wall covering, including masonry.

CLASSICAL. Pertaining to the architecture of Greece and Rome, or to the styles inspired by this architecture.

CLIPPED GABLE ROOF. A roof type in which the gable ends are cut back at their peaks and a small roof section is added to create an abbreviated hipped form. Also called a jerkinhead roof.

COLUMN. A vertical support, usually supporting a member above.

COMPLEX ROOF. A roof that is a combination of hipped and gable forms and may contain turrets or towers. The majority of these occur on Queen Anne style houses.

CORNERBOARD. The vertical board which is found at the corners of a building and covers the seam made by horizontal siding boards.

CORNICE. The upper, projecting part of a classical entablature or a decorative treatment of the eaves of a roof.

CORNICE RETURN. When the cornice is terminated by itself by turning in at a right angle towards the gable.

CRAWL SPACE. The space located beneath the first floor. The space has not been fully excavated and is often used for mechanical equipment.

CRESTING. A decorative ridge for a roof, usually constructed of ornamental metal.

CROWN. A decorative cover over a door. It may be a pediment, or a curved or flat, broken arch. It is located above the transom and may appear to be supported by pilasters.

DEMOLITION PERMIT. Approval by the Historic District Review Committee for the demolition or razing of a structure or part of a structure in a historic district.

DENTILS. Small square blocks found in series on many cornices, moldings, etc.

DORIC. One of the classical orders of architecture characterized by a simply carved capital and base with less decoration than either the Ionic or Corinthian orders.

DORMER. A small window with its own roof projecting from a sloping roof.

DOUBLE-HUNG SASH. A type of window with lights (or windowpanes) on both upper and lower sashes, which move up and down in vertical grooves one in front of the other.

DOWNSPOUT. A pipe for directing rain water from the roof to the ground.

EASEMENT, FACADE. A contractual agreement by recorded deed between a landowner and a qualified organization (such as the Virginia Department of Historic Resources) by which the landowner transfers to the organization the right to alter all or part of the exterior of a structure without the prior approval of that organization. Normally such easements run in perpetuity.

EASEMENT, CONSERVATION. A contractual agreement by recorded deed between a landowner and a qualified organization (such as the Virginia Outdoors Foundation) by which the landowner transfers to the organization the right to limits present and future property development rights. It allows the landowner to live on the property and use it for its traditional use.

EAVE. The edge of the roof that extends past the walls.

ELEVATION. A drawing of one face or facade of a building without perspective foreshortening.

ENGLISH BASEMENT. The lowest, mostly above grade, floor of a residential building. The main entrance to the dwelling is at the level of the floor above.

ENTABLATURE. This is an element of classical architecture which refers to the area located above the column. It is composed of the architrave, cornice, and frieze. It also refers to the elements of a classical cornice.

FACADE. The front face or elevation of a building.

FANLIGHT. A semi-circular window with radiating muntins, located above a door.

FASCIA. The horizontal member which serves as the outer edge of the eave.

FENESTRATION. The arrangement of the openings of a building.

FIELDSTONE. Native stone, uncut, used for all types of structures including walls, especially in western Loudoun County.

FINIAL. An ornament that caps a gable, hip, pinnacle, or other architectural feature.

FLASHING. Pieces of metal used for waterproofing roof joints.

FLUTE. A recessed groove found on an column or pilaster.

FOUNDATION. The base of a building which sits directly on the ground.

FRIEZE. A horizontal band, sometimes decorated with sculpture relief, located immediately below the cornice.

GABLE ROOF. A pitched roof in the shape of a triangle.

GAMBREL ROOF. A roof in which the angle of pitch changes part way between the ridge and eaves.

GLAZING. Another term for glass or other transparent material used in windows.

HIPPED ROOF. A roof with slopes on all four sides. They are more common on older houses than on those built after 1940.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. A collection of historic structures related to each other by style, history, culture, or some other common factor or an area where some important event has taken place such as a battlefield; a Loudoun County zoning overlay designation.

HISTORIC DISTRICT REVIEW COMMITTEE. A committee of seven citizens appointed by the Board of Supervisors to review and approve or deny all applications for construction, reconstruction, renovation, or restoration of structures in Historic Cultural and Conservation and Historic Site Districts in Loudoun County.

HISTORIC SITE DISTRICT. A single historic structure or small group of related structures such as a farmhouse with its outbuildings; a Loudoun County zoning overlay designation.

INFILL BUILDING. A new structure built in a block or row of existing buildings.

INTEGRITY. Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period.

JACK ARCH. See Arch, Jack.

KEYSTONE ARCH. See Arch, Keystone.

LEADED GLASS. Glass set in pieces of lead.

LIGHT. A section of a window; the glass or pane.

LINTEL. A horizontal beam over an opening carrying the weight of the wall.

LOUVER. One of a series of overlapping strips which allow air to circulate but prevent rain from entering. Louvered shutters consist of a series of these strips which may be adjustable.

MANSARD ROOF. A double-pitched roof with a very shallow upper pitch and very steep lower pitch. Results in the roof containing the upper story of the building and the roof material extending down the wall plane. Often punctuated by dormers.

MASS. The enclosed volume or cluster of volumes that constitute the building's exterior form.

MODILLION. A block or bracket in the cornice of classical architecture.

MOLDING. Horizontal bands having either rectangular or curved profiles, or both, used for transition or decorative relief.

MULLION. Vertical posts dividing the glass panes of a window.

MUNTIN. A glazing bar that separates panes of glass.

PALLADIAN WINDOW. A neoclassical style window that is divided into three sections. The middle section is larger than the other two and is usually arched.

PARGING. Plaster, mortar, or a similar mixture used to coat walls or chimneys.

PATENT HOUSE. House built to specifications as to material and size in order the secure property by proof that it would be occupied and not merely held for speculation. Most specifications were similar to those for the late eighteenth century Nicolas Minor division of Leesburg. Requirements included a size of sixteen by twenty feet, a nine-foot pitched roof, one brick or stone chimney, and that the structure be placed according to the "rules, order, and directions" of the seller.

PATINA. Usually a green film that forms naturally on copper and bronze by long exposure or artificially (as by acids) and often valued aesthetically for its color.

PEDIMENT. A triangular section framed by a horizontal molding on its base and two raking (sloping) moldings on each of its sides. Used as a crowning element for doors, porticos, and windows.

PIER. An upright structure of masonry serving as a principal support.

PILASTER. A pier attached to a wall with a shallow depth and sometimes treated as a classical column with a base, shaft, and capital.

PITCH. The degree of slope of a roof.

POINTING. Filling the mortar joint between two bricks.

PORTE-COCHERE. An exterior shelter often used to cover a portion of the driveway area on the side of a house.

PORTICO. An entrance porch often supported by columns and sometimes topped by a pedimented roof; can be open or partially enclosed.

PRESERVATION. The sustaining of the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure and the existing form and vegetation of a site.

PRIMER. A base coat used prior to painting to prepare a surface.

PROPORTION. The relationship of one dimension to another; including height to width, window size to facade, and building to building.

QUOINS. Large stones, or rectangular pieces of wood or brick, used to decorate, accentuate and reinforce the corners of a building; laid in vertical series with, usually, alternately large and small blocks.

RAIL. The horizontal framing member found between panels in a door.

REHABILITATION. Returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features that are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

REMODEL. To alter a structure in a way that may or may not be sensitive to the preservation of its significant architectural forms and features.

RENOVATION. See REHABILITATION

RESTORATION. Accurately recovering the building's exterior form.

RETROFIT. To furnish a building with new parts or equipment not available at the time of original construction.

REPOINT. To remove old mortar from courses of masonry and replace it with new mortar.

REVEAL. The depth of wall thickness between its outer face and a window or door set in an opening.

RHYTHM. The repetition of architectural elements like doors or windows and the wall spaces between them or of structures and open spaces in streetscapes.

RISING DAMP. A condition in which moisture from the ground rises into the walls of a building.

SANDBLAST. To clean by spraying with fine sand under pressure. The process is detrimental to brick as it removes the hard-baked outer surface leaving the porous inner brick exposed to deterioration from moisture, freezing, and thawing.

SASH. The movable part of a window holding the glass.

SETBACK. The distance between a building and the front of the property line.

SHAKE. Rectangular wood pieces used to cover a roof. Differ from shingles in that they are thicker and applied in random widths.

SHED ROOF. A simple roof form consisting of a single inclined plane.

SHINGLE. Standard size roof covering made from wood, slate, cement, artificial slate, fiberglass or asphalt. When made of wood, they are thinner than shakes.

SIDELIGHTS. Narrow windows flanking a door.

SILL. The horizontal water-shedding member at the bottom of a door or window.

SPALLING. A condition in which pieces of masonry split off from the surface, usually caused by weather.

STABILIZATION. The re-establishment of a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it currently exists.

STANDING-SEAM METAL ROOF. A roof where long narrow pieces of metal are joined with raised seams.

STILE. A vertical framing member of a paneled door.

STRING COURSE. A continuous horizontal band of masonry used for decorative purposes.

STRUCTURE. A work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Generally considered constructed by man, it is often an engineering project.

STUCCO. Exterior wall plaster.

SYNTHETIC SIDING. Any siding made of vinyl, aluminum, or other material to resemble a variety of authentic wood siding types.

TRANSOM. The window area above the front door.

TURRET. A small tower placed at the corner of a building and extending above it.

VERNACULAR. Indigenous architecture that generally is not designed by an architect and may be characteristic of a particular area. Many simpler buildings that were constructed in the late-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century are considered vernacular because they do not exhibit enough characteristics to relate to a particular architectural style.

WEATHERBOARD SIDING. A horizontal exterior wallboard laid on edge overlapping the next board below.

A. GENERAL REFERENCES

Preservation Books

A large variety of books addressing various topics of preservation are available from the National Trust for Historic Preservation website. Subjects that may be of interest include:

- Basics of Preservation
- Building Better Organizations
- Living in a Historic Community
- Communities and Sprawl
- Economics of Historic Preservation
- Fund Raising
- Advocacy
- Preservation and the Natural Environment
- Preserving Special Building Types
- Disaster Preparedness
- Program Models
- Heritage Tourism
- Heritage Education

Website: www.preservationbooks.org

National Register Bulletins

The National Park Service offers a series of free publications covering a variety of subjects, including the National Register of Historic Places, preservation planning, historic landscapes and historic documentation methods. Bulletins may be ordered from the website listed below.

Website: www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm

Technical Preservation Services Online Education

A number of interactive websites hosted by the Technical Preservation Services of the National Park Service cover topics including moisture, maintenance, rehabilitation and tax incentives.

Website: www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/online_ed.htm

B. RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS AND WEBSITES

1. Local

Loudoun County Government
Department of Planning
Loudoun County Government Center
1 Harrison Street, S.E., 3rd Floor, MSC #62
Leesburg, Virginia 20175
Phone: (703) 777-0246
Fax: (703) 777-0441
Website: www.loudoun.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=2051
E-mail: dop@loudoun.gov

Department of Building and Development
Phone: (703) 777-0397
Website: www.loudoun.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=633
E-mail: bad@loudoun.gov

Thomas Balch Library
208 West Market Street
Leesburg, Virginia, 20178
Phone (703) 737-7195
Website: www.leesburgva.org/services/library
E-mail: balchlib@leesburgva.gov

2. State

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources maintains information on the Commonwealth's historic architecture and archaeological sites. It is the mission of the Department to foster, encourage, and support the stewardship of Virginia's significant historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources.

Website: www.dhr.virginia.gov

Northern Regional Preservation Office
David Edwards, Director
Post Office Box 519
5357 Main Street
Stephens City, Virginia 22655
Phone: (540) 868-7030
Fax: (540) 868-7033
Email: david.edwards@dhr.virginia.gov

APVA/Preservation Virginia

APVA/Preservation Virginia mission is to preserve and promote Virginia's heritage of irreplaceable historic structures, collections, communities and archaeological sites and thereby provide cultural, economic and educational benefits to the public.

204 West Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia 23220
Phone: (804) 648-1889
Fax: (804) 775-0802
Website: www.apva.org

Virginia Historical Society

Founded in 1831, the Society's mission is to collect, preserve, and interpret the Commonwealth's past for the education and enjoyment of present and future generations.

428 North Boulevard
Richmond, Virginia 23220
Phone: (804) 358-4901
Fax: (804) 355-2399
Website: www.vahistorical.org

Library of Virginia

Serving the archival and research needs of Virginians since 1823.

Website: www.lva.lib.va.us/

University of Mary Washington Center for Historic Preservation

Since 1980 the Center has served as a research and public outreach organization that sponsors conferences, organizes student fieldwork, and provides professional and technical assistance to property owners, local governments and private organizations.

Website: www.umw.edu/cas/chp

Virginia Chapter - American Planning Association

Founded in 1970 this organization promotes the use of planning to address physical, economic and social change.

Website: www.vaplanning.org

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development

The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) is dedicated to improving the quality of communities in Virginia.

Website: www.dhcd.virginia.gov/

Virginia General Assembly

A site with links to the State Assembly, the Legislative Information System and the Commonwealth Net Server.

Website: legis.state.va.us/

Virginia Society AIA

The VSAIA is the state component of the American Institute of Architects. Since 1914, VSAIA has represented the professional interests of architects in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Website: www.aiava.org

Virginia's Main Street Program

Since 1985, Virginia Main Street has been helping localities revitalize the economic vitality of downtown commercial districts using the National Main Street Center's successful Main Street Approach.

Website: www.dhcd.virginia.gov/main street/

3. Federal/National

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is an independent Federal agency created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and is the major policy advisor to the government in the field of historic preservation.

Website: www.achp.gov

Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites

Founded in 1987 by a group of historians deeply concerned over the irresponsible development and eradication of America's Civil War battlefields, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites is a membership-driven national non-profit organization headquartered in Washington, DC. APCWS acts to preserve and protect these hallowed grounds by directly purchasing the property or negotiating protective easements.

Website: www.civilwar.org

Cyburbia

Cyburbia contains a comprehensive directory of Internet resources relevant to planning, architecture, urbanism and other topics related to the built environment.

Website: www.cyburbia.org

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions

The NAPC is a private, non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation that builds strong local preservation programs through education, training, and advocacy.

Website: www.uga.edu/sed/pso/programs/napc/napc.htm

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers is the professional association of the State government officials who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegatees of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470).

Website: www.ncshpo.org

National Archive and Records Administration

The National Archive's mission is to ensure ready access to essential evidence that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of federal officials, and the national experience.

Website: www.archives.gov

B. RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS AND WEB SITES

3. Federal/National, continued

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

NCPTT promotes and enhances the preservation and conservation of prehistoric and historic resources in the United States for present and future generations through the advancement and dissemination of preservation technology and training.

Website: www.ncptt.nps.gov/About-Us.aspx

National Park Service: Heritage Preservation Services

A web site offering information on preservation planning, grants, tax credits, training, news, mapping and legislation.

Website: www.cr.nps.gov/hps/

National Park Service: Links to the Past

A comprehensive listing of links relating to history and culture. Subjects include grants, how-to, tax incentives, standards and guidelines, and regulations.

Website: www.cr.nps.gov/preservation.htm

National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, chartered by Congress in 1949, is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting historic resources. It fights to save historic buildings, and the neighborhoods and landscapes they anchor through education and advocacy.

Website: www.nationaltrust.org/

National Trust Main Street Center

Provides information and resources on the Main Street program of downtown revitalization through historic preservation and economic development.

Website: www.mainstreet.org/

Partners for Sacred Places

This organization promotes the stewardship and active community use of America's older and historic religious properties.

Preservation Action

Founded in 1974, Preservation Action advocates federal legislation to further the impact of historic preservation at the local, state and national levels.

Website: www.preservationaction.org

Preserve Net

Begun 1994, Preserve Net is a comprehensive database for preservationists organized into sections on economics, law, awards, education, and outside links.

Website: www.preservenet.cornell.edu/

Scenic America

Scenic America is the only national nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving and enhancing the scenic character of America's communities and countryside.

Website: www.scenic.org

Society for American Archaeology

The SAA is an international organization dedicated to the research, interpretation, and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas.

Website: www.saa.org

Society for Commercial Archeology

Established in 1977, the SCA is the oldest national organization devoted to the buildings, artifacts, structures, signs, and symbols of the 20th-century commercial landscape.

Website: www.sca-roadside.org

Sprawl Watch Clearinghouse

Its mission is to develop tools, techniques, and strategies to manage growth, and to make them accessible to citizens, grassroots organizations, environmentalists, public officials, planners, architects, the media and business leaders.

Website: www.sprawlwatch.org

Surface Transportation Policy Project

A nationwide coalition working to ensure safer communities and smarter transportation choices.

Website: www.transact.org

4. Technical and Professional Links

American Cultural Resource Association

ACRA's mission is to promote the professional, ethical and business practices of the cultural resources industry, including all of its affiliated disciplines, for the benefit of the resources, the public, and the members of the association.

Website: www.acra-crm.org/

American Institute of Architects

Provides information on both consumer and professional issues related to architecture.

Website: www.aia.org

American Planning Association

The APA and its professional institute, the American Institute of Certified Planners, are organized to advance the art and science of planning and to foster the activity of planning — physical, economic, and social — at the local, regional, state, and national levels.

Website: www.planning.org/

Conservation Online

CoOL, a project of the Preservation Department of Stanford University Libraries, is a full-text library of conservation information, covering a wide spectrum of topics of interest to those involved with the conservation of library, archives and museum materials.

Website: palimpsest.stanford.edu/

Journal of Architectural Conservation

An essential journal for practitioners and scholars in the field, the Journal of Architectural Conservation, offers a wide-ranging review of research and innovative practice.

Website: www.donhead.com/Journal_of_20Architectural_Conservation.htm

Old House Journal Online

The OHJ online offers practical advice publications, forums, historic house plans and a restoration directory.

Website: www.oldhousejournal.com

Preservation Trades Network

It provides a much needed opportunity for both experienced and novice members of the preservation trades community to exchange experiences, skills, and ideas.

Website: iptw.org/home.htm