Historic Landmark Study
Charlottesville, Virginia
Historic Landmark Study

Prepared For
LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Prepared By
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA, 1976
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1. **Introduction**

All cities contain areas, sites, or structures of architectural and historical interest or significance. Such structures and areas contribute to the particular uniqueness of each city and form an important part of that city's physical and cultural heritage which, if lost, cannot be replaced. The loss of its heritage deprives the city of its individuality. Unless means can be found to retain important structures and areas in urban areas, our communities face a future of historical and architectural nakedness.

This does not mean that any building must be saved simply because it is old, nor that any site must be made into a park because it was once vaguely associated with some historic event. It does mean, however, that a community should make a thorough inventory of its resources and decide what of its unique cultural and historical past it wishes to preserve.

Any city grows and develops through time. This successive development of architectural preferences of each generation is of interest to following generations. The preservation of such heterogeneous development as an important image is a vital dimension to the total character of the city. Neighborhoods and areas often include structures that are "significant" in either the historical or architectural sense, but where the whole is often greater than the sum of its parts, these structures collectively contribute to the visual character, continuity, and scale of the community and are thus worthy candidates for inclusion in preservation planning. The educational value of such architecturally varied neighborhoods is significant because they truly reflect the continuous development of the city by various social-economic groups.

The purpose of this study, which was initiated by the Landmarks Commission of the City of Charlottesville, and conducted by the Department of Community Development, was to research and evaluate the historically and architecturally significant structures in the City of Charlottesville. Due to constraints of time and resources this study concentrates its efforts in the downtown historic district area and in some significant structures throughout the city. We hope that by accurately determining the date and history of each structure within the surveyed area, a permanent and up-to-date record of Charlottesville's architectural past has been established. This should prove informative to the community at large and aid visitors in their appreciation of our community. What that this effort will increase awareness and appreciation of the city's historical and architectural heritage.
I. INTRODUCTION

All cities contain areas, sites, or structures of architectural and/or historical interest or significance. Such structures and areas contribute to the particular uniqueness of each city and form an important part of that city's physical and cultural heritage which, if lost, cannot be replaced. The loss of its heritage deprives the city of its individuality. Unless means can be found to retain important structures and areas in urban areas, our communities face a future of historical and architectural sterility.

This does not mean that any building must be saved simply because it is old, nor that any site must be made into a park because it was once vaguely associated with some historic event. It does mean, however, that a community should make a thorough inventory of its resources and decide what of its unique cultural and historical past it wishes to preserve.

Any city grows and develops through time. This successive development of architectural preferences of each generation is of interest to following generations. The preservation of such heterogeneous development is an important heritage in adding a time dimension to the total character of an older city. Neighborhoods and areas often include structures that are not truly "significant" in either the historical or architectural sense, but where the whole is often greater than the sum of its parts, these structures collectively contribute to the visual character, continuity, and scale of the community and are thus worthy candidates for inclusion in preservation planning. The educational value of such architecturally varied neighborhoods is significant because they truly reflect the continued development of the city by various social-economic groups.

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Civic pride in the legacy of beauty and craftsmanship of the past as well as appreciation of earlier life styles will be fostered. And, most hopefully, residents of the community will develop an interest in preservation planning and actions and harmonious land use development for their community.

Any effective preservation planning depends on an inventory which defines the architectural and historical significance of an area. This survey was done to determine the merits of areas proposed as additions to the existing historic district.

Once the survey was underway, it became obvious that it should encompass a broader area than initially recommended. The areas of North First Street and Park Street, while not included in the original survey area, were found to be among the most valuable older neighborhoods within the city. Certain historical buildings are also scattered throughout the city with little or no functional or visual relationship to other historic buildings or areas. Some of these significant structures throughout the city were also surveyed and should be considered in preservation planning.

Each structure surveyed was photographed and its history was ascertained. City and county deed books, tax records, newspaper accounts, and local histories, and the residents themselves provided data on building dates, additions and/or alterations, as well as the activities of the early inhabitants. An objective stylistic analysis of each structure was also compiled by the trained surveyors. The compilation of such data provides an overall sketch of Charlottesville's existing cultural heritage and a working tool with which to determine future preservation policy. The data was entered on a standardized form which was designed to be as instructive and informative as possible for both the general public and city officials.

Information on each structure includes: street address, map and parcel number, census tract and block number, present owner and address, present use, original owner, original use, historic name, date or period, style, height to cornice and stories, present zoning, land area and dimensions, assessed value, architectural description, historical description, graphics, structural condition and sources.

As indicated above, each structure has a designation of style. In many cases one structure may have characteristics of more than one style where none of the characteristics is dominant even though the structure may have a variety of fine details. In these cases we have designated those structure as no identifiable style or vernacular.
MICHIE TAVERN AND MUSEUM - A famous Tavern of the 1700's located on Route 53. Open Daily 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

ASHLAWN - Home of James Monroe, 5th President of the United States and Author of the Monroe Doctrine and designed by Thomas Jefferson. Located on Route 795, 2 1/2 miles beyond Monticello. Open Daily 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
MONTICELLO (LITTLE MOUNTAIN) - Home of Thomas Jefferson -- Designed and built by him. Located on Route 53. Open Daily 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., except November 1 through February 28 when hours are 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA WITH THE ROTUNDA - Academical Village.
Founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1819 and erected according to his plans. Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe served on the first Board of Visitors. The famous serpentine walls, the classic architecture, the rooms of Edgar Allen Poe and Woodrow Wilson are located here. This complex is located southwest of University Avenue.
The idea for this Historic Landmarks Study started approximately two and one-half years ago. At that time, the intent of the study was to research the history and architectural character of thirty to forty structures within the old Historic District and important structures adjacent to that District. It was hoped that this research would provide a base of information from which possible extensions of the Historic District Boundaries could be analyzed.

As the study proceeded, much community interest was expressed in expanding the scope of the study to include the majority of the historic structures within Charlottesville. Such an expanded study would serve as a basis for a new Historic District Ordinance, and would serve to increase the community's awareness of the City's architectural and historical heritage. It was also felt that a comprehensive study of this nature would also complement the City's Bicentennial efforts and would provide a resource document for people interested in the City's heritage.

Given the expanded scope of this study and the length of time involved, many different individuals and groups contributed towards its completion. I worked as the project coordinator for the study whereas four architectural history students provided the research assistance. William Charles Allen and Mary M. Shoemaker provided the research for structures in the historic district. Horner Davis and Dwight Young provided some of this research on the structures outside the Historic District. Professor Frederick Nichols provided assistance in definitions of architectural styles. Professor Edward Lay provided invaluable assistance in the review of the whole study in terms of its architectural components. Mrs. Velora Thomson provided valuable insights into the historical aspects of the study. The Planning Commission played a major role in the development of the Historic District Ordinance and the boundaries. The Landmark Commission spent numerous hours in reviewing the whole report. The North Downtown Association provided a significant impetus for printing of this report. Last, but not least, the Michie Company graciously offered its services to print this report free of charge as an indication of their interest in this community and historic preservation. I am personally thankful to all these people and many others who have assisted at various stages of preparation of this report. We hope that this will be a positive step towards a better understanding and thus better use and preservation of this community's architectural and historical heritage.

Satyendra Singh Huja
Director of Planning
Dept. of Community Development
2. History
5. Structural Descriptions & Summaries
by Streets and Areas
II. HISTORY

Historically, Charlottesville's and Albemarle County's fates were strongly identified with the people and events of the nation's history. That identification concretely preserved in elegant homes, documents, and ideas is as powerful now as 200 years ago, and remains an integral part of the physical and spiritual life of the community today.

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

The formation of Albemarle County from Goochland County dates back to 1744. In 1761 and 1777 the county underwent boundary reductions, which caused the county seat to be moved from Scottsville on the James River to the more central location of the present Court House Square. The new community of Charlottesville, named after Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg, wife of George III, evolved there, being from the start a planned community and a center of trade along the Rivanna River. The site, a knoll safe from floods, is a group of hills divided by one long range into two major drainage areas. Early Charlottesville consisted of 50 acres of a 1000 acre tract purchased by the county. This land was subdivided into 56 half acre lots in a grid pattern with the northeast corner of the new town reserved for the court house complex. The plan was approved by the General Assembly on Dec. 23, 1762. Early Charlottesville provided the legal and mercantile services needed by the area. The merchants prospered by serving as "factors" for the plantation owners in the county.

ANNEXATION AND GROWTH HISTORY:

Annexation of land has been important to the development of Charlottesville. By 1818 Charlottesville had grown to 1500 persons and the area north of Jefferson Street known as Anderson's addition became part of the town. In 1848 the Louisa Railroad, now the Chesapeake and Ohio, was extended into Charlottesville bringing with it a beginning of industrial development.

After the Civil War, Charlottesville continued to grow and prosper. A professional community which included doctors, lawyers and professors continued to locate in the Court Square area. Manufacturing of wool and other high quality materials and shoe making were the major industries of the area. The hilly area at the end of North First and Second Streets was where fine wine was produced, from locally grown grapes, by the Monticello Wine Company. Local orchards were renowned for their apples.
Charlottesville was incorporated as a city in 1888 at which time the area had increased to 781 acres and the population to 5000 persons. In 1863 the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad (now Southern RR) was extended into the City producing along with the C & O Railroad the well-known crossing of tracks dividing the city into 4 sections.

In 1916 Charlottesville undertook annexation which more than tripled its size. Subsequent annexations occurred in 1929, 1963, and 1968. The eight annexations in the history of the city (see Annexation Chart and May) increased its area from .059 square miles to 10.442 square miles.

CHARLOTTESVILLE ANNEXATIONS
1818 - 1968

YEAR    RESULTING AREA
1762 (Old Town)...... .059
1818 ................. .087
1860 .................. .271
1873 .................. .340
1888 .................. 1.221
1916 .................. 3.840
1939 ................. 6.434
1963 ................. 10.362
1968 ................. 10.442

PERSONALITIES:

Charlottesville is strongly identified with personalities rooted deeply in the nation's history. Three people were instrumental in the westward movement to Charlottesville from Tidewater. Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson and Joshua Fry were fellow surveyors involved in the earliest mapping and development of the area. Thomas Walker, Charlottesville's original land commissioner drew up the earliest deeds and offered prizes and money to people to encourage the westward movement to Charlottesville.

Perhaps the single most important person in the history of Charlottesville was Thomas Jefferson, 3rd president of the United States, author of the Declaration of Independence, the Virginia religious freedom statute, and father of the University of Virginia.
Two other presidents are associated with Charlottesville's history. James Monroe, twice president and governor of Virginia, resided at Ash Lawn near Monticello. James Madison, who served as Second Rector of the University of Virginia, was a frequent visitor to the Charlottesville Court House and often visited Jefferson at Monticello.

Jack Jouett, responsible for putting Charlottesville on the Revolutionary War map is remembered for his 45 mile Paul Revere-like ride from Cuckoo Tavern in June 1781 to save Thomas Jefferson and the General Assembly from the British.

Other personalities identified with the Charlottesville-Albemarle area are George Rogers Clark, Conqueror of the Northwest, Meriwether Lewis, led the members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase, John S. Mosby, Virginia's famous Civil War cavalry officer, and statues located throughout the City (note Landmarks and Historic Sites Map) commemorating historic personalities include Charles Keck's 1921 statue of Stonewall Jackson considered one of the finest equestrian statues in the world, the Lewis and Clark Statue of 1919, also by Charles Keck, Leo Lentelli's 1924 statue of Robert E. Lee, and the George Rogers Clark Statue (1922) by sculptor Robert I. Aitken. Several statues of Thomas Jefferson as well as a statue of George Washington are located on the University of Virginia Grounds.

ARCHITECTURE:

Eighteenth century Charlottesville houses were generally small, rectangular, story and a half structures. At the beginning of the 19th century, the more substantial Georgian style appeared; like earlier structures built of brick made from native clay. Some examples later in the century feature giant pilasters as seen in the Levy Opera House (the Old Town Hall) and the Hughes House, 307 Market Street.

With the exception of one small brick residence at 410 E. Jefferson St., no eighteenth century structures have survived. The earliest structures appear to have been constructed of both timber and brick with neither material dominating. Like most other Virginia towns, the lots adjacent to Court Square were the most valuable as legal and mercantile centers. Main St. did not emerge as the preferred mercantile area until after 1840.

Nineteenth Century Charlottesville expanded to the north and west of Court Square. Houses and shops were predominantly brick, as the Georgian tradition continued until mid-century.
Precious few early nineteenth century structures have survived, and even fewer in their original condition.

Post-bellum prosperity and growth transformed Charlottesville into a Victorian town rich in robust and fanciful Victorian and Colonial Revival structures along with very fine vernacular interpretations of the high styles. The Colonial Revival remained the dominant style well into this century - this attests to the lingering conservatism of Charlottesville's architectural preferences, and its strong associations with its past.

The architectural genius of Thomas Jefferson was a dominant force in the buildings of Charlottesville. The Neoclassical style of Jefferson was derived by his study of great 16th century Italian architect, Andrea Palladio, and his association with visionary architects of Paris while he served as our minister to France, 1783-1789. The Palladian style featured a central block with a gable on front balanced by connected small wings. The University of Virginia and Monticello are the greatest example of the Neoclassical style in Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson planned the original University of Virginia grounds in 1819 as a realization of his dream for an academical village, "the capstone of public education in Virginia". The University, then one mile west of the village of Charlottesville, is located at the foothills of the Ragged Mountains. The University Rotunda, which Jefferson designed as a replica of the Pantheon in Rome, housed the library, classrooms and gymnasium of the original university. This building, damaged by fire in 1895, will be restored to its original appearance by 1976. The lawn, pavilions, serpentine walls and gardens extending from the Rotunda are charming remnants of Mr. Jefferson's architectural style.

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL - CULTURAL INFLUENCES:

Through the history of building in Charlottesville, there were certain conditions at work which greatly affected local architecture. The economic, social, cultural, and physical make-up of the community is readily apparent in the structures they built. Although architectural styles may reflect different attitudes and approaches to contemporary fashion, there seems to have always remained, and in part remain today, characteristics common with all periods. These factors are physical (where the structure was built), and social (the builders):
Any people dependant upon their immediate surroundings for building materials will be greatly influenced by their physical surroundings. Thus it is not surprising to find brick being used quite early in Charlottesville, where it has remained the most prominent building material ever since. Unlike the sandy Tidewater region, the Piedmont supplies suitable clay for brick production and adequate lime deposits for strong mortar. The vast quantities of wood were also very important, being used for roofing, framing, and interior detailing. The climatic conditions of Charlottesville dictated that building, whether domestic, civil, or commercial, provide high ceilings and large shaded windows to help cope with the hot humid summer months. Topographical conditions have forced generation after generation to adapt to the hilly building sites within the city. Since the town of Charlottesville was laid out on the grid pattern, the variations of level and sloping land was virtually ignored. Builders of Charlottesville have taken advantage of this awkward situation by building high basements into the slope and elevating the main floors above it, keeping the house cool and dry. Until our own time, the particular physical conditions of Charlottesville have created a continuity of building forms which survive regardless of architectural styles.

Equally important as the physical factors are the social, cultural and economic composition of the citizens of Charlottesville. The majority of the people who settled Charlottesville before the Civil War had migrated from the Tidewater area of Virginia. They were primarily of English extraction with a number of Scots, Irish, and Welsh included. The leaders of the community (ie. those who commanded enough wealth to build and thereby leave an architectural record) were drawn from the professional class of doctors, lawyers, and merchants attracted to the newly formed county seat. Their architectural tastes were conditioned by what they knew in Tidewater, their economic limitations (most of the wealth was centered on the various plantations in the county), and the traditionally conservative nature of their class. The structures which they built reflect their attitudes by being solid, well proportioned, simply embellished and never vougish. Perhaps the one word which captures the essence of the citizens's goal for ante-bellum Charlottesville is respectability. The effect of this attitude was to simply prolong the Georgian style (perhaps the most respectable of them all), temper the excesses of the Greek Revival, and all but forbid the exuberance of the nineteenth century "Victorian" eclecticism. Even as the social
and cultural composition of Charlottesville became more diverse and cosmopolitan in the post Civil War period, the architecture remained the conservative brick square style which had been serving the community for over a century.

The physical and social factors which produced the continuity of building forms in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries started to break down in the twentieth. With the sweeping advances in transportation and communication, the builders and architects of the city were at last able to import ideas and materials which previously remained outside their reach. There appeared in the early 1900's stone and marble on public buildings and the styles reflected a more cosmopolitan flavor. The social and cultural composition of the citizens became very diverse after World War II. The loss of homogenity has resulted in some lack of continuity but has also produced a new vitality in the community.
1. **Architectural Styles of Charlottesville**

Architecture, as with the other fine arts, reflects the society which produces it. In Charlottesville, the history of building illustrated the conservative nature of her citizens. Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, buildings were built of brick with white trim and designed for simplicity, economy, and strength. While the rest of the nation fell under the spell of the nineteenth century eclectic revivalism, Charlottesville continued to build the simple architectural forms which were so familiar. The influence of the Greek and Gothic revivals, for example, was muted under the persistence of the Georgian style of architecture, which lasted up to the time of the Civil War. Before and after the war, economics prohibited innovative experimentation with the unrestrained Second Empire and Romanesque styles so prevalent in northern cities. By the turn of the century, however, the architecture of Charlottesville began to keep pace with current national styles. The Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Neo-Classical Revival styles are represented within the city, while domestic structures reflect the city's regained prosperity. In our own time, the architecture of Charlottesville remains basically conservative, with the persistence of simple traditional design. An explanation of the various major architectural styles is given in the following list.

**The Late Georgian or Federal Style**

The Late Georgian or Federal style, prevalent in the last quarter of the eighteenth century under the influence of Washington, was favored by Charlottesville builders, both large and small. The style derives its name from the reigns of the first three kings of England who ruled the colonies before independence. Basic to the Late Georgian style is symmetry, or the regular placement of windows and doors on an even facade. Windows usually have six or nine panes of glass per sash and the doors are always panelled. The cornice (where the wall meets the roof) usually has a row of modillion blocks, or, in later examples, "mousetooth" or projecting bricks set on edge to represent modillions. Chimneys are placed symmetrically and are sometimes connected with a low brick wall or curtain. In the nineenth century, gables are stepped in an almost New York Dutch fashion. In Charlottesville, Georgian buildings were built of local, hand-made brick. It was often laid in " Flemish " bond, with long bricks (stretchers) alternating with short bricks (headers). Because of the many variations of the Georgian style found in Charlottesville, it is useful to divide it into several categories.

**3. Architectural Styles**

**1. Sophisticated Examples of the Late Georgian Style:** These examples are rare in the city due to the fact that the wealthy builders were located on plantations in the county. There are, however, two examples which are exceptions:
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III. ARCHITECTURAL STYLES OF CHARLOTTESVILLE

THE LATE GEORGIAN OR FEDERAL STYLE:

The late Georgian or Federal style was dominant in the United States during the eighteenth century, but because of the conservative nature of Charlottesville builders, it lasted here well into the nineteenth century. The style derives its name from the reigns of the first three kings of England who ruled the colonies before independence. Basic to the late Georgian style is symmetry, or the regular placement of windows and doors on an even facade. Windows usually have six or nine panes of glass per sash and the doors are always paneled. The cornice (where the wall meets the roof) usually has a row of modillion blocks, or, in later examples, "mousetooming" or projecting bricks set on edge to represent modillions. Chimneys are placed symmetrically and are sometimes connected with a low brick wall or curtain. In the nineteenth century, gables are stepped in an almost New York Dutch fashion. In Charlottesville, Georgian buildings were built of local, hand-made brick. It was often laid in "Flemish" bond, with long bricks (stretches) alternating with short bricks (headers). Because of the many variations of the Georgian style found in Charlottesville, it is useful to divide it into several categories.

1. Sophisticated examples of the late Georgian Style; These examples are rare in the city due to the fact that the wealthy builders were located on plantations in the county. There are, however, two examples which are exceptions:
(a) The Carter-Gilmer House (1830). This is a splendid, yet simple, brick Federal town house, three stories high, two rooms deep, with a side hall plan. Distinguishing exterior features include Greek Revival influenced wooden lintels overreach window and door, and a delicately designed transom window over the main entrance. The fine brickwork is laid in Flemish bond up to the third floor where it changes to common bond indicating that it was a later addition. Other examples of this town house type may be found at 1111 and 1113 W. Main Street.

(b) "Number Nothing" (1823). This building shows the pleasing effects of a simple, yet beautifully proportioned design. The windows are evenly spaced and there are simple transoms over each doorway. The low pitch of the roof allows the gabled end, which faces Court Square, to resemble a Classical pediment such as those on the Lawn at the University of Virginia.

2. Vernacular Late Georgian: These structures illustrate provincial interpretations of the more costly "High Style" Georgian buildings. They are less formal, more utilitarian, and less pretentious than either the Carter-Gilmer house or "Number Nothing." The architecture, however, is still rooted in the same Georgian design tradition. Examples of Vernacular Georgian are: 220-224 Court Square, 211-215 Fourth St., N.E., 410 E. Jefferson Street.

3. Late Georgian Detached House: This type of Georgian architecture is quite sophisticated and represents the finest and most common "High Style" domestic structures in Charlottesville. The style is distinguished by its ever present one story entrance porch with columns, low pitched roof, simple cornice, and center hall plan. Two windows almost always flank the center door on each side. So popular was this form that it was revived several times during the twentieth century. Three of the finest examples are: Redlands Club (1832), the Lipop House (1836), and "The Old Manse" (1839).

THE GREEK REVIVAL:

Greek Revival architecture became dominant in the United States during the 1830's and 1840's and remained popular throughout the south until the Civil War. It is characterized by the use of Greek (as opposed to Roman) orders supporting either a flat roof or a low pitched roof in the form of a classical pediment. Entrance doors usually feature narrow side lights and a rectangular transom window. Any woodwork which might be employed on the interior or exterior is usually very broad and flat, without the deep cutting or carving found in earlier Georgian woodwork. Examples of the Greek Revival in Charlottesville include the 1860 portico of the Albemarle County Court House and the Hughes House (1850's).

The most frequent expression of the Greek Revival in the city is the unique "Pilastered House." As the name suggests, its most distinguishing characteristic is the use of the two story high pilaster (square columns attached to the wall) on the facade of a building and sometimes on the rear facade. By their very nature, pilasters are cheaper and easier to build than free standing columns and by this fact reaffirms the conservative nature of the local building industry. Examples of the "Pilastered House" include the Levy Opera House (1852), the Gleason House (1859), and "Bonahora" (1858).
THE GOTHIC REVIVAL:

The Gothic Revival, which began in England during the eighteenth century, reached its height of popularity in this country during the 1840's, although it survived in a somewhat different form up to our own time. Its most prominent feature is the pointed arch used for doors and windows. Steep pointed gables, often with sawn gingerbread bargeboards, towers, turrets, and verandas are also characteristic. A charming example of this style is the Perkins House at 433 N. First Street (c. 1850), while the Chapel at the University of Virginia and Christ Episcopal Church serve as good later examples. (The Gothic style was thought to be particularly suited for churches for it was a "Christian Style" whereas Classical architecture was seen as pagan.)

ROMANESQUE REVIVAL:

The Romanesque Revival was generated by H. H. Richardson, who practically invented the style. Great sloping roofs banked with windows and towers, usually for stairs, along with natural materials, including brick and stone, are hallmarks of this style.

THE ITALIANATE STYLES:

The nineteenth century's love of exotic, foreign design led to the widespread acceptance of the architecture of other countries, that of Italy being the most enthusiastically adopted. Characteristic of the Italianate style is the tall tower, or campanile, low roof with a wide eave supported by brackets, arched windows and verandas, and heavy rustication (rough surfaced stone work). The Tower House (c. 1850) is a good domestic example while numbers 112, 205, 207, 209 and 411 Main Street are fine commercial examples of the Italianate style.

SECOND EMPIRE:

This style is based on that of the Second Empire in France, and is identified by the use of Mansard roofs, bracketed cornices and towers. A good example is the old knitting mill off Preston Avenue.

THE VICTORIAN STYLE (OR SOMETIMES CALLED QUEEN ANNE STYLE):

This style flourished in the 1870's and 1880's and 1890's and is featured in some of Charlottesville's finest mansions of the period. This style is characterized by a picturesque variety of architectural forms, color, and material on the exterior. Windows and doors may be straight-topped or round arched (seldom pointed arched), bay windows may assume a variety of shapes and are often extended upward to form a tower. Large gables are used either separately or in groups and chimneys are panelled or otherwise enriched. Examples of this style in the city are Marshall-Rucker House at 620 Park Street and the Duke House at Park. Many structures in Charlottesville have some features which could be further designated as Queen Anne or Victorian Vernacular style.
THE COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE:

The Colonial Revival style developed as a reaction to the supposed disorder and confusion of the later nineteenth century design. It sought to return to the order and discipline of symmetrical and geometric Georgian design. It is also significant to note that this movement revived an American style instead of relying upon European sources. Although many of the architectural elements of the Colonial Revival are directly borrowed from the eighteenth century, they are handled in a heavier, somewhat freer way. Because of its historical associations and because of the conservative nature of its architectural appeal, the Colonial Revival became very popular in Charlottesville in the first third of this century. Some of the finer examples of this style include the Sterling-Lewis House (1919), the First Methodist Church (1924), and numbers 625 and 515 Park Street.

JEFFERSONIAN OR ROMAN REVIVAL:

This style draws heavily on Jefferson's interpretations of the great sixteenth century Italian architect, Andrea Palladio. It is usually characterized by the use of domes. Major elements of the Jeffersonian Style are (1) the use of classical orders (columns, entablatures, etc.), (2) high first floors with low mezzanine levels above for secondary bed chambers, (3) alcove beds and small stairs to conserve space, and (4) octagonal rooms or room ends. The finest domestic expression of the Jeffersonian style is Monticello, which exercised great influence over the domestic architecture of the ante-bellum South. The Roman Revival was usually expressed in red brick with white porticos on monumental buildings. The most notable examples in Charlottesville was Christ Church on High Street, razed in 1893, and, of course, Jefferson's masterpiece, the University of Virginia.

JEFFERSONIAN REVIVAL:

The Jeffersonian Revival refers to the revival of Jeffersonian forms that took place in this area in the early 20th century. Jefferson's influence was so strong that it never really faded away. It was responsible for such buildings as St. Paul's Memorial Church at the University, Eugene Bradbury, Architect, in the early twentieth century, Clark Hall, the Law School at the University in 1928, and Bayly Museum at the University in 1933.

THE NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL:

This revival style sought to return to the simple monumentality of classical architecture advocated by Jefferson a century earlier. Because of the scale and expense of reproducing Roman columns, entablatures, pediments and other detailing, this style was largely confined to large public structures such as the Jefferson Street Post Office (1906), the C & O station, and the Virginia National Bank on Main Street.
IV. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING HISTORICALLY AND ARCHITECTURALLY SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES

Criteria for evaluating the merits of a given structure or space should be based on architectural aesthetics as well as historic factors. Certainly not every structure in an older neighborhood can be associated with an historic personage or event, but many are valuable examples of the city's physical and cultural heritage. While a few may possess national or state significance, most of Charlottesville's buildings are best classified and compared within the local context and should be evaluated in this context. The city must decide the nature and extent of its unique heritage. Thus aesthetics is an important criteria for evaluation of a structure as its historical past. Following are some of the major criteria utilized in this report.

A. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

The evaluation shall respect the salient qualities of each architectural style and shall judge a building's merit on how well it exemplifies the distinguishing characteristics of that particular style.

Considerations will be given to:
1. Quality of workmanship. e.g. The old Manse.
2. Amount of surviving original fabric. e.g. 416 Park Street.
3. Original location and/or use. e.g. Michie Company Building.
4. Remaining outbuildings or dependencies. e.g. Locust Grove.
5. Surrounding environment; gardens, landscaping, walks. e.g. Lipop House.
6. Overall aesthetic quality. e.g. Marshall-Rucker House.
7. Original integrity of the structure and its details. e.g. Judge Robertson House.

B. HISTORICAL AND/OR CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Structures or spaces which relate to one or more of the following criteria will be considered historically or culturally valuable.

1. Association with historic personage. e.g. Barringer Mansion.
2. Association with historic event. e.g. Albemarle County Jail.
3. Work of leading Architect or master craftsman. e.g. Duke House.
4. Site or structure of cultural significance. e.g. Levy Opera House.
C. SOLE OR INFREQUENT SURVIVOR.

Continued loss of old buildings has given surviving structures spaces, or landscape of a particular style or period added significance. Sole or infrequent survivors are of the utmost importance as educational tools in appreciating our cultural past. Age or quality may no longer be the criteria for evaluating such a structure.

D. FIRST OR LAST OF A FEATURE IN A STRUCTURE.

Some structures may be historically unique in that they exhibit features that appear for the first and last time in the area. The first electric lights, bathrooms, or late example of Flemish bond brickwork at the Levy Opera House are important landmarks in Charlottesville’s architectural development and should be recognized as such. e.g. Brick Livery Stable and Perkins House.

E. ARCHITECTURALLY OR HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT NEIGHBORHOOD OR STREET.

As Landmark Districts are composed of complete neighborhoods or streets rather than individual monuments, structures that otherwise would not be recognized as historically or stylistically valuable assume importance as contributors of scale and space. As factors that establish the character of any neighborhood, simpler structures are as important as mansions in exemplifying the true heterogeneous composition of a city and will be evaluated as such. e.g. Park Street.

F. AGE OF STRUCTURE.

Any structure 100 years or older need to be looked at as a potential structure deserving preservation, e.g. Lyons House.
V. STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTIONS & SUMMARIES
BY STREETS AND AREAS

This chapter contains detailed architectural and historical description of each structure in the historical district and of other architecturally and/or historically significant structures outside of the historic district, but within the city limits of the City of Charlottesville. This data is grouped by streets.
MARKET STREET

The character of Market Street has been greatly altered in the twentieth century. With the exception of the Hughes House at 211 E. Market Street, the First Christian Church, and the block owned by the Michie Company, the area reflects the needs of a modern city. The Michie Company Manufacturing Center and the brick livery stable are exceptionally valuable survivors of a by-gone era. The group of rowhouses around the corner on Fourth Street are a charming vignette of simple early nineteenth century residences that were once common in the Court Square area. Market Street also includes Third and Fourth Street.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENSUS TRACK AND BLOCK</th>
<th>MAP AND PARCEL</th>
<th>HISTORIC NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>ORIGINAL USE</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
<th>DATE OR PERIOD</th>
<th>HEIGHT TO CORNICE AND/OR STORIES</th>
<th>STYLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-314</td>
<td>33-175</td>
<td>Velle House</td>
<td>113 W. Market Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No ID Style</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-314</td>
<td>33-176</td>
<td>Pappas House</td>
<td>107 W. Market Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No ID Style</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-312</td>
<td>33-254</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Market and First Sts.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Late Gothic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-110</td>
<td>33-214</td>
<td>Belk House</td>
<td>216 Third Street, N.E.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>ca. 1900</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-110</td>
<td>33-215-2</td>
<td>Shapero Offices</td>
<td>206 Third St. N.E.</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-110</td>
<td>33-215</td>
<td>Dahney House</td>
<td>301 E. Market Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>ca. 1870</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-110</td>
<td>33-216</td>
<td>Hughes House</td>
<td>307 E. Market Street</td>
<td>Residence &amp; Doctors Office</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1953-4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-110</td>
<td>33-218</td>
<td>Neve Apartments</td>
<td>313 E. Market Street</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-110</td>
<td>33-217</td>
<td>211 Fourth Street</td>
<td>211 Fourth Street N.E.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>ca. 1825</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Federal</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-110</td>
<td>33-211</td>
<td>Massie-Wills House</td>
<td>213-215 Fourth St. N.E.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>ca. 1825</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-113</td>
<td>53-101</td>
<td>Everett House</td>
<td>213 Seventh Street N.E.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>before 1846</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 113 West Market Street
Map and Parcel: 33-175
Census Track & Block: 1-314
Present Owner: Nicholas Velle Estate
Address: c/o C. Anthos
Present Use: Rental Property
Original Owner: R. T. Seabrook
Original Use: Residence - Rental Property

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Velle House
Date/Period: 1908
Style: No Identifiable Style
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 40 x 105
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 7960 + 4680 = 12,640

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The simple, square two story house of vermiculated block is identical in size to its brick neighbor at 107 West Market Street. The rusticated facade has a string course between the first and second floors and a terra cotta patterned frieze under the overhanging eaves of the hip roof. A simple flat roofed Doric veranda provides some relief from the flatness and adds a hint of symmetry to the facade. The fenestration arrangement is irregular.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

R. T. Seabrook bought the lot on the northeast corner of West Market and Second Street from W. O. Watson and J. E. Irvine and erected the simple vermiculated block structure in 1906. In 1920 F. S. Haines bought the property (DB 36-208) and held it until 1933 when he sold it to Nicholas Velle who resided here until his death in 1957. It then passed to his widow Evanthia, and then to his children. The house is used by the Velle heirs as rental property.

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 107 West Market Street
Map and Parcel: 33-176
Census Track & Block: 1-314
Present Owner: Gus W. Pappas
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: R. T. Seabrook
Original Use: Residence - Rental Property

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Pappas House
Date/Period: cir. 1910
Style: No Identifiable Style
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 40 x 106
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 8270 + 3750 = 12,020

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

A very simple square, two story brick structure with a hip roof and irregularly arranged fenestration. The first floor openings have segmental arches while the second floor windows extend to the flat, wooden cornice. The simple Doric columned veranda relieves the flatness of the facade and adds an air of symmetry to the house.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION


GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: Market Street at First
Map and Parcel: 33-254
Census Track & Block: 1-312
Present Owner: First Christian Church
Address: Market Street at First
Present Use: Church
Original Owner: Reformed Baptist Church
Original Use: Church

BASE DATA
Historic Name: First Christian Church
Date/Period: 1897
Style: Late Gothic Revival
Height to Cornice: 30'
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-4
Land Area (sq.ft.): 14,158
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 32710 + 68700 = 101,410

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The First Christian Church is an example of the late Gothic revival, with some details derived from the Romanesque style. The church is built of brick with granite trim. The two towers are capped with pyramidal roofs with lead finials. This scheme is repeated at each of the eight corners of the two towers. The main body of the nave is covered with its original patterned slate roof. Characteristic of the Gothic style are the pointed windows with thick mullions and the splayed door reveals.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1835, James Goss, James Watson, Joseph Bishop, and Ezriah Wolfe, the trustees of the Reformed Baptist Church, purchased the lot from Nancy West for $300. The deed expressed the intention of the church to begin construction of a new building. The First Christian Church is the successor to this early congregation. The present structure dates from 1897. Deed references: ACDB 33-383, City DB 8-327.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records
Alexander's Recollections, p. 95.
**IDENTIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Address:</th>
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<td>Address:</td>
<td>East Market Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present Use:</td>
<td>Post Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
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<td>Original Use:</td>
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**BASE DATA**

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<tr>
<td>Date/Period:</td>
<td>1906, 1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>Neo-Classical Revival</td>
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<td>Height to Cornice:</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Height in Stories:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Zoning:</td>
<td>B-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Area (sq.ft.):</td>
<td>120-115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
<td>48810 + 269280 =318,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

Monumental Neo-Classical revival structure with a marble portico of six Ionic columns. Originally, the columns supported a flat floor, the present pediment being added in 1936. The main body of the Post Office is built of brick, laid in Flemish bond, with stone waturtables, belt course, and key stones. The rich entablature features carved modillions and Wall of Troy moldings. The interior is decorated with Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature of triglyphs, egg and dart molding, and mutules. There is also some fine period iron work on the interior, especially around the stairs.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

The Post Office was finished in April, 1906 at the cost of $71,000. The contractor was Miles and Brant Company of Atlanta. The first Post Office was at 105 Fourth Street until it was removed to Main and Second in 1895. The present site was originally occupied by the Jewish Synagogue. The corner stone gives the name of the architect of the 1936 remodeling as Louis A. Simon.

**CONDITIONS**

Good

**SOURCES**

- Alexander's Recollections, p. 76.
- Daily Progress, "Illustrated Ed.", 1906.
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 216 Third Street, N.E.
Map and Parcel: 33-214
Census Track & Block: 1-119
Present Owner: VHM Corporation c/o V. Marshall
Address: 306 East Jefferson Street, City
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Warner Wood
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Belk House
Date/Period: cir. 1900
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 35 x 105.6
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 6430 + 4890 = 11320

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
A simple two story two bay brick structure with a slate hip roof, the house is typical of less ornate Colonial Revival houses built around the turn of the century. The windows have segmental arches. A pedimented entrance way and blinds have been added to the house in an attempt to "colonial" it up.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
This house was built by Warner Wood around 1900. The land was originally part of the Hardin Massie estate and was the northern section of lots 5 and 6 willed to his nephew N. H. Massie after his death in 1848. P. W. Wills who had resided at 215 Fourth Street, N.E. conveyed the land to Warner Wood in 1890. Marion Belk purchased the house from Warner Wood's estate in 1913 (DB 25-2730). She held it until 1945 when it was conveyed to W. H. Paine (DB 121-486). The property has had many owners since the Second World War. VHM Corporation, the present owner, purchased it in 1960 (DB 222-468).

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 206 Third Street
Map and Parcel: 33-215.1
Census Track & Block: 1-110
Present Owner: Cecil C. Shapero et. al.
Address: c/o M. C. Curran
414 East Jefferson
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Maurice B. Shapero
Original Use: Offices

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Shapero Office
Date/Period: 1960
Height to Cornice: No identifiable style
Height in Stories: 1
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq. ft.): 36.6 x 55
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $090 + 9510 = 14600

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Typical commercial building of the 1960's. It is brick faced, simplified to the point of having no apparent roof, and has a recessed entrance flanked by two large windows with five over five glazing.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The building was built in 1960 by Maurice Shapero for the present occupants, Shields and Company. It was remodeled in 1968. Deed references: 103-397, 347-72.

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City Records
Mr. York
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 301 Market Street
Map and Parcel: 33-215
Census Track & Block: 1-110
Present Owner: People's Mortgage Company
Present Use: Third and Jefferson
Original Owner: J. C. Hughes
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Dabney House
Date/Period: cir. 1870
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 55 x 75
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $10,650 + $1,440 = $12,090

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This building has the unusual feature of twin projections on the facade instead of the normal single bay. Also each projection is clipped on the outside face only instead of the more common semi-octagonal plan of most projections. All other features of the structure are quite plain: tin shingled gables, wide eaves supported by plain brackets, and a modern Colonial Revival pedimented door.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The house was part of the J. C. Hughes property and was sold from the estate in 1878. The house however is known to have been standing in 1873 when Dr. Hughes was still alive, as it was sold to W. D. Dabney in that year.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City/County Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 307 Market Street
Map and Parcel: 33-216
Census Track & Block: 1-110
Present Owner: VHM Company
Address: c/o V. Marshall, 307 Market St.
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Dr. John C. Hughes
Original Use: Residence and Doctor's Office

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Dr. John C. Hughes House
Date/Period: cir. 1853-54
Style: Greek Revival
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 87 x 111
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 20,010 + 1,800 = 21,810

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is an important example of the Greek revival style and one of the finest remaining "Pilastered" residence in the city. It is three bays wide, two stories high above a high basement. The center axis is emphasized by a graceful two story entrance porch with coupled Ionic columns. Originally, entrance to the main floor was gained by a pair of curving stairs which are no longer extant. The other exterior features are restrained yet elegant; i.e. the plain cornice, paneled spandrels, hipped tin roof and typical doors with side lights and rectangular transoms. The interior is based on the single pile plan with a rear wing with the kitchen in the basement. All of the fine Greek Revival mantels remain and the other woodwork (stairs and architraves) is largely original.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
On March 18, 1853, John Hughes bought the lot from Sally Ragland for $2,700, the title including what is now 211 Fourth Street. The existing house dates from this period. Hughes died in 1866 leaving an estate of $16,302. In 1873 the house was sold to Dr. William Cecil Dabney of the Dunlora family. During the Dabney occupancy the western 55 feet of the site was sold off. The next time the property was sold was in 1917 to F. E. Neve, who in turn sold it to the Blue Ridge Club five years later. In 1941 the Club sold the property, which after passing through several hands, is now owned by Dr. Virgil Marshall.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
The Dr. John C. Hughes House; Its History, Design, and Architectural Sources. 1973
Unpublished UVA Graduate Report, T. Mozingo
County Records.
**IDENTIFICATION**

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<tr>
<td>Census Track &amp; Block:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present Owner:</td>
<td>J. W. Wright &amp; T. Earl Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present Use:</td>
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<td>Height in Stories:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Area (sq.ft.):</td>
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<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
<td>10290 + 6510 = 16,800</td>
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</table>

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

This brick, three story apartment house with Renaissance Revival detailing is H-shaped to allow recess balconies for each floor. The entrance is monumentally detailed with coupled Doric columns supporting an entableture and oval motif balustrade. The two story arch with a bracket keystone shelters the balconies. Stone quoins delineate all corners and are also used as decoration on the end walls. The windows are coupled. A brick parapet hides the nearly flat roof. The Renaissance Revival was a very popular style for large buildings, such as apartment buildings and hotels owing to the large scale detailing the style encouraged, but this and the Monticello Hotel are the only surviving examples in the downtown area and are therefore important and valuable.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

F. W. Neve bought the property on the northwest corner of West Market Street and Fourth Street from Annie and R. E. Carter in 1914 (DB 25-483). He razed the house on the site and began construction on the apartment building in 1915, and it was completed in 1916. The building was owned by Neve and estate until 1972 when it was purchased by J. W. Wright and T. Earl Wood (DB 333-99).

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**

Average

**SOURCES**

City Records
**IDENTIFICATION**

Street Address: 211 Fourth Street NE
Map and Parcel: 33-217
Census Track & Block: 1-110
Present Owner: Mr. & Mrs. Charles Smith
Address: 211 Fourth Street, N.E., City
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Hardin Massie
Original Use: Residence - Rental Property

**BASE DATA**

Historic Name: 211 Fourth Street
Date/Period: cir. 1830
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 42 x 55.7
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4360 + 3780 = 8140

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

This house and the one at 215 Fourth Street NE are the most outstanding examples of federal domestic architecture surviving in the Court Square area. Less stylish than the house at 215 Fourth Street, 211 was probably built by Hardin Massie as rental property. The two structures were not originally linked and were conveyed as separate properties after 1848 when Massie's will divided them. A very simple two bay, two story brick structure that was originally but one room deep, it has a tin roof and parapet on the southern gable. The house retains its original entrance and six over six double sash windows.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

Lots 5 and 6 in the original town were purchased by Hardin Massie and John Cochran in 1828 (ACDB 27-200). Later Massie became the sole owner of the property, and he probably erected the two brick structures around 1830. 215 was his residence while 211 was probably used as rental property. In Hardin Massie's will dated 1848, he left the northern half of lots 5 and 6 to his nephew N. H. Massie, and the southern half (including the structure at 211) to his sister Sally Ragland (ACDB 18-453). The pump on the property served as the east-west boundary for the division. In 1853, Sally Ragland conveyed her property to John C. Hughes who built his fine house at 307 East Market Street. In 1877, J. H. Bowman bought the section of the Hughes' property on the corner of East Market and Fourth Streets which included 110 frontage on Fourth Street from the Hughes estate (ACDB 71-490). The small, brick house has had many owners since the later part of the nineteenth century. The present owner, the local artist Charles Smith purchased the property in 1944 (DB 118-204).

**GRAPHICS**

**SOURCES**

City/County Records
Alexander, Recollections, p.56-58
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 213-215 Fourth Street NE
Map and Parcel: 33-211
Census Track & Block: 1-110
Present Owner: Gladys L. Stevens
Address: 215 Fourth Street, NE, City
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Harden Massie
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Massie-Wills House
Date/Period: cir. 1830 & 1870's
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 34.2 x 94.2
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 6030 + 6030 = 12,060

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The two rowhouses on Fourth Street, NE, are the most charming early nineteenth century structures in the Court Square area. They are invaluable as clues as to what early Charlottesville was like. The original house at 215 Fourth Street, NE, is a two story, three bay structure set on a high basement with the front laid in Flemish bond terminating in a brick cornice. The interior chimneys are joined by a curtain on the southern wall. The first floor windows are nine over six and have wooden lintels with end blocks while the second floor windows diminish to six over six. The entrance door, which is very similar to that at the Leitch Storehouse on Court Square, appears to be a later improvement. The interior retains much of its original woodwork including heart pine flooring, Jeffersonian mantles, and six panel doors. The recessed 213 section was built in the 1870's over the old carriage passage between the two houses.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The original house on this site is believed to have been built by Harden Massie about 1830. He purchased lots 5 and 6 in 1828 from the chancery suit Lehen vs. Bell (ACDB 27-199). Harden willed the property to his nephew, N. H. Massie about 1850. In 1856 N. H. Massie conveyed it to Philip R. Bacon (ACDB 54-202). The property changed hands several times before Frederick M. Wills purchased it in 1868, but each transaction referred to it as 'the house and lot, and also improvements situated near the old Baptist Church and adjoining the lot of Dr. Hughes...it being the same lot Bacon bought from N. H. Massie'. The 213 Section was probably added by F. M. Wills around 1870. In 1890 the property became part of the Warner Wood estate (DB 2-1) and was used as rental property. The present owner and her mother purchased the property in 1945 and began a careful and thorough restoration.

CONDITIONS

Excellent

SOURCES

City/County Records
Miss Gladys Stevens
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 213 Seventh Street, NE
Map and Parcel: 53-101
Census Track & Block: 1-113
Present Owner: Michie Company
Address: P. O. Box 57
Present Use: Domestic Relations Court
Original Owner: Charles Everett
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: The Everett House
Date/Period: Before 1846
Style: Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 16
Height in Stories: 1 1/2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 71 x 86
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 7960 + 3480 = 11,440

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This small vernacular cottage is fairly representative example of the many utilitarian buildings which were first built in the town. The design is informal with the window and door placement determined from need rather than symmetry. Little of the original beaded weatherboard remains, the chimney shows much repair work, and the pilastered dormers do not quite fit the slope of the roof; features which support the story that the house was moved. Of the interior finish, only the staircase remains intact.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In May of 1829, Charles Everett bought twelve lots for $1,1074.50 from Edmund Anderson. In 1848 Everett sold the lot with a house to the widow of Richard Matthews for $500. The deed indicates that Matthews himself had begun payments on the last day of 1846. Tradition states that Everett had the house moved from Milton instead of building a new structure. It is impossible therefore, to date the structure except to say it was standing on the lot in 1846. Deed References: 28-312, 48-278, City DB; 113-148, 265-180.

GRAFIICS

CONDITIONS
Poor

SOURCES
City/County Records
JEFFERSON STREET

Jefferson Street is one of the most architecturally varied streets in Charlottesville. Nearly two hundred years of architectural development including the only surviving eighteenth century structure in the downtown area, dot the quiet tree shaded street. The blend of nineteenth with twentieth century, ecclesiastic with domestic, is harmonious and pleasing. With the exception of the 100 block of W. Jefferson Street, the entire street is devoted to institutional or commercial use.
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<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>ORIGINAL USE</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
<th>DATE OR PERIOD</th>
<th>HEIGHT TO CORNICE AND/OR STORIES</th>
<th>STYLE</th>
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<td>18'/2 st.</td>
<td>Victorian Vernacular Victorian Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-314</td>
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<td>Sanitarium</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>22.5/2 1/2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-107</td>
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<td>Church</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-106</td>
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<td>1-109</td>
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<td>210 E. Jefferson Street</td>
<td>Church</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Offices</td>
<td>Same</td>
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<td>21.26'</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-105</td>
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<td>Beth Israel Temple</td>
<td>301 E. Jefferson Street</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1882-1903</td>
<td>43'</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
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<td>1-110</td>
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<td>Wood-Rosser House</td>
<td>304 E. Jefferson Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>21.83'</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<td>Wood-Kaufman House</td>
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<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>27.7'</td>
<td>Colonial Revival Vernacular Revival</td>
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<td>Johnson-Wydy House</td>
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<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
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<td>1-111</td>
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<td>Butler-Morris House</td>
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<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>cir 1780</td>
<td>24.67</td>
<td>Vernacular Revival</td>
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<td>1-111</td>
<td>53-44</td>
<td>Norris-McCue House</td>
<td>412 E. Jefferson Street</td>
<td>Dwelling for Office</td>
<td>2nd 1/4</td>
<td>24.67'</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1-111</td>
<td>53-43</td>
<td>Barkley Building</td>
<td>414 E. Jefferson Street</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1946-7</td>
<td>24.67'</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-111</td>
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<td>Kelly-Bragg Storehouse</td>
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<td>Offices</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-104</td>
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<td>Albemarle County Office Building</td>
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<td>Offices</td>
<td>Same</td>
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<td>3 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-104</td>
<td>53-39</td>
<td>Albemarle County Court House</td>
<td>Court Square</td>
<td>Court House</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1833, 1859, 1865, 1938</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Original Georgian</td>
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<tr>
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<td>53-96</td>
<td>Monticello Hotel</td>
<td>516 E. Jefferson Street</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>Condominiums</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-112</td>
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<td>Offices and Hotel Annex</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**

Street Address: 116 West Jefferson Street  
Map and Parcel: 33-183  
Census Track & Block: 1-314  
Present Owner: Family Services of C'vill-Albemarle  
Address: 116 West Jefferson Street  
Present Use: Offices  
Original Owner: J. C. Revercomb  
Original Use: Residence

**BASE DATA**

Historic Name: Revercomb House  
Date/Period: 1913  
Style: Colonial Revival  
Height to Cornice: 21.5  
Height in Stories: 2  
Present Zoning: B-3  
Land Area (sq. ft.): 47.5 x 116.5  
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 8310 + 5370 = 13,680

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The Revercomb House, until recently, was one of the fine examples of the Colonial Revival style. The floor plan is similar to Stanford White's Carrs Hill at the University. Built of brick that was once penciled so that the mortar joints would appear more even, the two story, three bay residence boasted a handsome veranda with four Ionic columns with diagonal volutes, so characteristic of revival capitals, and a strong modillioned cornice that added sophistication to an otherwise ordinary structure. With this veranda gone, the Federal style entrance with fan and sidelights of beveled leaded glass loses much of its original elegance. On the interior the original doors, woodwork, and mantles are also typical of the Colonial Revival. The most interesting and unusual interior detail is the open spool-work lunette in the archway between the entrance and the stair hall.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

In 1878, Elisah Gilmer bought the property from B. L. Powell (ACDB 69-4). Gilmer sold the property and the small one story brick structure to Mrs. B. G. Leterman in 1903 (DB 14-304). In 1909, J. C. Revercomb bought the property (DB 20-483) and in 1913 razed the older structure and built the present house. The house remained in the Revercomb family until 1972 when the Family Services of Charlottesville-Albemarle, Inc. purchased it. The veranda was removed in 1974.

**CONDITIONS**

Average

**SOURCES**

Miss Virginia Revercomb  
City Records

**LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 106 West Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 33-182
Census Track & Block: 1-314
Present Owner: Frances Jones
Address: c/o Virginia National Bank
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: William Pfifferling
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Jones House
Date/Period: 1899-1900
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 18
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 40 x 116
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 7000 + 3540 = 10,540

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This building is a simple, turn of the century dwelling, solidly built yet conservatively decorated. It is built of brick laid in common bond with the typical segmental arches over the windows and doors. Also typical of a house of this period is the “fish-scale” shingles found in the front gable. Touches of Eastlake Gothic are found in the balustrade of the veranda and the cornice treatment.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was purchased from E. L. Carroll in March, 1899 by William M. Pfifferling. At that time he began construction on the present structure which was finished at the time of the assessments for 1900. Pfifferling held the property for two years, selling it in 1901 to Helen Jones. The house continues to remain in the Jones family today. Deed References: City DB 9-305, 9-345, 11-331, 37-350.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION

- **Street Address:** 100 West Jefferson Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 33-180
- **Census Track & Block:** 1-314
- **Present Owner:** Evelina Magruder et al
- **Address:** 100 West Jefferson Street
- **Original Owner:** Dr. Edward M. Magruder
- **Original Use:** Sanitarium

### BASE DATA

- **Historic Name:** Magruder Sanitarium
- **Date/Period:** 1899
- **Style:** Victorian
- **Height to Cornice:** 22.5
- **Height in Stories:** 2 1/2
- **Present Zoning:** B-3
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 52 x 107.33
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $8830 + $5460 = $14,290

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The two and one half story structure is characteristic of those built at the end of the nineteenth century with its segmental arched windows and projecting end pavilion. Built as a sanitarium, this building was originally designed for the care of the sick. The porches on the front and back afforded patients enjoyment of fresh air during convalescence. The space on the east side of the first floor was devoted to Dr. Magruder’s offices - reception room, operating room, treatment and sterilizing room. The spacious halls and wide staircase facilitated the use of stretchers conveying the patients from the upper and lower bedrooms to the operating room at the southwest corner of the first floor. Small areas were used for technical purposes. Meals were prepared and delivered from a boarding house across the street. The woodwork and mantles were extremely simple for sanitary reasons. In case the central heating system failed, there were fireplaces in every room to take care of such an emergency, including the basement and attic. 1899 was an era without the benefit of hospitals for private patients in this city. In order to provide for such cases needing hospital care, doctors were forced to furnish their own accommodations. A few doctors converted houses already built, but Dr. Magruder was the first and only physician, to our knowledge, to plan and erect a building for such a purpose.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The building at 100 West Jefferson Street, Charlottesville, Virginia, was erected for a private sanitarium and opened as such by Dr. Edward May Magruder in 1899, and known as Magruder Sanitarium. When the University of Virginia Hospital opened in 1902, Dr. Magruder moved his family into this building, retained a resident, registered nurse and accommodated occasional patients, for several years. With the exception of the office space, which Dr. Magruder, as a general practitioner, continued to use until his death in 1925, the interior was converted into residential use, and a wing, containing a kitchen, pantry, and storeroom, with a bedroom above, was added at the rear. Some members of Dr. Magruder’s family have continued to live in this house since 1902. In 1945, Dr. Magruder’s son, Dr. Roger Gregory Magruder, remodeled his father’s office space for his practice of internal medicine, which at the present time he continues to use as such.

### SOURCES

Miss Evelina Magruder

**LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
**ALBEMARLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
**CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. 22901**
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- Street Address: 101 East Jefferson Street
- Map and Parcel: 33-190
- Census Track & Block: 1-107
- Present Owner: First Methodist Church
- Address: 101 East Jefferson Street
- Original Owner: First Methodist Church
- Original Use: Church

**BASE DATA**
- Historic Name: First Methodist Church
- Date/Period: 1923-24
- Style: Colonial Revival
- Height to Cornice: 31
- Height in Stories: 2
- Present Zoning: B-1
- Land Area (sq.ft.): 89 x 115
- Assessed Value (land + imp.): $25,880 + $230,730 = $265,610

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**
Colonial Revival Church with a monumental portico of four doric columns, entablature with triglyphs, and a broad pediment. One of the most unusual features of this church is its detached tower and steeple. The source for this arrangement is clearly Wren's church type, which he developed after the Great Fire of 1666. Other impressive features of this design include the flight of entrance steps which spill out well beyond the flanking terraces which are themselves inspired by those found on the Lawn of the University. The interior is painted to resemble ashlar masonry and is fitted with typical panelled woodwork. The architect for this church was Joseph Hudnut.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**
The First Methodist Church bought the lot from R. S. J. Sterling in January of 1922. The $20,000 purchase price included a residence appraised at $2,200, which was removed to make room for the present structure. This site is the third to be occupied by the First Methodist Church. The earliest, built 1834-35, was situated on a lot bounded by Water, First, and South Streets. The second, begun in 1859, was finished in 1867, and was located on the corner of West Second and Water Streets.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
Good

**SOURCES**
City Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 109 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 33-194
Census Track & Block: 1-107
Present Owner: First Baptist Church
Address: Second and Jefferson
Present Use: Youth Building
Original Owner: Colonel John R. Jones
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: "Social Hall"
Date/Period: 1814
Style: Late Georgian
Height to Cornice: 21
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 112 x 119
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $18,400 + $2,630 = $31,030

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This building is an important example of late Georgian architecture and one of the few remaining high style residences of the early period. Characteristic of the late Georgian style is the formal, symmetrical composition, five bays wide, two stories high with a low roof. The house is built of brick laid in Flemish bond on the Jefferson and Second Streets elevations and five course common bond on the remaining sides. Notable features of the exterior include a fine Federal fanlight doorway and blind windows (to preserve symmetry). The unfortunate additions of the Colonial Revival verandas and a small two story wing on the west side tend to disrupt the purity and grace of the original design. The interior has suffered alterations but much of the original woodwork remains intact.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
John R. Jones, a merchant who occupied the southern half of Number Nothing, purchased lots 63 and 64 on April 28, 1814 from Chiles Brand for 166 pounds (ACDB 19-56). Jones, whose wealth came from his position as financial agent for several large planters in the county, set about to construct the mansion shortly after the land was bought. Jones continued to live on the property until April 1857, when it was sold to John H. Bibb, who held the title for 24 years. In 1881, Bibb sold the house to Hanna Kaufman who in turn sold it to Dr. J. Fulton Williams. It is from the Williams' estate that the present owners purchased the property. Deed References: ACDB 69-630, 79-61, City DB 31-22, 163-367.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
Mrs. Lucille Carr, City and County Records
Alexanders Recollections, pp. 19-20.

LANDMARK COMMISSION • DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 33-200
Census Track & Block: 1-106
Present Owner: First Baptist Church
Address: East Jefferson Street
Present Use: Church
Original Owner: First Baptist Church
Original Use: Church

BASE DATA

Historic Name: First Baptist Church
Date/Period: 1904
Style: Romanesque Revival
Height to Cornice: 70
Height in Stories: 2 with a 3 story tower
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 120 x 107
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 22,460 + 193,170 = 215,630

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Certainly the largest and most ambitious Romanesque structure in the city. Although popular in larger northern towns, the Romanesque style, with its round arches, curved walls and small window openings, was not received well in the south. This example was a conscious effort to relate the plan to its corner site. The round sides of the sanctuary meet the curving walls of the tower in an attempt to direct the visitor's attention to the entrance, while at the same time opening the corner to pedestrian traffic. The rather whimsical turrets flanking the tower gives the facade a fortress-like effect admired by the architects of the Romanesque. The finest feature of the interior are the rows of stained glass windows, most of which are original.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The land upon which the First Baptist Church is located was donated to the congregation by Mrs. Gilley Marshall Jones, the wife of Colonel John Jones, the builder of "Social Hall" (1814). The present structure was constructed in 1904. The congregation was formed in 1831.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

Mrs. Lucille Carr, Church Historian
Alexander's Recollections p. 20.
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 206 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 33-198
Census Track & Block: 1-109
Present Owner: American Red Cross
Address: 206 East Jefferson Street
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Marx Goldsmith
Original Use: Residence? Rental Property

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Goldsmith-Bishop House
Date/Period: cir. 1885
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 35 x 116
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $6090 + $4890 = 10,980

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure and its companion next door were erected at the same time and are almost identical. The simplest of brick buildings, this two story structure with its nearly flat roof, shallow gables, and Doric porch is stark in appearance. The building is a vernacular interpretation of the more robust Colonial Revival style seen in the A. G. Carter House. The interior was gutted when it was converted from a residence to more public uses.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1882, Marx Goldsmith bought the lots on East Jefferson west of the Catholic Church to the corner of Second Street. In 1888 he sold the larger corner lot to Miss C. R. Randolph and retained the center lots. Between 1882-1889 he erected the two simple brick structures at 206 & 208 East Jefferson Streets. In 1919 Goldsmith conveyed 206 to Mrs. Carlisle Bishop (DB 34-93). In 1920, Elma Bishop, Sr. bought the property (DB 37-50). After Bishop's widow's death the property was tied up in a chancery suit that was not resolved until 1944 when Moses Bishop received the title (117-197). He sold to the American Greek Community who held it until 1953. The American Red Cross bought the property in 1955 and converted it into their offices (183-204).

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 208 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 33-198
Census Track & Block: 1-109
Present Owner: Holy Comforter Catholic Church
Address: 1315 Seminole Trail, City
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Marx Goldsmith
Original Use: Residence-Rental Property

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Goldsmith House
Date/Period: 1882-1889
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 65 x 116
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $14,850 + $32,040 = $46,890 (w/Church)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Once identical to 206 East Jefferson Street, 208 has been refreshed in the Colonial Revival style. The two story two bay brick building with nearly a flat roof and shallow gables on three sides is similar in mass to the rental property erected by T. P. Carver at 104 West High Street in 1891. The building has lost its porch and double sash windows and blinds have been added to give it that "colonial" flavor. The entrance frame is also an addition. These changes were made by the Catholic church after they acquired the property in 1918. The interior is intact with a heavy Victorian staircase, a central chimney with typical mantles found in many of the houses on First Street, and original doors. While the exterior offers little in the way of clue as to the age of the structure, the interior detailing is typical of 1885-1895 era.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
This house is on property bought by Marx Goldsmith in 1882 (ACDB 80-432). He erected the twin buildings between 1882 and 1889 when the city land books show structures standing on his lots. In 1918 Goldsmith sold the eastern of the two houses to John L. Livers who in turn sold later in the same year to the Holy Comforter Catholic Church. The house served as the Rectory until very recently. It is now used as an annex for the McIntire Public Library.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 210 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 33-197
Census Track & Block: 1-109
Present Owner: Holy Comforter Catholic Church
Address: 210 East Jefferson St., City
Present Use: Church
Original Owner: Holy Comforter Catholic Church
Original Use:

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Holy Comforter Catholic Church
Date/Period: 1925
Style: Roman Revival
Height to Cornice: 37.5
Height in Stories: 1
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.):
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 14050 + 51960 = 66,810

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The present church was designed in 1925 by Stanislaw Makielski and is based on Leo Battista Alberti's, one of the most important Early Renaissance architects, design for San Andrea in Mantua, Italy. The front, modeled on the triumphal arch, with pilasters, recessed pedimented entrance set against a thermal window, and gables pediment is a handsome interpretation of Neo-Renaissance motifs. The sides are treated in a much simpler manner. Set on a light colored podium, the plain brick walls are articulated with five elongated circular headed windows and an entablature with the mousetoothing, common in the nineteenth century cornices, now appearing in the architrave. A one story extension surrounds the chancel. The interior has been altered from Makielski's original scheme. This is a handsome and extremely well detailed church.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The present church was erected in 1925 on the site of the earlier 1880 church. Thomas Fortune Ryan of Nelson County was its chief benefactor. Catholics had worshipped in Charlottesville since 1869 and bought their property in 1879.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 220 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 33-213
Census Track & Block:
Present Owner: People's Mortgage Company
Address: Box 96, City
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: People's Mortgage Company
Original Use: Offices

BASE DATA
Historic Name: People's Mortgage Company
Date/Period: 1948-49
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 21.26
Height in Stories: 1
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 51 x 82
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $11,440 + $12,480 = $23,920

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is an example of the attempt to combine Georgian details with a sparse, cubic, utilitarian commercial building. Characteristic of its Classical heritage is the building's even fenestration, light colored key stone and belt course trim. Functional considerations forced the architect to open the wall surfaces to allow for better lighting, thus producing taller and wider window area than would be acceptable to the purist. Other features of the design, such as the Flemish bond brick work, the molded water table, and the paneled spandrels, are fairly typical of the recent Colonial revival in Charlottesville.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City Records
Stevens, Virginia House Tour, p. 126.
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 301 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 33-204
Census Track & Block: 1-105
Present Owner: Beth Israel Temple
Address: 301 East Jefferson Street
Present Use: Worship
Original Owner: Beth Israel Temple
Original Use: Worship

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Beth Israel Temple
Date/Period: 1882-1903
Style: Late Gothic Revival
Height to Cornice: 43
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 101 x 100
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 21,670 + 21,900 = 45,570

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The Beth Israel Temple is an example of the late Gothic revival popular for religious buildings in the nineteenth century. The fact that Gothic architecture was seen appropriate only for Christian churches, a founding principle of the whole Gothic Revival movement, had long been forgotten by 1882 and the style was adopted by all faiths. The most prominent architectural feature of the exterior are the five low pinnacles supported by corbels and square piers. The entrance door is set into a splayed reveal under a pointed arch. Within the range of tall lance windows is contained much of the Temple's original art glass.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The Beth Israel Temple was built in 1882 on the site now occupied by the Federal Post Office on Market Street. In 1904 it was moved to its present location on Jefferson and rebuilt. The congregation dates from 1863. (City Deed Reference: 14-72).

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. SEPTEMBER, 1974
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 304 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 33-209
Census Track & Block: 1-110
Present Owner: Benton Patterson
Address: 304 East Jefferson Street
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Warner Wood
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Wood-Rosser House
Date/Period: 1904
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 21.83
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 46 x 54
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 8500 + 4860 = 13,360

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Along with its twin at 306 East Jefferson, the Wood-Rosser house is typical of the Queen Anne style houses popular with the middle classes at the turn of the century. It is built of seven course common bond brick, two bays wide, with a high gable turned to the street and enriched by a traditional Palladian window. After the house was sold in 1962, the exterior remodeled using "Colonial" motifs such as a carpenter's interpretation of the Wall of Troy molding used over the entrance and the new show-case window.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot upon which the Wood-Rosser house stands was purchased by Warner Wood in 1890 from the trustees of Fred M. Wills. In 1904 the Warner Wood estate constructed this building, its twin at 306 Jefferson and 225 Third Street as rental units. In 1945 the property was bought by Barbara Rosser, who held the title until 1962 when it was sold to the current owner. Deed references: City DB 2-1, 126-485, 230-84.

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City Deed and Tax Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 306 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 33-208
Census Track & Block: 1-110
Present Owner: VHM Corporation
Present Address: c/o Virgil H. Marshall
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Warner Wood
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Wood-Kaufman House
Date/Period: 1904
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 27.7
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 46 x 54
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $7870 + $6870 = $14,740

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Along with its twin at 304 Jefferson, the Wood-Kaufman house is typical of the Queen Anne houses popular with the middle classes at the turn of the century. It is built of seven course common bond brick, now painted, two bays wide, with a high gable turned to the street and enriched by a traditional Palladian window. When the house was sold and converted to offices, major alterations, including the removal of the one story veranda, and the installation of a new double entrance changed the original appearance considerably.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot upon which the Wood-Kaufman house stands was purchased by Warner Wood in 1890 from the trustees of Fred W. Wills. In 1904 the Warner Wood estate constructed this building, its twin at 304 Jefferson and the house at 216 Third Street as rental units. In 1925 the property was purchased by Mortie Kaufman who held the title until 1936 when it was sold to Matthew Lawman. In 1945 Nora Crickenberger purchased the house and the family owned the property until the present owner gained title in 1966.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City Deed and Tax Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 400 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 53-46
Census Track & Block: 1-111
Present Owner: Homer Richey
Address: 107 Sturbridge Road
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Molly Johnson
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Johnson-Mundy House
Date/Period: 1920
Style: Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 26.67
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 33 x 84
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 7490 + 6960 = 14,450

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This house is an example of the middle class vernacular architecture of the early twentieth century. The most notable feature of the exterior is the Mansard roof, one of the few remaining examples in the city. The main body of the house is built of seven course common bond brick, three bays wide with segmental-arched openings over each opening. The veranda, while heavy in design, is inappropriately designed and lacks the openness of earlier verandas.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1918 Molly Johnson purchased a frame residence from W. E. Norris for $2850. Shortly thereafter the frame house was torn down and the existing structure was built. The property was sold in 1942 to Dr. J. O. Mundy by the heirs to the original owner. Deed references: 34-83, 110-399, 324-584.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION·DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Historic Name: Butler-Norris House
Date/Period: c. 1785
Style: Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 24.67
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 45.67 x 14.6
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 10,200 + 7,800 = 18,000

BASE DATA

Street Address: 410 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 53-45
Census Track & Block: 1-111
Present Owner: Coalburg Corp.
Address: c/o Edwin R. Carter III
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Edward Butler
Original Use: Residence

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Butler-Norris House is the only example of eighteenth century architecture remaining in the Court Square area. As it originally stood, that is without the western addition dating from c. 1880, the Butler-Norris House was a simple three bay, two story building typical of middle class residences of the Eighteenth Century. The most notable feature of the exterior is the fine Flemish bond brickwork, and the only molded brick cornice in the city. The interior was originally laid out according to the "London Plan", that is a narrow passage and parlor in the front with a larger room and stair in the rear with the kitchen and possibly a shop in the basement. There remains in the house several fine Georgian mantels, with pilasters and dentils, and other typical Eighteenth century woodwork.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Edward Butler, signer of the Albemarle Declaration of Independence, purchased lot no. 4 from Samuel Woods sometime prior to 1774. In 1791, Edward conveyed the property "with all appurtenances thereunto belonging to James Nolly—otherwise James Butler, my son...for love and affection...lot no. 4" (ACDB 10-326). In 1808, James and Susannah Butler (later Fowler), his wife, conveyed the property to John Kelly for $550 with the dower rights not being released by Susannah Butler Fowler until 1813 (ACDB 16-587 & 18-445). In comparison to similar properties sold at the same time, the high selling price would indicate that a structure built by the Butler family was on the property when Kelly bought it. Opie Norris was given the house and lot by John Kelly his father-in-law, and it remained in his estate until 1880. It served as rental property, and one of its most prominent occupants was Dr. Robert Nelson. The house has had many owners including lawyers, a slate company, the Church of Christ, and the current owners, a real estate firm. Deed References: ACDB 10-326, 16-587, 18-445, 20-85, 81-437, 86-117, City DB 3-200, 16-439, 44-259, 139-454, 144-257, 181-228, 202-286, 245-369.

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

City/County Records, Mr. John Brennan
Who Built 410 Jefferson Street?, Margaret Fowler Clark
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 412 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 53-44
Census Track & Block: 
Present Owner: Edward O. McCue, Jr.
Address: 412 East Jefferson Street, City
Present Use: Office
Original Owner: Opie Norris
Original Use: Shop and/or Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Norris-McCue Building
Date/Period: Second Quarter of the Nineteenth Century
Style: Federal Rowhouse
Height to Cornice: 24.67
Height in Stories: 2 on High Basement
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 20.53 x 85
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4580 + 6180 = 10,760

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Sandwiched between the Cochran House (gone) and the Butler Norris House (410 East Jefferson Street) is a very narrow brick building which utilized their side walls. Built in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the four bay, two story shop set on a high basement was built on Opie Norris' property and remained in his estate until 1874. The most interesting feature of the structure is the passageway on the ground floor which permitted convenient access to the rear area without going around the three buildings. Such passageways are frequent in rowhouses, but this is the only surviving example in Charlottesville. Built as a shop on an extremely narrow lot, its plan is quite simple with a storeroom in front entered directly from the street and a room and staircase behind. The brick facade is detailed with jack arches and a mouse-tooth cornice. Little of the original interior fabric remains. The second floor is 4.33 feet wider than the first floor because of the area over the passageway.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
Opie Norris probably built this structure adjoining his residence prior to his death in 1839. The passageway went with his house at 410 East Jefferson while the 4.33 feet on the second floor over the passageway belonged to 412. This arrangement continued until 1963 when Edward McCue, Jr. purchased the rights to the passageway from the owners of 410. The narrow brick shop which was once a saddlery was sold by the Norris estate in 1874 to B. L. Powell (ACDB 69-217). In 1937 Edward McCue, Jr. purchased the property from Frances E. Mithcell whose family had owned it since 1888 (DB 93-417).

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records
Alexander, Recollections, p. 35.
**IDENTIFICATION**

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**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

414 East Jefferson Street is a rather curious example of the Colonial revival style which abounds in the Court Square area. Large windows were cut into the roof making unusual light wells necessary. The wells are masked by a parapet wall. Other features of the design are common to the Colonial Revival style; large windows with jack arches and light colored key stones, pedimented entrance doors and even fenestration.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

In 1945 George H. Barkley bought the property from E. A. Watson, a trustee of the Widow's Sons Lodge Number Sixty. The purchase included the lot and a building which was torn down and the existing structure was begun. The building has always served as offices. Deed References: City DB 120-329, 172-334, 180-329, 303-46, 353-343.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**

Average

**SOURCES**

City Records
Street Address: 418 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 53-40
Census Track & Block: 1-111
Present Owner: Court Square Building, Incorporated
Address: Court Square Building, City
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: John Kelly
Original Use: Storehouse

Historic Name: Kelly-Bragg Storehouse
Date/Period: 1826
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 26.62
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 51 x 100
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 12,430 + 38,490 = 50,920

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Once a simple but handsome merchantile duplex, the building was extensively remodeled in 1921 when Court Square Building, Incorporated secured the property. The interior was completely gutted and converted into a central hall double pile office complex. The elaborate entrance with its broken segmental pediment, tripartite window, and central gable is in the Colonial Revival tradition. The eastern wall with its chimneys and curtain and the second floor double sash windows are about all that remain from the original storerooms.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

According to James Alexander, "these stores were erected in 1826 by John Kelly, and their first occupant was Colonel Watson (J. Richard)." Mr. Watson's building on the corner of Court Fifth and East High Streets was in the Kelly family for over fifty years. When John Kelly died in 1830, the property passed to his wife and then his daughter Eliza Bragg whose first husband was John C. Ragland. In 1881 the deed passed from Mrs. Bragg's estate to W. R. Burnley (ACDB 79-1). The Court Square Building Incorporated purchased the property in 1921 (DB 38-21) and converted it into offices. The building served as a dry goods store, and in more recent memory, a confectioners, a grocery, and a liquor store.
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: Court Square
Map and Parcel: 53-39
Census Track & Block: Albemarle County
Present Owner: Albemarle County
Present Use: County Office Building
Original Owner: Albemarle County
Original Use: County Office Building

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Albemarle County Office Building
Date/Period: 1939
Style: Jeffersonian Revival
Height to Cornice: Jeffersonian Revival
Height in Stories: 3 1/2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 260 x 220 (Total square)
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 78,080 + 197,460 = 275,540

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Designed by the local architect Elmer Burrus and built in 1939 as a Works Progress Administration project, the Albemarle County Office Building is yet another example of the preference to continue using the Georgian Revival or Jefferson Revival style well into the twentieth century. The building's facade is a "tour de force" of Georgian motifs such as the projecting central pavilion, end gables, cornice with modillion blocks, jack arches above the double sash windows, and the segmental pediment on the western entrance. The building is nicely laid in Flemish bond above a water table of molded brick. The high Georgian Revival style is overworked and reflects a style never indigenous to Charlottesville. The false chimney on the southern front is extraneous. Behind this lavish exterior is a bland, standard office space.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The building is on the site of the old Albemarle County clerks office.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: Court House Square
Map and Parcel: 53-39
Census Track & Block: 1-104
Present Owner: Albemarle County
Address:
Present Use: Court House
Original Owner: Albemarle County
Original Use: Court House

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Albemarle County Court House
Date/Period: 1803, 1859, c. 1865, 1938
Style: Roman Revival with original Georgian
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 260 x 220
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 78080 + 197460 = 275,540

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The Albemarle County Court House has, at one time or another, been an example of almost every architectural style known in Virginia. The 1803 section is Georgian, with its stucco jack arches and modillion cornice. The 1859 section was Gothic revival with towers and heavy lable molds. The post Civil War portico is Greek Revival. The whole structure was remodeled in 1938 to conform with Colonial Revivals tastes. The result is a very pleasant effect but wholly without architectural continuity. The interior has been so altered as to make its original appearance obscure.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
When the county seat of Albemarle was moved in 1762, a small wooden structure was constructed as a court house. It was this building that briefly served as the capitol of Virginia in May, 1781. This building was also used by Jefferson and Monroe during the early years of their law practices. This structure was replaced in 1803 by the existing north wing. Jefferson referred to this building as the "common temple" which served the four denominations in the town as a church. In 1859 the south wing was designed by W. M. Pratt and built by George Spooner. After the War, the Ionic portico was installed and the Gothic towers removed.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
W. Sam Burnley, The Court House of Albemarle County, Mary Rawlings, Historical Guide.
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 516 East Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 53-96
Census Track & Block: 1-112
Present Owner: Monticello Plaza Condominiums
Present Address: Box 591, City
Original Owner: Jackson Park Hotel Company
Original Use: Hotel

BASE DATA

Historic Name: The Monticello Hotel
Date/Period: 1924-26
Style: Neo-Classical Revival
Height to Cornice: 103.28
Height in Stories: 9
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): Land: 24,600
Assessed Value (land + imp.): Building: 55,450

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Monticello Hotel illustrates the return to classical architecture in the first part of this century. The architect, Stanhope Johnson of Lynchburg, was a leader in the Roman & neo-Classical revivals. The first two levels of this massive facade is treated with Doric pilasters supporting a horizontal entablature with triglyphs. Between the range of pilasters the architect placed tri-part windows with thermal windows above. The top of the hotel is capped by a high cornice and balustrade. The public dining room is designed with graceful Adamesque details including slender engaged columns, finely carved entablatures, and delicate carvings. The room is one of the finest revival spaces in the city.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1924 the Jackson Park Hotel Company purchased a row of Nineteenth century mercantile structures, from R. E. Yowell and razed them. The cornerstone was laid in 1925 and the building was opened to the public in 1929. In 1957, the Jackson Park Hotel Company sold the property to the Monticello Hotel Company for $925,000. In 1973, the owners began to convert the hotel into condominiums. Deed references: (see Farish House for pre-1924 references) City DB 48-199, 340-360, 352-455.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

City Records
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION

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<th>Street Address:</th>
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### BASE DATA

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<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
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### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Farish House is an example of the Greek Revival style of architecture which characterized buildings of the 1850's. The structure is three stories high with a recessed pavilion providing a sheltered entrance. The pilasters are used to define and elaborate these changes in the wall plain. The capitals of the pilasters are formed out of molded brick, a refinement not seen at the Levy Opera House or the Abell-Gleason House. Typically, the windows are treated with paneled spandrels. The walls are constructed of American bond (i.e. all stretcher) brickwork, one of the first examples found in the city.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The site upon which the Farish House stands has always been used for public entertainment. Benjamin Brown and David Ross bought the lot from Thomas Walker and built the Eagle Tavern on this site prior to 1791. It was a typical eighteenth century tavern with a wide front veranda and four chimneys. The fate of the tavern is not known, but the existing structure is stylistically datable from the mid 1850's. When the Hotel was sold to William Farish in 1863, it was already known as the Farish House. Subsequently it has been known as the Hotel Colonial until 1925. Deed references: ACDB 47-206, 62-494, 63-489, City DB 1-309, 7-67, 11-350, 13-249, 13-311 (See Monticello Hotel for post 1924 deed references).

### SOURCES

- City/County Records
- Alexander, Recollections, p. 27.
The eastern edge of Court Square remains as a valuable example of early nineteenth century Charlottesville with its charming 2 story brick rowhouses and shops. Predominantly serving the legal community today, the area retains the scale and flavor of the small court house community with its taverns, storehouses, and offices.
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<td>Federal</td>
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<td>53-99</td>
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<td>53-104</td>
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LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 220 Court Square
Map and Parcel: 53-98
Census Track & Block: 1-113
Present Owner: Albemarle County Historical Society
Present Use: Museum
Original Owner: Richard Matthews Estate
Original Use: Office Rooms

BASE DATA

Historic Name: 220 Court Square
Date/Period: After 1866
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: 1
Height in Stories: 1
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 29 x 40
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 5150 + 8130 = 13,280

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The present structure was erected after the Civil War on the foundations of an early nineteenth century one and one half story frame structure. Old hardware including hinges and locks and perhaps some doors and windows were incorporated into the new brick building. The simple one story brick office building is an example of the conservative nature of architecture in Charlottesville. It resembles an 1830's structure with its Flemish bond facade, brick cornice, regular fenestration, and lack of ornament. Originally but two rooms with an entrance into each room and interior fireplaces on the northern walls, a room was added to the southern half about the turn of the century. The building was handsomely restored under the direction of Professor Frederick D. Nichols in 1967.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

About 1800, John Jouett conveyed a lot north and east of the original town to two enterprising land developers of the period John J. Hawkins and Thomas W. Lewis. The original deed was lost and replaced with one dated 1804 (ACDB 15-38). In 1803 Hawkins and Thomas conveyed to John Yeargains that part of this tract which contained the earlier building of the present foundation of 220 Court Square. Yeargains lived in the building until his death in 1837. A saddle maker and liquor salesman, he lived alone and earned quite a reputation of being a hermit and miser. The next owner was Richard Matthews who resided at 224 Court Square. After his death in 1847, this property was involved in a lengthy chancery suit which was not resolved until 1884 when his daughter Martha M. Blair obtained a clear title to the property. In 1866 the Matthews property was advertised for sale as containing a large brick building (224) and a smaller framed tenement (220). The frame structure may have been in bad repair and replaced by Matthews heirs after 1866. Martha Blair sold to Senator Thomas S. Martin in 1900, and he held the property until 1922. In 1927 Lawyer William F. Long made this his office until his death in 1967. It then passed to Frances Long Hodge who graciously made provisions for the Albemarle County Historical Society.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Excellent

SOURCES

Albemarle County Historical Society Brochure.
Mrs. Mann.

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 222-224 Court Square
Map and Parcel: 53-99
Census Track & Block: 1-113
Present Owner: Ann Bailey Estate
Address: 123 E. Main Street
Present Use: Offices & Apartment
Original Owner: Richard Matthews
Original Use: Residence & Shop

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Matthews-Bailey Building
Date/Period: 1830's
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: 21.58
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 13,000 + 3,660 = 16,660

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The two story structure with a Flemish bond facade and mousetooth cornice is the only surviving example of a large residence-shop duplex on Court Square. This dual function of the structure would explain the two original entrances, the southern one retaining its handsome fish eye transom. Very little of the interior fabric remains as the fireplaces have been removed, and the original floor plan altered beyond recognition. Stylistically, the building belongs to the 1830's and was built for Richard Matthews.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1826 Richard Matthews bought from Andrew Leitch the lot on Court Square where the Village Library, to which Jefferson had donated books, and the Leschot Watchmaker Shop stood. Lewis Leschot, from Switzerland, had settled here on Mr. Jefferson's advice and was extensively patronized by the people far and wide, Alexander reported. The frame tenement was standing when Matthews, Leschot's successor in the watch and jewelry trade, purchased the property but it appears that in the '30's he replaced them with the present brick structure that, most likely, was both his shop and residence. In 1879 the property passed from the Matthews estate to Thomas Wood (ACDB 74-515). In the later part of the 19th century it served as law offices for Daniel Harmon. In 1906 it again became a residence for Ernest Bailey (DB 22-199). The property remains in the Bailey estate and is protected by a condicil in Ann Bailey's will.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 230 Court Square
Map and Parcel: 53-104
Census Track & Block: 1-113
Present Owner: 230 Court Square, Inc.
Address: 230 Court Square, City
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: James Leitch
Original Use: Storehouse

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Leitch Storehouse
Date/Period: cir. 1820
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: 21.20
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq. ft.): 35 x 102
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 14990 + 33,060 = 48,050

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
An 1820's storehouse, which had deteriorated badly, was absorbed in this 1961 renovation. The present structure is an example of attempting to imitate a previous architectural form with new materials, and is not wholly satisfactory. Brick was removed from the exterior of the original building (the southern two-thirds of the present structure) and the northern third added with new brick used on both the old and new. The end result is ill-proportioned, being too long, lacking in architectural interest, and is confusing. It is an unsuccessful marriage of an old form, windows, entrance, and cornice with modern materials. The interior was completely gutted. Some of the original fabric of the 1820's storehouse survived and is visible on the rear.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
This lot without a building was purchased by James Leitch from Edmund Anderson in 1815 (ACDB 19-410). In 1825 James Leitch gave the "lot on which my storehouse now stands" to his son Andrew (ACDB 25-324). George Peyton, owner of the Farrish House, purchased the property from Leitch in 1856 (ACDB 56-360). In 1961, 230 Court Square bought 223 from August Mazzari's heirs who had purchased it in 1923 (DB 43-179). At that time it was absorbed into the long brick office building known as 230 Court Square.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
Mr. David Wood
City/County Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 240-242 Court Square
Map and Parcel: 105 & 106 combined to 105
Census Track & Block: 1-113
Present Owner: Richmond & Fishburne
Address: 240 Court Square, City
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Opie Norris & John C. Ragland
Original Use: Merchantile Duplex

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Number Nothing
Date/Period: cir. 1820
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: 29.24
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 18 x 63
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 5280 + 8760 = 14,040

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The most prominent and handsomely proportioned building on Court Square is the merchantile duplex known as Number Nothing. Set with its gable end towards the Court House in a very Neo-Classical manner, the simple two story, four bay building retains much of its original exterior fabric including door and window architraves, window sashes, doors, and shutters. The Flemish bond brickwork is as fine as any in town with its crisp mortar joints. Originally the building was divided into two separate shops with their own entrance, staircase, and chimneys, and were separately owned and conveyed. Recently, both halves were secured by Richmond and Fishburne and converted into one large office. Little of the interior fabric remains save door and window architraves and some doors. Such merchantile duplexes or row structures sharing a common facade like Number Nothing, McKeen's Row, razed for Jackson Park, and 222-224 Court Square were once common in the Court Square area, but now have all but disappeared. This area was the major merchantile area of the city until about 1840 when businesses began to locate on Main Street.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was purchased by Opie Norris and John C. Ragland from Edmund Anderson in 1829 (ACDB 22-334). In the 1818 addition plat of the town this lot was to remain open as a horse lot or street right of way. When it was sold in 1820, the surrounding lots had been numbered in sequence, and the only alternative was to assign this lot 0. The property appears to have remained in the Norris family for quite awhile. Tradition associates the southern half of the building with the slave trade. A stone block on the curb near the southeast corner of Number Nothing was believed to be the auction block for the selling of slaves. "H. BENSON & BRO. AUCTION ROOMS" was once painted, and is now barely visible, on the southern wall opposite the block. As the Bensons were for many years the town auctions of all sorts, this may well have been the auction block. The building has been in continuous use as law offices since about 1890.

CONDITIONS
Excellent

SOURCES
City/County Records
Alexander, Recollections, p. 19.
High Street serves as a valuable vignette of the conservative but substantial nature of Charlottesville society between 1850 to the present. Many earlier nineteenth century structures have been razed to make way for the predominance of late nineteenth century Colonial Revival and Victorian Vernacular residences on the western half of the street and civic improvements near the court house. The surviving 2 story brick structures from the first half of the nineteenth century provide a valuable contrast with the more massive and picturesque Victorian era homes. Charles Keck's commorative equestrian statue of Thomas Stonewall Jackson located in Jackson Park adjacent to the County Office Building ranks among the world's "great action" sculptures.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>CENSUS TRACK AND BLOCK</th>
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<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>ORIGINAL USE</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
<th>DATE OR PERIOD</th>
<th>HEIGHT TO CORNICE AND/OR STORIES</th>
<th>STYLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-505</td>
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<td>Belle George House</td>
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<td>Residence</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<td>Turner House</td>
<td>400 Altamont Circle</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1-315</td>
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<td>Church</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1894-8</td>
<td>2 w/tower</td>
<td>Late Gothic Revival</td>
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<td>33-111</td>
<td>W. C. Thomas House</td>
<td>111 W. High Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<td>33-110</td>
<td>Carver-Blakey House</td>
<td>105 W. High Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>23.5/2 1/2</td>
<td>Late Victorian</td>
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<td>33-185</td>
<td>Carver House</td>
<td>104 W. High Street</td>
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<td>Rental Prop.</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>20.5 / 2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
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<td>33-109</td>
<td>Watson-Tomas House</td>
<td>101 W. High Street</td>
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<td>Same</td>
<td>1886-89</td>
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<td>33-96</td>
<td>Sterling-Lewis House</td>
<td>101 E. High Street</td>
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<td>Office/Senior Center</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>192 2</td>
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<td>105 E. High Street</td>
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<td>1872</td>
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<td>Offices</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>19.5</td>
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<td>33-93</td>
<td>Leitch-Munday House</td>
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<td>Second Qtr. 19th Cent.</td>
<td>23.0</td>
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<td>33-77</td>
<td>Minor-Nelson House</td>
<td>201 E. High Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Decorator Shop</td>
<td>Second Qtr. 19th Cent.</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>26'</td>
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<td>1-106</td>
<td>33-201</td>
<td>Antir House</td>
<td>202 E. High Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Church Annex</td>
<td>1884-87</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
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<td>33-76</td>
<td>Nelson House</td>
<td>205 E. High Street</td>
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<td>Offices</td>
<td>1857-1862</td>
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<td>Italianate</td>
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<td>33-75</td>
<td>Trice-Towe House</td>
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<td>Same</td>
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<td>2 1/2</td>
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<td>1-106</td>
<td>33-202</td>
<td>Carter House</td>
<td>214 E. High Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Church Nursery</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<td>3-503</td>
<td>33-74</td>
<td>L &amp; S Building</td>
<td>215 E. High Street</td>
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<td>Same</td>
<td>1961-1</td>
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<td>3-502</td>
<td>33-70</td>
<td>City Mortgage and Insurance Company</td>
<td>301 E. High Street</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>37.5</td>
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<td>1-102</td>
<td>33-67</td>
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<td>315-317 E. High Street</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>30.23</td>
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<td>53-30</td>
<td>Wheeler Building</td>
<td>401 E. High Street</td>
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<td>Offices</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>21.96</td>
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<td>53-33</td>
<td>Albemarle County Jail Complex</td>
<td>409 E. High Street</td>
<td>Jail &amp; Sheriff's House</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>25'</td>
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<td>53-32</td>
<td>Elk's Lodge Home</td>
<td>411-417 E. High Street</td>
<td>Lodge Home &amp; Offices</td>
<td>1902-3</td>
<td>33'</td>
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<td>3-419</td>
<td>53-114</td>
<td>McCue House</td>
<td>609 E. High Street</td>
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<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1906</td>
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<td>1-103</td>
<td>53-111</td>
<td>Jessup House</td>
<td>614 E. High Street</td>
<td>Baptist Parsonage</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>cir. 1885</td>
<td>21'</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
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<td>3-419</td>
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<td>Harris House</td>
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<td>53-112</td>
<td>Frayton Apartments</td>
<td>615 E. High Street</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1901, 1938</td>
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IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 205 West High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-130
Census Track & Block: 3-505
Present Owner: Hedgerow Corporation
Address: 111 West High Street, City
Present Use: Apartments
Original Owner: Nellie George & Helen Eastman
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Nellie George House
Date/Period: 1916
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 75 x 110
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 2630 + 11,610 = 14,240

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This two story brick house is a more simple interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. Basically square, the house with overhanging eaves has segmental arched window openings and large bungalow dormers. Part of the Doric veranda has been enclosed to form a solarium.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1913, B. F. Dickerson sold the western half of his lot to Mary Turner (DB 25-239). She did not build on the lot, but sold it in 1916 to Nellie George and Helen Eastman, her sister (DB 29-106). The house was built in 1916. Miss George owned it until 1963 when she sold it to the Hedgerow Corporation who converted the house to apartments.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

City Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 400 Altamont Circle
Map and Parcel: 33-129
Census Track & Block: 3-505
Present Owner: Hedgerow Corp. c/o H. Heywood
Address: Box 691, City
Present Use: Apartments
Original Owner: Carrie Cleveland Turner
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Turner House
Date/Period: 1913
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: Colonial Revival
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 60 x 110
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 1800 + 10,290 = 12,090

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This house is an example of Colonial Revival detailing added to a Queen Anne form. The two story brick house with a gable set on the southern end of the front and a projecting bay is adorned with extremely handsome Colonial Revival trim including the wooden modillioned cornice and the broad fanlite entranceway. The Ionic vase shaped balustrade. The house is typical of finer homes built before the First World War.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
This lot was originally part of the Altamont subdivision of 1909. B. F. Dickerson purchased lot #1 on the northwest corner of West High Street and Altamont Circle in 1909 (DB 20-332), but divided it into two smaller lots when he sold it in 1913. Carrie Cleveland Turner (Mrs. L. H.) purchased the lot that faced onto Altamont Circle from Dickerson in 1913 and the house assessed at $2900 was built in the same year. Mrs. Turner devised the house to her sister Eva Cleveland in 1923. Eva Cleveland in turn left it to her nephew Edward Gregory (WB 5-270). Henderson Heywood purchased the house from Gregory in 1967.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 116 West High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-184
Census Track & Block: 1-315
Present Owner: Christ Episcopal Church
Address: 116 West High Street
Present Use: Church
Original Owner: Episcopal Church
Original Use: Church

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Christ Episcopal Church
Date/Period: 1895-98
Style: Late Gothic Revival
Height to Cornice: 2 with tower
Height in Stories: 3
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 120 x 107
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 26,620 + 253,650 = 280,270

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This church is a fine example of the late Gothic Revival design, which was based on English precedent. The building is constructed of coursed rusticated granite quarried in Richmond. A large rose window, flat buttresses, entrance portal, and two square towers of different heights are featured on the facade. The ridge of the roof is marked by iron cresting designed with crenelations. The interior of the church has beautiful stained glass windows, some of which were bought from the studio of L.C. Tiffany. The ceiling is supported by a series of splendid hammer beams.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The present structure replaced a Neo-Classical one designed by Thomas Jefferson, which was erected 1824-25, and demolished in 1895. At that time the present church was begun. Although the building was largely completed by 1898, a 1906 reference refers to it as still unfinished.

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
Alexander's Recollections, p. 49.
Daily Progress, "Illustrated Ed.", 1906;
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 111 West High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-111
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: Henderson Heyward
Address: Box 691, City
Present Use: Office and Apartments
Original Owner: M. C. Thomas
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: M. C. Thomas House
Date/Period: 1910
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 24.5
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 60 x 99.5
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 7200 + 8700 = 15,910

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Fine Queen Anne design with bay projection, veranda, and tall gabled roof. The house is two and one half stories high, built of brick, with segmental arches over the doors and windows. Most of the original fabric remains intact; one over one glazing, louvered blinds, one story verandas, heavy modillioned cornice and tin roof.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was bought by Lula Thomas in 1908 from H. W. Hilleary with the restriction that there "shall be only one residence on the lot". The present structure was added in 1910 with the original value placed at $3200.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
Henderson Heyward
City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 105 West High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-110
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: Fred N. Colner
Address: 105 West High Street
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: T. P. Carver
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Carver-Blakey House
Date/Period: 1894
Style: Late Victorian
Height to Cornice: 23.5
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 52 x 110
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 6600 + 7020 = 13,620

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

What was once a handsomely massed Victorian brick house has been altered so much that its original picturesqueness is lost. The veranda which originally wrapped around the front is gone as is the original door treatment. The door converted to a window with a panel below on the second floor is awkward. The house is characteristic of those built around the turn of the century with its large, segmental arched windows, fish scale pattern, pressed tin gable treatment, slate roof, and spool corner brackets.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The property on which this house was built was purchased by T. P. Carver for his first wife Leila from the H. H. George estate in 1893 (DB 4-414). Tax records indicate that in 1895 buildings valued at $1800 were added to the lot. Leila passed away and the property was placed in trust for her daughter Virginia in 1898 (DB 9-61). T. P. Carver, her father, retained "rents, issues, and profits" from the property until Virginia reached her twentieth birthday in 1914. In 1919 Virginia Carver Beck sold the property to Grover Blakey (DB 33-414). In 1962 Brenton Patterson bought the property from Grover Blakey's heirs (DB 224-14) and converted it to offices.

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

Mrs. Velora Thomson
City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
**IDENTIFICATION**

- **Street Address**: 104 West High Street
- **Map and Parcel**: 33-185
- **Census Track & Block**: 1-315
- **Present Owner**: Velora Thomson, et al.
- **Address**: 729 Northwood, City
- **Present Use**: Rental Property - Residence
- **Original Owner**: Thomas P. Carver
- **Original Use**: Residence

**BASE DATA**

- **Historic Name**: Carver House
- **Date/Period**: 1891
- **Style**: Victorian Vernacular
- **Height to Cornice**: 20.5
- **Height in Stories**: 2
- **Present Zoning**: B-Office
- **Land Area (sq.ft.)**: 49 x 120
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.)**: 4320 + 3060 = 7380

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

A simple brick, two story rectangular house with unusual detailing. It is interesting that the wooden gable on the street facade is not centered as the ones on the sides are, but rather is placed at the end opposite the door. The veranda with its sawn slat balustrades, chamfered posts, and pierced frieze visually ties the house together and adds a rich, decorative touch. The brick garage at the rear of the property was once the carriage house with a room above. It is one of the few remaining carriage houses in the Court Square area.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

In 1889, Thomas P. Carver bought the lot adjoining his property on 101 West High Street for $900 (DB 1-221). In 1890 the property was valued at $600 with no buildings cited. In 1891 it was assessed for $2000 total value with $1500 for a building. The house has remained in the Carver family.

**GRAPHICS**

[Images of the house at different angles]

**CONDITIONS**

- **Average**

**SOURCES**

- **Mrs. Velora Thomson**
- **City/County Records**
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 101 West High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-109
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: Charles
Address: 101 West High Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: John D. Watson
Original Use: Residence-Rental Property

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Watson-Tomas House
Date/Period: 1883-1888
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 46 x 75
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4590 + 5610 = 10,200

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
A simple two bay, two story brick structure with a central gable on the two street and rear facades. The bracketed cornice returns under the gables in characteristic late nineteenth century style. The simple Victorian porch defines the High Street entrance and gives the house scale. The windows and door are not centered on the facade but are functionally placed.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot on the northwest corner of High and First Streets was purchased by John D. Watson from Patty L. Gilmer in 1882 (ACDB 79-472). The 1889 tax book indicates that a structure valued at $1500 stood on the property in that year. In 1916 the property passed to John D. Watson's daughter Mrs. George Walker (DB 29-405) who sold to William J. Buchanan in 1920 for $6500 (DB 35-117). The property changed hands twice before the present owner Charles Tomas purchased it from S. Gaganatsios' widow in 1941 (DB 107-149). Prominent families which have lived here are William Mann Randolph and Dr. Lindsey Robertson, son of Judge William J. Robertson.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records
**IDENTIFICATION**

- **Street Address:** 100 West High Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 33-189
- **Census Track & Block:** 1-315
- **Present Owner:** Vel C. Thomson Et. Al.
- **Present Address:** 100 West High Street
- **Present Use:** Residence
- **Original Owner:** Mrs. Georgianna Hughes
- **Original Use:** Residence

**BASE DATA**

- **Historic Name:** Carver House
- **Date/Period:** 1886-1889
- **Style:** Victorian
- **Height to Cornice:** 22.5
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** B-1
- **Land Area (sq. ft.):** 55 x 77.45
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $5,640 + $4,140 = $9,780

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

A fine example of a late '80's brick, central hall house with a projecting end pavilion. Used by Dr. E. M. Magruder as a residence before he built his sanitarium at 100 West Jefferson Street, it originally had a separate recessed entrance and office with a room above in the projecting pavilion on the First Street side. Later filled in with brick, its outline is clearly visible. Both pavilions are defined with wooden gables instead of brick. The entrance has a handsome rectangular patterned transom and side lights. The bracketed veranda has fine sawn corner brackets, loop patterned sawn slat balustrade, and graceful bellcast to the roof. Much of the original interior fabric remains including fine Adamesque mantles with a columned mirror overmantle piece.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

In September of 1886, John R. Bibb sold the lot on the southwest corner of North First and West High Streets to Mrs. Georgianna Hughes for $750 (ACDB 87-29). Later in the same year there was another transaction to complete sewage and drainage connections, indicating building activity. Tax records for 1889 indicated that a building valued at $1,250 was on the property. In 1892 Dr. E. M. Magruder (DB 3-362) purchased the property and made it his home until 1901. In 1901 T. P. Carver bought the property from Dr. Magruder (DB 12-234), and it has remained in the Carver family.

**SOURCES**

- Miss Marjorie Carver
- Mrs. Velora Thomson
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION

- **Street Address:** 101 East High Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 33-96
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-504
- **Present Owner:** Harry Lewis
- **Address:** 1313 Hill Top Road, City
- **Present Use:** Offices and Senior Center
- **Original Owner:** R. S. J. Sterling
- **Original Use:** Residence

### BASE DATA

- **Historic Name:** Sterling-Lewis House
- **Date/Period:** 1923
- **Style:** Colonial Revival
- **Height to Cornice:** 19'
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** B-1
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 50 x 101
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $6680 + 10,200 = 16,880

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

A fairly good example of Colonial Revival architecture, the brick building was designed by Joseph Hudnut at the same time he was doing the First Methodist Church in 1923-4. Modelled on Alexandria Federal residences, it retains the diminishing windows, three bay plan, brick water table, and handsome Federal fanlight doorway. However, its saltbox form is more common in New England than in Virginia. The veranda is original to the house.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The land on which the Sterling-Lewis building stands was once the garden for the adjoining George House which is now offices for the law firm of Tremblay and Smith. R. S. J. Sterling bought the property from Nannie E. George in 1921 (DB 39-288). According to tax records, Sterling had the house built in 1923. The house has had several owners and in 1969 Harry Lewis purchased it (DB 307-91). It now serves as offices and the Senior Center.

### GRAPHICS

---

### CONDITIONS

- **Average**

### SOURCES

- City/County Records
- Judy Walk Report
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 105 East High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-95
Census Track & Block: 3-504
Present Owner: Tremblay and Smith
Address: 105 East High Street
Present Use: Law Offices
Original Owner: Horace H. George
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: George House
Date/Period: cir. 1872
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 23.5
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 56 x 101
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 7460 + 12,540 = 20,000

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is a typical example of the simple center gable style which appears in much of the Victorian vernacular of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building is of brick, three bays wide, with the windows having chamfered sills and architraves. The house originally had a veranda which shaded the unusually large bay windows of the first level. In 1968 the interior was completely remodeled obscuring most of the original fabric. At this time the veranda was removed and the double curving steps installed.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
H. H. George bought the lot in 1872 from William T. Early for $950. In the deed no mention of improvements is made and the price paid indicates that the house was not standing at the time. The city land books, however, prove that the house had been built by 1889, for it was valued at $6,800. It is clear, therefore, that George had the house built and judging from the existing structure, it was most likely begun shortly after the 1872 sale. The house left the George family in 1924 and has been sold many times since. Deed references: ACDB 67-131, City 39-288, 46-65, 254-222, 276-4, 331-153.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Excellent

SOURCES
City/County Records
Mr. Ragardt

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
- Street Address: 109 East High Street
- Map and Parcel: 33-94
- Census Track & Block: 3-504
- Present Owner: Tremblay and Smith
- Present Use: Offices
- Original Owner: Harman Dinwiddie
- Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
- Historic Name: Dinwiddie House
- Date/Period: 1916
- Style: Colonial Revival
- Height to Cornice: 19.5
- Height in Stories: 2
- Present Zoning: B
- Land Area (sq.ft.): 50 x 103
- Assessed Value (land + imp.): 6900 + 7410 = 14,310

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This square two story town house is built of seven course Flemish bond with the segmental arches typical of the period. The finest feature of the exterior is the entrance with its beveled glass side lights and fan. The brick exterior was recently painted and the veranda removed. Much of the interior remains intact with the original mantels, coal grates and covers still in place.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was bought in 1914 by Harman Dinwiddie for $2,500 from the estate of Nannie L. Bibb. At that time the lot contained only $200 worth of improvements. The present structure was finished by Dinwiddie by the time of the 1916 tax assessments. Deed references: 26-400, 261-85, 347-28.

CONDITIONS
- Good

SOURCES
- City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 115 East High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-93
Census Track & Block: 3-504
Present Owner: Marion M. Young
Address: 115 East High Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: James A. Leitch
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Leitch-Munday House
Date/Period: Second Quarter of 19th Cent.
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: 23.0
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 54 x 110
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 7610 + 3450 = 11,060

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
A fine example of the two story, five bay, brick, central hall single pile residence so popular and once common in the Court Square area. The front is laid in Flemish bond with a wooden box cornice, and the sides are in random bond terminating in stepped gables. The second story windows noticeably diminish in size from those on the first floor. The wooden lintels with end blocks are original, but the single pane sashes have replaced the original. Many alterations such as the rear wing, Doric veranda, and white paint hide the original style of the house. Stylistically this house could have been built around 1828, a date supposedly found carved in one of the beams.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1848 Dr. James A. Leitch purchased the lot on the northwest corner of High and Second Streets from Dr. James S. White, pastor of the Presbyterian Church for $250 (ACDB 46-394). It can be assumed from the purchase price and the fact that there is no mention of a dwelling in the deed that Leitch built the house after 1848 although stylistically it appears to be earlier. Leitch's widow Louisianna and daughter Nannie (Mrs. A. P.) Bibb occupied the house until 1908. In 1938 Dr. J. O. Munday purchased the property (DB 75-326), and it remains in the Munday family.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
Alexander, Recollections, p. 62.
City/County Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 201 East High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-77
Census Track & Block: 3-503
Present Owner: Stedman House Inc.
Address: Roanoke, Virginia
Present Use: Interior Design Display
Original Owner: Martha Minor
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Minor-Nelson House
Date/Period: cir. 1840
Style: Neo-Classical
Height to Cornice: 20
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 55 x 123.75
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 8250 + 13,500 = 21,750

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Probably built between 1830 and 1840, the Minor-Nelson House reflects the survival of Georgian forms well into the nineteenth century including one of only three exterior chimneys in the district. The original section of the house is five bays wide, two stories high with the front laid in Flemish bond and five course common bond on the side and rear elevations. In the second half of the nineteenth century a central gable and overhanging eaves were added to the house as was a stair hall at the rear of the original single pile section. The western wing and verandas were added by Dr. Hugh T. Nelson about 1895. The present entrance with its pilasters and architrave is not original. The interior still has three of its early Jeffersonian mantles and most of its original woodwork.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The two lots (#75 and #76) between Second and Third Streets, N.E., were purchased by Professor John A. G. Davis from Charles Brown in 1825 (ACDB 25-102). Davis is believed to have lived in a house on the eastern half of lot #75 while his permanent home, "The Farm," was being built. In 1827 Davis sold lots to his sister-in-law, Martha Minor (ACDB 26-260). W. S. White bought lot #76 (the western of the two lots) "with all buildings thereon" from Martha Minor for $2750 in 1840 (ACDB 36-280). The high price would indicate that the house was standing by the time of the sale in 1840. The property changed hands seven more times in the nineteenth century, the last being to Dr. Hugh T. Nelson in 1894 who added the wing and verandas to the west and used the house as his sanitarium. The present owners purchased the property in 1971 and removed much of the fine Victorian trim. Dr. J. H. Browning, first president of the Martha Jefferson Hospital, resided in this house.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Very Good

SOURCES

Alexander, Recollections. p. 62.
Mr. Thomas Nelson
City/County Records
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 202 East High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-201
Census Track & Block: 1-106
Present Owner: First Baptist Church
Address: 201 East Jefferson Street
Present Use: Adult Annex
Original Owner: Edward M. Antrim
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Antrim House
Date/Period: 1884-87
Style: Italianate
Height to Cornice: 20.5
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 120 x 100
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $16,020 + $11,100 = $27,120

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

While similar to the numerous other brick, two story, L-shaped houses, the Antrim House is decidedly more Italianate. The wide eaves cover a bracketed cornice and are interrupted on all but the rear by picturesque gables containing a trefoil and handsome Eastlake fan shaped cornice stops. The segmental arched windows are paired in the Italianate mode, and the projecting bay window on the corner pavilion emphasizes the asymmetricalness of the house. Unfortunately the house has lost its original veranda and blinds.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The house was built between 1884 when Edward M. Antrim bought the property from the estate of William A. Bibb for $1350 (ACDB 88 P 446), and 1887 when a deed to the adjoining property referred to the residence of Edward M. Antrim (ACDB 89 P 145). The property was sold in 1918 to settle the estate of Susan B. Antrim to Thomas H. Daniels for $9000. In 1935 it passed to Frank D. Daniels who sold the house to the First Baptist Church in 1959.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

Mrs. Lucille Carr, Church Historian
City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 205 East High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-76
Census Track & Block: 3-503
Present Owner: Delores Ambrose
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Dr. R. B. Nelson
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Nelson House
Date/Period: 1857-1862
Style: Italianate
Height to Cornice: 20
Height in Stories: 3
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 48 x 125
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 10,140 + 8960 = 18,600

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This building is a simple, yet good example of the survival of Georgian forms under later, Victorian embellishments. The three bay, side hall plan is clearly a hangover from the earlier Georgian style, while the corbeled cornice, the veranda with its octagonal columns and brackets, and original two over two glazing gives the structure a later nineteenth century feeling. The building sits on a high basement and with the exterior stairs being placed to the side, there is access to both the basement and the main floors from the street facade. The interior is quite simple with Greek Revival mantels, original coal grates, and a typical octagonal newel at the stair.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
On July 1, 1857, Charles Minor sold lot No. 76 to Dr. R. B. Nelson for $4,500. This property consisted of one half acre and was the site of the Minor-Nelson (now Stedman) House. Nelson divided the property between 1857 and 1862, the year he sold the Minor-Nelson House to M. A. McPherson. It is clear, therefore, that Nelson had the existing structure constructed during this period. The Nelson estate sold the property in 1886 to John Page who in turn sold it to Dr. Hugh Nelson one year later. Since that time the property has been sold four times. Deed references: ACDB 56-438, 81-307, 86-305, 88-194; City DB 163-237, 241-454, 296-361, 320-551.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 211 East High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-75
Census Track & Block: 3-503
Present Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Forest Towe
Address: 211 East High Street, City
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Robert Trice
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Trice-Towe House
Date/Period: cir. 1850
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 54 x 215
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 9440 + 6390 = 15,830

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Trice-Towe House is a late but none-the-less characteristic example of the late Georgian detached house. Originally two stories set on a high basement, five bay brick structure with a single pile plan, it is stylistically similar to the Leitch-Munday House at 115 East High Street. The interior end chimneys and shallow hip roof are like those at the earlier Colonel John R. Jones House. Mr. W. R. Wilson, who purchased the property in 1919, had the house stuccoed and probably added the Doric columned Colonial Revival veranda.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Robert Trice bought the western half of lot No. 75 from his mother-in-law, Martha J. Minor, in 1849 for $500 (ACDB 45-424). It is assumed that he built the two story brick house shortly thereafter. In 1863, Trice conveyed a "lot of ground with a two story brick dwelling house and other out-houses thereon in the Town of Charlottesville being that part of lot No. 75" to Thomas V. Dudley (ACDB 61-161). John D. Watson purchased the property from Dudley in 1873 (ACDB 66-161) and held it until his death in 1916. His estate conveyed it to George and Annie Walker in that year (DB 29-405). The Walkers sold to W. R. Wilson in 1919 (DB 34-173). The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Towe purchased the property from H. M. Wilson in 1944 (DB 116-473). Mr. Williard Huntington Wright (Pseudonym - S. S. Van Dyne) nationally known art critic, editor and author lived in this house.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

City/County Records
Mr. Forrest Towe
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 214 East High Street
Map and Parcel: 33-202
Census Track & Block: 1-106
Present Owner: First Baptist Church
Address: 201 East Jefferson Street
Present Use: Nursery
Original Owner: A. G. Carter
Original Use: Residence

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This residence clearly illustrates the transition between the Queen Anne style and the Colonial Revival. The general form of the house, with its side hall plan, high hipped roof, off-center gable and dormer reflect the arrangement and massing of a Queen Anne house popular at the turn of the century. The detailing, however, is Colonial Revival with rusticated stone quoins, sills, lintels, key stone and impost blocks, fan and side lights around the entrance; and the veranda with its Ionic columns, dentils and heavy bracket-like modillions.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1887 Moses and Philip Leterman purchased the large lot on the corner of High and Third Streets from Mrs. Bettie O. Moses (ACDB 87 P 225). The brothers removed the older wooden buildings on the property and "each erected on his part of said property a large brick residence...that each house is built to a central wall which is exactly on the dividing line of said lots...so that while the whole structure is one building, the two houses are entirely distinct." (ACDB 89 P 145). Mrs. Pauline Leterman, Moses' widow, sold the property to A. G. Carter in 1913 after the duplex burned in 1912 or 1913. Tax records show that no structure stood on the until 1916. In 1931 Carter sold the house to R. Ergenbright who sold it to the Church in 1955.

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

Mrs. Lucille Carr
Baptist Church Historian
City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- **Street Address:** 215 East High Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 33-74
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-503
- **Present Owner:** L & S Building Corporation
- **Present Use:** Offices
- **Original Owner:** L & S Building Corporation
- **Original Use:** Offices

**BASE DATA**
- **Historic Name:** L & S Building
- **Date/Period:** 1960-1
- **Style:** Colonial Revival
- **Height to Cornice:** 22.24
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** B-1
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 49 x 112
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** 7000 + 32,790 = 39,790

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

This structure was designed to conform with the prevailing Colonial Revival architecture of the Court Square area. In this case the effect was something less than satisfactory. The design is an uninspired interpretation of the five bay, two story Georgian scheme. The blind window, the stock entrance door, and the absence of a visible roof are doubtless the result of economic considerations, and fail to convince even the most casual observer as to the appropriateness (or motivation) of the design.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

The structure was constructed in 1960-1 by the present owners on the site of the A. G. Davis home (City DB 223-32).

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
- Good

**SOURCES**
- City Records
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION

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<td>City Mortgage &amp; Insurance Co.</td>
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<td>Date/Period</td>
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<td>Style</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height to Cornice</td>
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<td>Height in Stories</td>
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<td>Present Zoning</td>
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<td>Land Area (sq.ft.)</td>
<td>62 x 150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessed Value (land +</td>
<td>$13,330 + $24,450 = $37,750</td>
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### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This modern office was designed as a reproduction of Gunston Hall, the famous Georgian mansion of George Mason in Fairfax County. The most prominent feature taken from Gunston Hall is the one story entrance porch with its Palladian motif enriched with four Doric columns and a frieze with triglyphs. The brick walls were designed to simulate Flemish bond with a water table of molded bricks, and non-structural flat arches. The rear, or north elevation is fitted with a long shed dormer which supplements the five traditional facadal dormers in providing light to the architectural offices located on the second floor.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The City Mortgage and Insurance Company building was designed by the firm Johnson, Craven, and Gibson and was completed in 1958. The old Valentine house occupied the site before it was destroyed to make room for the existing structure. Deed reference: 149-146 (1950).

### CONDITIONS

Excellent

### SOURCES

City Records
Stevens, Virginia House Tours, p. 125.
**IDENTIFICATION**

<table>
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**BASE DATA**

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<tr>
<th>Historic Name:</th>
<th>City Court House</th>
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<td>Date/Period:</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<td>Style:</td>
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<td>Height to Cornice:</td>
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<td>Land Area (sq.ft.):</td>
<td>150 x 360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
<td>33,930 + 125,670 = 159,600</td>
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**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The Charlottesville Court House is yet another example of the survival of Jeffersonian and Georgian forms well into modern times. The entrance to the building is gained through a tall arcade which recalls the ranges at the University. The arches are further enriched by the use of stone key stones and impost blocks. The low, horizontal composition is capped by a cupola similar, yet less heavy, to the one found on the County Court House.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

The new Charlottesville Court House was finished in 1962 to the designs of Johnson, Craven, and Gibson. Approximately a block to the east is the old Albemarle Court House in which the County has hospitably shared its facilities with the town since 1889. Deed references: 223-349, WB 7-280.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**

Excellent

**SOURCES**

Stevens, *Virginia House Tour*, p. 125.
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

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<tr>
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<td>Census Track &amp; Block:</td>
<td>3-501</td>
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<td>Present Owner:</td>
<td>Elizabeth Wheeler</td>
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<td>Address:</td>
<td>410 East High Street</td>
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<td>Present Use:</td>
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BASE DATA

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<tr>
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<td>Style:</td>
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<td>Height to Cornice:</td>
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<td>Present Zoning:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Area (sq.ft.):</td>
<td>46 x 136</td>
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<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
<td>9410 + 14,640 = 24,050</td>
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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Wheeler Building is an example of the Colonial Revival style which sought to return sanity to building after the excesses the high Victorian period had fully exhausted the eye of the public. The formula for the Wheeler Building is typical of the style; five bays wide, two and a half stories high with dormers and exterior buttressed chimneys. The most notable feature of the exterior is the entrance with its side lights and semi-circular transom which recalls the famous Palladian motif.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The land upon which the Wheeler Building stands was conveyed to Nannie Hawthorn, then known as Nannie Barksdale, in August, 1905, by deed of W. O. Watson. The $1900.00 selling price included the lot and a dwelling. The owner lived in the house until 1923 when it was torn down and the present structure was begun. In 1953 the title passed to Heyward Henderson who sold the property to the present owner in 1956. Deed references: City DB 16-347, 171, 210, 185-481, 195-218, 209-134.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

| Good |

SOURCES

| City Records |

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 407 East High Street
Map and Parcel: 53-31
Census Track & Block: 3-501
Present Owner: Elizabeth B. Wheeler
Address: 405 East High Street
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Elizabeth Wheeler
Original Use: Offices

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Wheeler Building
Date/Period: 1974
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 50 x 155
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $2,120 + $2,420 = $33,540

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
A 1974 interpretation of eighteenth century domestic architecture, the building is an example of how ineffective the style can be when translated into twentieth century materials for twentieth century commercial needs. The style attempts to harmonize with its predominately nineteenth century residential neighbors surrounding Court Square. The five bay, two story brick structure employs such Georgian motifs as double sash windows with jack arches, an exterior buttressed chimney, and raised panel doors. The interior trim also echoes eighteenth century detailing with moulded chair rails and pulvinated frieze mantles on the first floor fireplaces. The proportions of the building could be better as the amount of brick wall between the undersized windows and entranceway is too great, and the pitch of the roof is too shallow. The building replaces an earlier nineteenth century brick structure that was added to in 1905. Its most notable detail was a mansarded tower above the entrance.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
Mrs. F. G. Willingham inherited the property from Mrs. Lucy Simpson. At that time the building was valued at $400. C. H. Walker bought the lot in 1905 (DB 14-123) and must have improved the existing structure for its value jumped to $1,000 in 1905. In 1915 H. H. Murch purchased the property from Walker (DB 29-365), and it remained in the family until 1972 when Elizabeth B. Wheeler purchased it from the estate of Jennie I. Paune, Murch’s step-daughter.

CONDITIONS
Excellent

SOURCES
City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION - DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 409 East High Street
Map and Parcel: 53-33
Census Track & Block: 3-501
Present Owner: Albemarle County
Address: Jail and Jailor's Residence
Present Use: Jail and Jailor's Residence
Original Owner: Albemarle County
Original Use: Jail and Jailor's Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Albemarle County Jail
Date/Period: 1875
Style: Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 25
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 15 x 114
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 23,490 + 35,700 = 59,190

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Jailor’s house (c. 1870) is a simple three bay, two story structure built on the traditional single pile plan. The cornice is decorated with brackets supporting a low tin roof. As with other houses of the period, the front entrance is sheltered by a single story veranda. The jail itself is reached through a wide arch connected to the west end of the residence. The arch has been partially filled to provide room for the jailor’s office. The jail structure, naturally enough, is solidly built with walls three feet thick pierced with tiny splayed windows covered with thick iron bars. The interior houses seven cells originally floored in stone, now covered with cement. Fireproofing is assured with the vaulting of the roof to make the entire structure free of any wood members.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The construction of the county jail was begun on September 15, 1875. At that time the City of Charlottesville transferred the title of the Crusman and Simpsin lots to Albemarle County. The city had purchased the Crusman lot on September 3, paying $1,000 for the house and lot. The jail was the scene of the last legal hanging in the state.

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

City/County Records
**IDENTIFICATION**

- **Street Address:** 411-417 E. High Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 53-32
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-501
- **Present Owner:** Charlottesville City & Albemarle Co.
- **Address:** 411 E. High Street
- **Present Use:** Juvenile Court
- **Original Owner:** The Elks Club
- **Original Use:** Lodge Home

**BASE DATA**

- **Historic Name:** Elk's Lodge Home
- **Date/Period:** 1902-3
- **Style:** Colonial Revival
- **Height to Cornice:** 33
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** B-1
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 87 x 114
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $62,460

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The Elks Lodge Home is one of the most ambitious buildings on the Court Square. The facade is rusticated over its entire surface. The rustication is achieved by having every fifth brick indented. Two pilasters define the corners of the front and, before the portico was removed, corresponded with the Doric columns. Other notable features of the facade is the handsome wrought iron rail of the entrance and the double fan arches of the front door and the window above. It once had a handsome two story portico that was lost in a major fire after World War II. Floyd Johnson was the architect for the rebuilding.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

The Elk’s Lodge Home brought the property from George Shackelford in 1902 for one thousand dollars. The existing structure was begun after the date of the sale and was finished in 1903. Deed references: 7-346, 13-113.

major fire March 3, 1960

**GRAPHICS**

- Photograph of the Elks Lodge Home

**CONDITIONS**

Average

**SOURCES**

City Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 609 E. High Street
Map and Parcel: 53-114
Census Track & Block: 3-419
Present Owner: United Virginia Bank
Address: Rt. 6, Box 15, City
Present Use: Apartments
Original Owner: Dr. F. C. McCue
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: McCue House
Date/Period: 1906
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq. ft.): 27' x 153'
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 6780 + 5160 = 11,850

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is an example of the Colonial Revival style, built of brick, 3 bays wide, with a central pavillion, modillion and dentil cornice, heavy stone sills and lintels, center door with fanlight and beveled glass, six original Ionic columns of the veranda, and a slate roof. The building has most of its original fabric intact.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was bought by Dr. F. C. McCue from William Dubose in 1906 for $1200 (DB 18, P 92). The house was constructed shortly thereafter. In 1955, McCue sold the property to the McMurdo's (DB 187, P 470).

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 614 East High Street
Map and Parcel: 53-111
Census Track & Block: 1-103
Present Owner: SAJ Corporation
Address: 1101 Millmont
Present Use: Vacant
Original Owner: Baptist Church of Charlottesville
Original Use: Parsonage

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Jessup House
Date/Period: Cir. 1885
Style: Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 21'
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 65 x 79.75
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 11,800 + 4530 = 16,330

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
A good example of the Vernacular style, the house is picturesque with its double gabled facade and ornately S-bracketed cornice under the overhanging eaves. The two story three bay spacious house was originally U shaped, but numerous additions have been tacked on the rear. Stains on the front indicate that an earlier Victorian style porch once graced the house.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1883 the trustees of the Charlottesville Baptist Church (now the First Baptist Church) purchased the property on the corner of Seventh and East Jefferson Streets from Samuel Leitch's widow and children who resided in the Redlands Club. Stylistically it would appear that the parsonage was built shortly thereafter. In 1916, the congregation chose to sell the parsonage and "reinvest in a more modern property", and sold to Annie Payne (DB 29-13). S. A. Jessup purchased the property from her in 1919 (DB 33-152), and it is still held by the Jessup family.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Poor

SOURCES
City/County Records
# Landmark Survey

## Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Address:</th>
<th>Historic Name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>615 High Street</td>
<td>Harris House</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map and Parcel:</th>
<th>Date/Period:</th>
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<tr>
<td>53-113</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Track &amp; Block:</th>
<th>Present Zoning:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-419</td>
<td>B-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Owner:</th>
<th>Height to Cornice:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Virginia Bank Properties</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address:</th>
<th>Height in Stories:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>406 Park Street</td>
<td>2</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Use:</th>
<th>Land Area (sq.ft.):</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office and Apartment</td>
<td>50 x 153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Owner:</th>
<th>Present Zoning:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. P. Harris</td>
<td>B-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Use:</th>
<th>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>9100 + 3690 = 12,790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Architectural Description

Two story structure built of common bond brick, shallow bay projection, dentil cornice, stone trim, veranda no longer extant. The entrance doors are replacements of what must have been a large door with wide side-lights. The interior has a large stair hall flanked by double parlors which still have their original mantels and coal grates. Interesting oval window with colored glass in the rear parlor.

## Historical Description

The lot was purchased by C. P. Harris from William Dubose in 1906 for $1500. The tax records show that the house was not standing until 1908. Deed references: 221-418, 295-13.

## Graphics

![Image of the building]

## Conditions

Good

## Sources

City Records
# LANDMARK SURVEY

## IDENTIFICATION
- **Street Address:** 619 East High Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 53-112
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-419
- **Present Owner:** United Virginia Bank
- **Present Use:** Apartments
- **Original Owner:** High Street Baptist Church
- **Original Use:** Burned church converted into apartments

## BASE DATA
- **Historic Name:** Peyton Apartments
- **Date/Period:** 1901, 1938
- **Style:** No identifiable Style
- **Height to Cornice:** 2
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** B-1
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 50 x 148
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $8990 + $7050 = 16,040

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Facade: completed in 1938, five bay, two story structure, built of brick laid in common bond. Center pavilion has small bull's eye window and ill-proportioned one story porch. Sides: evidence of the Baptist Church begun c. 1901. Windows have broad segmental arches, a double string course, and small buttresses.

## HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was bought by J. W. Anderson in 1898 for $1500 (DB 9, P 230). The High Street Baptist Church bought the lot for $1550 in 1901 (DB 11, P 279) and began construction. This church burned by 1936. The church then sold the property in 1936 to F. B. Peyton who added the facade and apartments by 1938.

## CONDITIONS
- **Average**

## SOURCES
- Mrs. Velora Thomson
- City Records

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**LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
North First Street (previously called Green Street) is one of the most architecturally interesting and important streets in Charlottesville because of its rich variety of architectural styles reflecting the heterogeneous composition of the city. The street is a pleasing array of house types ranging from the grand Abell-Gleason House, one of the finest "pilastered" houses in Charlottesville, to very good early twentieth century residences such as the English vernacular Dettor House. The Thomas Gilmore House is the only example of Andrew Downing's cottage Gothic in the historic district.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENSUS TRACK AND BLOCK</th>
<th>MAP AND PARCEL</th>
<th>HISTORIC NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>ORIGINAL USE</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
<th>DATE OR PERIOD</th>
<th>HEIGHT TO CORNICE AND/OR STORIES</th>
<th>STYLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-314</td>
<td>33-178</td>
<td>Hill &amp; Irving Funeral Home</td>
<td>201 N. First Street</td>
<td>Funeral Home</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-315</td>
<td>33-188</td>
<td>Carver House</td>
<td>361 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence/Rental</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-506</td>
<td>33-108</td>
<td>Buchanan-Makris House</td>
<td>400 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No ID Style</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-97</td>
<td>Dettor House</td>
<td>408 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-506</td>
<td>33-107</td>
<td>George-Makris House</td>
<td>411 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence/Rental</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1892-89</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-506</td>
<td>33-98</td>
<td>H. H. George House</td>
<td>412 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence/Rental</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1899-91</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No ID Style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-506</td>
<td>33-106</td>
<td>Lotti House</td>
<td>415 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1802-1889</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-99</td>
<td>George-Perry House</td>
<td>416 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence/Rental</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1889-91</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No ID Style</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-506</td>
<td>33-104</td>
<td>Antrim Property</td>
<td>417-427 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence/Duplex</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No ID Style</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-100</td>
<td>Watson-Bossman House</td>
<td>422 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-506</td>
<td>33-101</td>
<td>Perkins House</td>
<td>433 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>before 1863</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
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<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-102</td>
<td>Hancock House</td>
<td>436 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>after 1873</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-19</td>
<td>Minor-Gilmer House</td>
<td>504 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-17</td>
<td>Parley House</td>
<td>514 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-16</td>
<td>Parley-Gleason House</td>
<td>518 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-15</td>
<td>Parley House</td>
<td>522 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-506</td>
<td>33-2</td>
<td>Abell-Gleason House</td>
<td>521 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-13</td>
<td>Pendleton-VanZwoll House</td>
<td>526 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>ca. 1889</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-12</td>
<td>Watson-McGrady House</td>
<td>530 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>ca. 1889</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-11</td>
<td>Watson House</td>
<td>532 N. First Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 201 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-178
Census Track & Block: 1-314
Present Owner: Hill & Irving, Inc.
Address: 201 North First Street
Present Use: Funeral Home
Original Owner: Hill & Irving, Inc.
Original Use: Funeral Home

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Hill & Irving, Inc., Funeral Home
Date/Period: 1937
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 2 1/2
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 115 x 117
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 24,960 + 42,000 = 66,960

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
A late but good example of Colonial Revival architecture, this structure was designed and built as a funeral home in 1937. Such frequent Georgian motifs as the two storied rectangular mass, slate hipped roof, clapboard dormers, gabled pavilion with quoins delineating the corners, and double sash windows are effectively combined with Federal style doorways.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1934, Hill & Irving, Inc., purchased the property on the corner of Market and North First Streets from Mrs. B. F. Dickerson with the intention of razing the existing house and building the present structure designed for them by Elmer Barruss, Sr. The old house is believed to have been standing in 1844 when John H. Timberlake bought the property from William B. Phillips (ACDB 40-114). In 1884 when Simon Leterman, a prominent merchant, bought the property from David H. Stern (ACDB 83-446), the deed specifically refers to a large brick house. From 1916-1928 the old house served as the Home for the Aged.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Very Good

SOURCES
Mr. Hill Alexander, Recollections, p. 90. City Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 361 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-189
Census Track & Block: 1-315
Present Owner: Mrs. J. Rawlings Thomson, et al
Address: 729 Northwood, City
Present Use: Rental Property
Original Owner: Mrs. Thomas P. Carver
Original Use: Rental Property

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Carver House
Date/Period: 1923
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 18.5
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 55 x 55
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 3830 + 4020 = 7850

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
A good example of the Colonial Revival style that was popular in Charlottesville at the time the First Methodist Church was being built. Typical in its double pile plan, three six over six windows on the second floor, a nice box cornice that returns on the gable end, a fine Federal door and porch, the variety and arrangement of the first floor fenestration is unusual and unique. All windows have segmental arches.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
This house was built by Mrs. T. P. Carver on part of her lot at 100 West High Street. It was built in 1923 as a rental property.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
Mrs. Velora Thomson
Miss Marjorie Carver

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 409 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-108
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: Eucy Pryor Hale
Address: 409 North First Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: William J. Buchanan
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Buchanan-Makris House
Date/Period: 1923
Style: No Identifiable Style
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 30 x 50
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 1050 + 6090 = 7140

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The architectural term which is associated with buildings of this type is "Bungaloid". The word was coined by the famous historian Marcus Whiffin to describe two story structures which disguise their apparent height with a fake roof. The object is to have the cozy bungalow effect on the outside and spaciousness on the inside. This particular example is singularly uninteresting with its "gable" to the street, grey stucco, and brick sills.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The lot was purchased from Annie and George Walker by William Buchanan who built the present house in 1923. That same year he sold the house and lot to George T. Hamner for $7,000. The house was sold the following year (1924) to George Walker, who kept the property for only three years. In 1927, the house was sold to Angelos Makris who held it until 1950. The house was sold in 1967 and again in 1968 when the present owners took title to the property. Deed references: City DB 43-398, 46-220, 58-368, 150-3, 152-360, 287-472, 298-104.

GRAPHICS

 CONDITIONS

 Average

 SOURCES

 City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 408 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-97
Census Track & Block: 3-504
Present Owner: H. W. Marshall
Address: 408 North First Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: G. Russell Dettor
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: The Dettor House
Date/Period: 1918
Style: Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 1 1/2 - 2 1/2
Height in Stories: 1 1/2 - 2 1/2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 50 x 105
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 1800 + 9060 = 10,860

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The architectural style of this house might be called Vernacular English as popularized by Charles Voysey. The expression of this style is seen in the exposed half-timbering (applied), the white stucco wall surfaces, and the deep recess of the arched veranda. The style is rare in Charlottesville, but shows the increasing sophistication of builders in the first part of the twentieth century.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was purchased by G. Russell Detter in July, 1916, from Nannie F. George, for $1,000 (DB 29 - 92). The city tax records indicate that the foundations for the house were finished by 1917, and that the house stood complete by 1918. Deed references: 134-208, 149-468, 159-10, 195-350.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
Mrs. Erma Marshall
City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 411 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-107
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: R. S. Oakey
Address: 1926 Ivy Road, City
Present Use: Rental Property
Original Owner: H. H. George
Original Use: Rental Property

BASE DATA

Historic Name: George-Makris House
Date/Period: 1882-1889
Style: Vernacular
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 55 x 98
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 1800 + 10,530 = 12,330

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

A very plain two story, three bay brick, single pile house on a high basement. Since it was probably built for a rental property, adornments are minimal with only a central gable and pedestrian Victorian porch relieving the regularness of the facade. While similar in style and plan to the Roads-Bosserman and Pendleton Houses on First Street, it shares none of their refinements in detail, proportion, or material.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

This house may well have been built as a rental property by H. H. George. He purchased the lot on the northwest corner of High and North First Streets from Polly L. Gilner in 1882 (ACDB 79 P 473). Landbook records indicate that a structure was standing on the George property on the west side of Green Street in 1889 valued at $1200. In 1919 the heirs of H. H. George sold the property to H. H. Robinson for $3000 (DB 34-34'). The deed specifically mentions a six room brick residence on the property. Robinson quickly sold Grafton Payne in 1920 who in turn sold it to Alice Leachman in 1921 (DB 37 P 15). The house remained in the Leachman family until 1943 when George Makris purchased it (DB 115 P 223). It was recently purchased from Makris' widow by Mr. R. S. Oakey.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

City/County Records.
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

## IDENTIFICATION

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## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This structure, and its companion next door at 416 First Street, were most probably built as rental units for they are both small, simple buildings sited within twelve feet of each other and were bought and sold as one property until the 1920's. The building is of brick laid in common bond, two stories high with a flat roof. It is three bays wide on the first level while only two bays on the second. Unlike its companion, this residence still has its veranda but has unfortunately lost one of its columns. The interior arrangement is based on the side hall plan.

## HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The building was built between 1889 and 1891 by H. H. George, who bought the land from W. T. Early in 1872. Deed references: ACDB 67-132, 67-131, City DB 32-313, 91-330, 165-298.

## GRAPHICS

- Image of the building.

## CONDITIONS

Average

## SOURCES

City/County Records
## LANDMARK SURVEY

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### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

A three bay single pile house with a slightly projecting end pavilion with its gable end to the street and a bay window on the first floor. The nicely laid up seven course common bond was once penciled. The house is typical of those built in the '80's with its shallow pitched roof, two over two glazing, veranda, heavy Victorian mantles, and massive newel post on the open staircase. The projecting end pavilion form was a popular one in Charlottesville and continued through the First World War.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The Lotti House was probably built between 1882 and 1889. John T. Antrim bought the property from John D. Watson in 1882 for $500. (ACDB 80 P 385). It then passed to his daughter Mrs. Martha Jane Nalle who willed it to her daughter Cora Nalle Mills in 1902 (WB 1 P 191-5). Mrs. Nalle refers to a brick house on Green Street valued at $2400. The tax book values the house at $2500 and $2000 for the lot. In 1920, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lotti bought the house from Cora Nalle Mills (DB 35-155). In 1938 the house passed to the present owner, Dr. Anita Lotti, the first female graduate of the University of Virginia School of Medicine.

### SOURCES

- Dr. Anita Lotti
- City/County Records

### CONDITIONS

Poor

### GRAPHICS

- Images of the Lotti House.

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LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 416 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-99
Census Track & Block: 3-504
Present Owner: Mr. & Mrs. Yates Ivey
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: H. H. George
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: George-Perry House
Date/Period: 1889-1891
Style: No Identifiable Style
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 46 x 105
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 1800 + 14,430 = 16,230

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This structure, and its companion at 412 North First Street next door, were most likely built as rental units for they are both small, simple buildings sited within twelve feet of each other and were bought and sold as one property until the 1920's. The building is of brick laid in common bond, two stories high with a flat roof, and only two bays wide. There was a one story veranda like the one still in place on 412 on the front of the house but this one was torn off when the house was restored in 1971. The interior arrangement is a side hall plan with two rooms at the north side of the hall.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The land upon which this house was built was originally part of the one acre bought of D. Wood by W. T. Early in 1872. Early sold 3/4 of that acre to H. H. George a few months later for $950. According to the land books, George had the two structures built between 1889 and 1891. When the George estate sold the property to W. C. Thomas in 1919 both 416 and 412 First Street were included. Deed references: ACDB 67-132, 67-131, City DB 32-313, 41-211, 59-78, 81-160, 131-251, 294-105, 327-119.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

Mr. John Bass
City/County Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 417-427 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-104
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: James H. Williams
Address: Rt. 29N. Charlottesville
Present Use: Apartments
Original Owner: Edward M. Antrim
Original Use: Duplex Rental Unit

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Antrim Property
Date/Period: 1889
Style: No Identifiable Style
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 160 x 97
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 7140 + 48,780 = 55,920

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The original structure on this property was a Cottage Gothic style house that may have been built as early as 1863 when the land was part of the Thomas Gilmer estate. It was stylistically similar to the Thomas Gilmer House at 433 North First Street with a steep central gable, pointed arch windows, and a high porch. In 1889 Edward Antrim had the two story brick duplex built adjoining this structure. The duplex is one of the most stylistically unique structures in the district with its flat, sloping roof, robust Victorian cornice, and large thermal windows on the second floor. All the windows are capped with shallow drip moldings, a Gothic revival feature. The Victorian entrance porch with its sawn work central gable originally had a wooden base with a flight of steps on each side. Recently the wooden base was replaced by an awkward brick one. In 1973 the Gothic house was razed to make way for the yellow brick, pseudo-colonial apartment complex addition to the 1889 duplex which is stylistically incompatible with its mid to late nineteenth century neighbors.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1864, John T. Antrim bought the large lot on the west side of Green Street from Charles Merriweather for 21,480 pounds of Georgian cotton and $15,334 Confederate money. Sometime prior to John T. Antrim's death in 1884, his son Edward M. purchased the small Cottage Gothic style house on the property and made this his home. The deed for this transaction was not recorded until 1885 (ACDB 85-413). The brick duplex valued at $2000 was added in 1889. The property remained in the Antrim family until 1961 when Dr. Charles Hurt bought it (DB 225-24). James Williams purchased it in 1971 (DB 325-455).

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City/County Records
J. Norwood Bosserman
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- Street Address: 422 North First Street
- Map and Parcel: 33-100
- Census Track & Block: 3-504
- Present Owner: J. Norwood Bosserman
- Present Use: Residence
- Original Owner: William Roads
- Original Use: Residence

**BASE DATA**
- Historic Name: The Watson-Bosserman House
- Date/Period: 1870
- Style: Victorian Vernacular
- Height to Cornice: 2
- Height in Stories: 2
- Present Zoning: R-3
- Land Area (sq.ft.): 92 x 105
- Assessed Value (land + imp.): 3600 + 10,170 = 13,770

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**
This building is a typical example of the simple, three bay, two story frame residences which were built in the city in the period following the Civil War. Also of the style are the interior chimneys, the low central gable, and the single story entrance porch with chamfered posts. The interior is based on the traditional single pile plan with a rear wing. Much of the original appointments on the interior remain intact including the mantels, coal grates, floors and stair woodwork.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**
The lot was sold to William Roads by W. T. Early in November, 1870, ACDB 65 P 596. In the deed it is mentioned that the lot contained a house recently built by Roads, thus establishing a date for this structure. Since the Roads ownership, which only lasted four years, the house has been sold a total of eleven times. Deed references: ACDB 65 P 596, 68-439, 72-33, 82-412, City DB 37 P 413, 37-426, 81-124, 93-317, 96-21, 109-371, 229-464.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
Very Good

**SOURCES**
City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 433 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-103
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: Mrs. Ernest Berry
Address: 1535 Gordon Avenue
Present Use: Apartments
Original Owner: Thomas Walker Gilmer
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: The Perkins House
Date/Period: Before 1863
Style: Gothic Revival
Height to Cornice: Height in Stories: 1 1/2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 150 x 98
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4200 + 6330 = 10,530

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is one of the few remaining examples of the early Gothic revival left in the city. The Gothic form became popular in this country in the 1840's and 50's and was particularly adaptable to small, picturesque cottages. The pointed windows, steep central gable, sawn bargeboards, and pendants are all characteristic of the Gothic revival. As it stands today, the house is three bays wide, one and a half stories high above a high basement with a two story wing on the rear or west side. The veranda is not the original one and was probably added at the time of the unfortunate exterior stuccoing.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The house and property were sold in 1863 to Charles Merriwether for 24,910 dollars by Ann E. Gilmer, the widow of Thomas Walker Gilmer. The extensive acreage plus the inflated Confederate paper money helps to explain the high selling price. One year later, Merriwether sold the property to John T. Antrim for 21,480 pounds of Georgia cotton and $15,334 of Confederate money. In 1880, Antrim divided the land and sold the house with a third of an acre to George Perkins for $800. Deed references: ACDB 60 P 342, 391, 77-269, City DB 32 P 431, 223-171.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 436 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-102
Census Track & Block: 3-504
Present Owner: Brenda Burton
Address: 436 North First Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Virginia Hancock
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Hancock House
Date/Period: 1874
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 2 on the street facade
Height in Stories: 2 on the street facade
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq. ft.): 92101
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4200 + 11,220 = 15,420

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is an example of the simple vernacular houses being built in the city in the 1870's and 80's. It is built of brick laid in common bond, two stories on the street facade, and three stories built on a high basement on the rear facade. Included in this typical design is a low gable and bracketed porch on the main front. The house was originally L shaped, which has been obscured with the addition of a kitchen in a shed wing. The interior contains much of its original woodwork, including mantels and the stair. A modern deck has been added to the south elevation of the building.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1873, C. H. Almond sold the lot to Virginia Hancock for $275. The lot consisted of one-half an acre and the existing structure was built in 1874 at a value of $2500. With the exception of the rear portion of the lot which was sold in 1902 to Mrs. M. B. Porter, the house remained in the Hancock family until 1944 when Virginia Hancock's children sold it to Frank C. Burnley (DB 116-200). In 1970 Robert Vickery bought the house from Mrs. Burnley. The present owner purchased it in 1974.

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
Alexander's Recollections p. 61.
City and County Records

LATITUDE MARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 504 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-19
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: Harley C. Rickman
Address: 128 Forrest Lawn Drive
Present Use: Apartments
Original Owner: Mary A. Minor
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Minor-Gilmer House
Date/Period: 1873
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 82 x 207
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 3600 + 8340 = 11,940

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This structure with Colonial Revival veranda is basically a simple design of the traditional 3 bays wide, 2 story high, with a tin hipped roof popular in the post-bellum period. The most interesting feature of the house is its porch which is supported by columns with Gibbs surrounds (the practice of “pulling out” bands of stone to emphasize the structure). It was made popular by the early eighteenth century English architect James Gibbs.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The lot was purchased by Mary A. Minor from Druzy Wood, the commissioner for C. H. Almond, in 1873 for $295.55. When the lot was sold to Polly Gilmer in 1877, the value had jumped to $3,000 making it clear that the house was built shortly after the Minor purchase. Deed references: ACDB 67-681, 72-426, City DB 4-58, 13-193, 117-191, 127-455.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
**Identification**
- **Street Address:** 514 First Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 3-506
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-506
- **Present Owner:** Charles Canby
  - **Address:** 514 First Street
- **Original Owner:** James Perley
  - **Original Use:** Residence

**Base Data**
- **Historic Name:** Perley House
- **Date/Period:** 1889
- **Style:** Victorian Vernacular
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** R-3
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 34.4 x 211
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** 1500 + 4470 = 5970

**Architectural Description**
This structure is one of three simple residences originally built of clapboard, now covered with aluminum shingles. The house is two stories high with a single story veranda decorated with gouged floral designs. Also present in this typical house is the popular two story bay window.

**Historical Description**
The lot was purchased in 1886 by James Perley for $700 from the debt-ridden A.P. Abell (ACDB 88-179). In the deed the lot is referred to as the "Southern half of the Garden Lot" which was a part of the Abell lawn. The present structure was standing, along with its companions by 1889, which the tax records indicate that $3,250 worth of improvements were contained on Perley's lot. Deed references: ACDB 88-179, City Will Book 1-385, DB 211-30, 212-23.

**Graphics**

**Conditions**
- Average

**Sources**
- City/County Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 518 First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-16
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: Talmadge T. Markham
Address: 518 First Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: James Perley
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Perley-Gleason House
Date/Period: 1889
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-2, R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 34 x 207
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 1440 + 4590 = 6090

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is one of three simple residences built of clapboard, two stories high with a single story veranda decorated with gouged floral designs. Also present in this typical house is the popular two story bay window.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was purchased in 1886 by James Perley for $700 from the debt-ridden A. P. Abell (ACDB 88-179). In the deed the lot is referred to as the "Southern half of the Garden Lot" which was a part of the Abell lawn. The present structure was standing, along with its companions by 1889, when the tax records indicate that $3,250 worth of improvements were contained on the Perley lot. Deed references: ACDB 88-179, City Will Book 1-385, DB 53-396, 128-6.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

This structure is one of three simple residences built of clapboard, this one now covered with asbestos siding scored in the imitation of common brick. The house is two stories high with a single story veranda decorated with gouged floral designs. Also present in this typical house is the popular two story bay window.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

The lot was purchased in 1886 by James Perley for $700 from the debt-ridden A. P. Abell (ACDB 88-179). In the deed the lot is referred to as the "Southern half of the Garden Lot" which was a part of the Abell lawn. The present house was standing, along side its companions by 1889, when the tax records indicate that $3,250 worth of improvements were contained on the Perley lot. The land passed to Mary V. Perley by will (City WB 1-385) and then to J. Vincent Perley by deed (53-385) dated May, 1916.

** CONDITIONS **

Poor

** SOURCES **

City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 521 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-2
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: Mr. & Mrs. Robert Vickery
Address: 521 North First Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Alexander Pope Abell
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: The Abell-Gleason House
Date/Period: 1859
Style: Greek Revival
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 167 x 476.85
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 8860 + 11,100 = 19,960

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The structure is one of the finest examples of the high degree of preservation furthermore, makes it one of the most important antebellum houses still extant. It is built of brick, two stories high, with four Doric pilasters on each facade supporting a cornice with large Italianate brackets. The roof is very low and the chimneys are placed in a formal, symmetrical arrangement. The windows are paired and are further enriched with paneled spandrels. The interior arrangement is based on the traditional double-pile plan with twin parlors on the south side. Much of the original interior finish is still intact, including the hardware, doors, architraves and coal grates.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

A deed made in 1859 gave title to the lot on First Street, then known as Green Street, to A. P. Abell, which noted that "...the said land embraces the site of a house lately built by Abell". It is therefore certain that this residence was standing in 1859. Abell was forced to sell the house in 1888 to satisfy the creditors who held the mortgage. To raise more capital, Abell partitioned the east side of the property, an area referred to as the garden, for building lots. These lots exist today as Nos. 532, 530, 526, 518, 516, and 514 North First Street. Deed References: ACDB 73-393, City DB 2-304, 20-336, 113-204, 147-153.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

City/County Records
Mrs. J. Emmett Gleason
**Identification**
- Street Address: 526 North First Street
- Map and Parcel: 33-13
- Census Track & Block: 3-507
- Present Owner: Theo VanGroll
- Address: 526 North First Street
- Original Owner: H. M. Gleason
- Present Use: Residence
- Original Use: Residence

**Base Data**
- Historic Name: Pendleton House
- Date/Period: cir. 1889
- Style: Victorian Vernacular
- Height to Cornice: 
- Height In Stories: 2
- Present Zoning: R-3
- Land Area (sq.ft.): 54 x 206.25
- Assessed Value (land + imp.): 1350 + 5100 = 6450

**Architectural Description**
This house is a late but none-the-less outstanding example of the Victorian Vernacular. A frame house, the flush clapboard frieze and bracketed cornice, louvered double circular headed vents under the end and central gables are handsome refinements. The heavy sawn work porch with its spool frieze and loop balustrade is one of the finest in Charlottesville. The original blinds, two over two glazing, and four panel double doors have survived. The graceful open dog leg staircase is extremely fine. The step end brackets and wave motif on the exposed hall fascia reflect a style popular in the area from the 1850's. The plan was originally that of a two story single pile house, but later additions transformed the house into a double pile plan.

**Historical Description**
The land on which the Pendleton-VanGroll House stands was once the northern half of the garden lot to the Abel-Gleason House. In 1886 A. P. Abell sold a section which had 106' of frontage on Green Street to H. M. Gleason (DB 89 P 182). 1889 tax books indicate that buildings were added to the lot increasing the value to $2750 for the land and $3000 for the structures. The present house was probably built around 1889 by H. M. Gleason. Corrine D. Pendleton bought the house from Eddins in 1904 (DB 4 P 402), and it remained in the Pendleton family until 1972. Theo VanGroll bought the property in 1973.

**Conditions**
Very Good

**Sources**
Mrs. Theo VanGroll
City/County Records
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# ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

A tripartite composition with its play of rooflines, this frame house is basically a central hall plan with extremely fine detailing. The bay on the projecting gable is adorned with wooden arches, pilasters, paneled spandrels, and a dentilated cornice. The fine Victorian veranda which unifies the stepped back facade has an interesting arched frieze with a floral gouged motif that is repeated in the triangular pediment over the balcony door. The console brackets at the corners and atop the capitals of the veranda are incised with the same motif. The house has interior chimneys and a tin roof. Much of the original interior trim such as mantles and doors remains.

# HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The land on which the Watson-McGrady house is built was part of the north garden plot of the Abell-Gleason House which H. M. Gleason bought from A. P. Abell in 1886. Gleason probably built the house about the same time as the Pendleton-VanGroll House even though they are so dissimilar. The 1889 tax book which refers to Gleason's entire holdings on North First Street, and they were valued at $3000 with a notation that buildings were added. In 1891 the property was divided with the remaining Gleason Property valued at $1800. In 1905 Gleason sold this property to M. Louise Watson (DB 16-363) for $2900. She held the property until 1937 when Fred L. Watson purchased it (DB 60-168). The present owners purchased the property in 1971.

# GRAPHICS

[Image of the house]

# CONDITIONS

Very Good

# SOURCES

City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION·DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 532 North First Street
Map and Parcel: 33-11
Census Track & Block: 3-506
Present Owner: Eugene Markowski
Address: 532 First Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Louise Watson
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: The Watson House
Date/Period: 1906
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 80 x 103
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 2400 + 6390 = 8790

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is a two story residence, two bays wide with a broad veranda on the street facade. The original clapboard siding has been replaced with modern aluminum siding. As with the other houses on the east side of North First Street, the slope of the land allows the rear facade to be three stories high. The interior has been recently restored and remodeled.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
This lot was originally part of A. F. Abell's holdings on First Street. In June of 1886, the lot was sold to H. H. George to help pay Abell's debts. George's estate sold the property in 1905 to James E. Irvin and R. A. Watson who in turn sold it to Louise Watson for $812.50. In 1906, Louise Watson began to construct a dwelling which was appraised for $1,000 that same year. She sold this house to her son Fred L. Watson who was mayor of Charlottesville for three terms.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SECOND STREET, N. E.

Second Street, N. E. offers two of the most valuable and important example of Charlottesville's early detached Georgian houses. The Old Manse and Lipop House both retain much of their original fabric and exhibit some of the finest brickwork in the city. Their spacious surroundings recall Charlottesville's bucolic past.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENSUS TRACK AND BLOCK</th>
<th>MAP AND PARCEL</th>
<th>HISTORIC NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>ORIGINAL USE</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
<th>DATE OR PERIOD</th>
<th>HEIGHT TO CORNICE AND/OR STAIRS</th>
<th>STYLE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-109</td>
<td>33-199</td>
<td>McIntire Public Library</td>
<td>200 Second St. N.E</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>1919-1922</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>Neo-Classical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-78</td>
<td>Robinson House</td>
<td>410 Second St. N.E</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-79</td>
<td>The Old Manse</td>
<td>422 Second St. N.E</td>
<td>Private Girl Seminary</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>33-80</td>
<td>Lipop House</td>
<td>526 Second St. N.E</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This structure is an excellent example of the Neo-Classical style which became popular for public buildings in the early 19th century. The simplicity of the design is defined by a series of rectangular columns and a pedimented entablature. These elements, combined with a lack of ornamentation, give the building a sense of dignity and formality. The style is further enhanced by the use of materials such as marble and Vermont granite.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1819, Dr. Paul McIntire offered the site of Charlottesville to the University of Virginia for the site of its new library. The site was purchased by the University from Mr. John P. Dye for $67,000. The building was completed 1828. The structure was remodeled in 1828, 1882, and 1918. Dr. Paul McIntire donated money for the latter renovation.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

City Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 200 Second Street, N. E.
Map and Parcel: 33-199
Census Track & Block: 1-109
Present Owner: City of Charlottesville
Present Use: Library
Original Owner: City
Original Use: Library

BASE DATA
Historic Name: McIntire Public Library
Date/Period: 1919-1922
Style: Neo-Classical Revival
Height to Cornice: 22.5
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 21 x 94.9
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $14,490 + $23,520 = $38,010

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is an excellent example of the neo-classical revival style which became popular for public buildings in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The entrance to the library is defined by a graceful semi-circular portico of Corinthian columns. Flanking the portico are niches with large urns bearing the names of ancient philosophers. The gently sloped roof is hidden from view by a balustrade. The rear facade faces a small garden dedicated to the benefactor and is notable for the exedra (a portico within the walls of the building, backed by a semi-circular wall). The interior of the library features Adamesque revival details common with the neo-classical revival.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
On March 21, 1919, Paul McIntire offered the City of Charlottesville a public library and specified the "Randolph Lot" for its location. The site, which faces Lee Park, was ideal for a library. The lot was purchased by the City from the YMCA for $7,904.90, the existing building razed, and the present structure was finished in 1922. Deed references: City DB 33-92, 34-337. Mr. Paul McIntire donated money for above purchase.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City Records
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION
- **Street Address:** 410 Second Street, NE
- **Map and Parcel:** 33-78
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-504
- **Present Owner:** Alberta Shannon
- **Address:** c/o Virginia National Bank
- **Present Use:** Residence
- **Original Owner:** Jessie W. Robinson
- **Original Use:** Residence

### BASE DATA
- **Historic Name:** Robinson House
- **Date/Period:** 1896
- **Style:** Victorian Vernacular
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** R-3
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 37 x 103
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $1500 + $8790 = $10,290

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This house is a simplified version of the Queen Anne style popular in the city from 1885 to about 1920. It is two stories high, with a projecting pavilion on the right or north side, and fronted by a single story veranda supported by short Doric columns on piers. The tin roof, two over two glazing, blinds, and door are all original.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1896, Jessie W. Robinson bought the lot from Hugh T. Nelson for $750. At that time the present structure was begun. The tax records for the year 1897 indicate that the lot was valued at $300 and the house $1,200. The current owner inherited the property from the estate of Robinson. Deed references: 7-304, 116-474, 237-305.

### GRAPHICS
![Image of Robinson House]

### CONDITIONS
- **Average**

### SOURCES
- **City Records**
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- Street Address: 422 Second Street NE
- Map and Parcel: 33-79
- Census Track & Block: 3-504
- Present Owner: Columbus C. Wells
- Present Use: Residence
- Original Owner: Charlottesville Female Academy
- Original Use: Private School

**BASE DATA**
- Historic Name: "The Old Manse"
- Date/Period: 1839
- Style: Federal
- Height to Cornice: 2
- Height in Stories: 2
- Present Zoning: R-3
- Land Area (sq.ft.): 112 x 206
- Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4800 + 14,070 = 18,870

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The "Old Manse" is a particularly fine example of Late Federal architecture and as such, ranks as one of the most valuable structures in the city. The Manse is two stories high, five bays wide, with an entrance porch of coupled octagonal columns. The brickwork is particularly noteworthy being laid in Flemish bond and terminating in a mousetooth cornice. To increase the apparent height of the building, the windows of the second floor are diminished to six over six. The interior arrangement is based on the traditional double pile plan with a wide stair hall and handsome staircase. The mantels are simple and quite typical of the 1840's. Modern additions include a rear kitchen wing and a side porch added in the 1930's.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

The Charlottesville Female Academy was chartered on March 23, 1839 and the present structure was begun at that time. The house was finished by November, 1840 at which time the academy purchased the lot from the Opie Norris estate for one dollar. The Rev. William S. White, who lived at the Minor-Nelson House, conducted the school, which had an enrollment of 70 students, for many years. The house has served as a manse for both the Baptist and, more recently, the Presbyterian Church. The present owners bought the property from the Presbyterians in 1950. Deed References: ACDB 38-263, 60-277, 61-417, 72-459, 77,314, City DB 150-341.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
- Very Good

**SOURCES**
- C. C. Wells
- City/County Records
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 426 Second Street, NE
Map and Parcel: 33-80
Census Track & Block: 3-504
Present Owner: Mrs. Charles Elmo Stevens
Address: 426 Second Street, NE
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Mary Bailey
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Lipop House
Date/Period: cir. 1836
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 100 x 206
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4800 + 13,290 = 18,090

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This handsome house is a fine example of the late Federal detached house. Probably built shortly after 1836, the two story, central hall plan with a room on either side and end interior chimneys is a characteristic Virginia plan. The front is beautifully laid in Flemish bond terminating in a brick mouse-tooth cornice. The six over six windows diminish on the second floor. Marks on the rear of the house indicate the existence of an earlier porch with brick columns. The squared column porch on the front is a late nineteenth century addition. Much of the interior fabric of the house such as door and window architraves, staircase, and flooring are original. The period mantels were moved from a house on Market St. that was razed to make way for the National Bank parking lot. The north wing is a twentieth century enlargement of an earlier, much smaller addition.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Major Railey purchased the property on Second Street in 1836 from Opie Noris (ACDB 34-204), and probably built the house shortly thereafter. In 1851, Andrew J. Brown purchased the house and lot from the Railey estate for $2300, (ACDB 49-262). In 1865 Joseph W. Lipop purchased it from James P. Brown for $5000, and the house has since been passed down within the Lipop family. The present owner, Mrs. Charles Elmo Stevens inherited the house from her aunt, Mrs. Catherine R. Lipop Graves in 1958 (150-294), who had in turn inherited it from her mother, Susan E. Lipop in 1907 (18-142).

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Very Good

SOURCES

City/County Records
Mrs. Charles Elmo Stevens
PARK STREET

Of all the residential neighborhoods in Charlottesville, Park Street knows no equal. The historical and visual effect of Park Street, with its many fine nineteenth century mansions with spacious, tree shaded lawns, is impressive, complete, and unspoiled. The street received its name from the fact that it led to the Park Mill, north of the town, which was owned by Dr. George Gilmer of Penn Park. James Alexander, writing in 1874, observed that "The residences on this street are built in good taste and their situation are lovely and picturesque, and are well calculated for persons of means and leisure. Doubtless, in time to come, the land attached to these dwellings will be divided and subdivided to make room for other households." Alexander's prediction did indeed come true. Today many twentieth century structures between the old buildings serve to physically and visually unify the street into an attractive, complete neighborhood.

The many mansions of Park Street are among the most impressive architectural structures in the city. Of the pre-Civil War houses, "Northwood" at 621 Park Street, is highly significant. It was built by John Minor prior to his appointment as professor of law at the University of Virginia in 1845. Although it has been added to, this side hall house with hugh butressed chimneys is an important example of Georgian architecture in Charlottesville. The Gilmer residence at 611 Park Street and the old Episcopal Rectory at 713 Park Street are among the finest examples of the mid-century domestic architecture left in the city. Although somewhat severe, 705 Park Street shows the influence of the famous architectural critic and theorist, A. J. Downing who popularized the Gothic and Italianate villas in the decade prior to the Civil War. The clustered chimneys and the window hoods found here are features unique in Charlottesville. When prosperity was restored to the city after the Civil War, citizens again chose Park Street as the location for their splendid mansions. In this group, the Marshall-Rucker House at 620 Park Street is most notable. This dwelling is perhaps the most architecturally significant structure built in the period 1860-1910. As an example of the Queen Anne style, the house is important beyond Charlottesville and may well deserve state and national recognition. An impressive example of Georgian Revival architecture popular in the early years of this century, may be found at 625 Park Street.

No where else in Charlottesville does the ambience of dignity and elegance so completely dominate than at Park Street.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENSUS TRACK AND BLOCK</th>
<th>MAP AND PARCEL</th>
<th>HISTORIC NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>ORIGINAL USE</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
<th>DATE OR PERIOD</th>
<th>HEIGHT TO CORNICE AND/OR STORIES</th>
<th>STYLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-103</td>
<td>53-107</td>
<td>Redlands Club</td>
<td>300 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Private Club-Office</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>36.75'</td>
<td>Late Georgian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-103</td>
<td>53-109</td>
<td>Levy Opera House</td>
<td>350 Park Street</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>1851-2</td>
<td>48'</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-401</td>
<td>53-38</td>
<td>Pugh House</td>
<td>401 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-419</td>
<td>53-117</td>
<td>&quot;Tower House&quot;</td>
<td>408 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1854-1861</td>
<td>23.5'</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-501</td>
<td>53-37</td>
<td>Early House</td>
<td>409 Park Street</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Georgian Byzantine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-501</td>
<td>53-36</td>
<td>Allen Apartments</td>
<td>413 Park Street</td>
<td>Dwelling/ Rental</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>19.5'</td>
<td>No ID Style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-419</td>
<td>53-118</td>
<td>Pugh House</td>
<td>414 Park Street</td>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td>Law offices</td>
<td>1930-4</td>
<td>19.5'</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-501</td>
<td>53-35</td>
<td>Watson-Woodhouse</td>
<td>415 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>cir.1814</td>
<td>23.7'</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-419</td>
<td>53-119</td>
<td>Saunders-Wilson House</td>
<td>416 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Law offices</td>
<td>cir.1924</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Federal &amp; Victorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-501</td>
<td>53-34</td>
<td>Driscoll-Townsend Bldg</td>
<td>417-419 Park Street</td>
<td>Residential Duplex</td>
<td>Same</td>
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<td>27.7'</td>
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<td>53-120</td>
<td>McCue-Martin House</td>
<td>420 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Law offices</td>
<td>1901-2</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<td>3-501</td>
<td>53-24</td>
<td>Vest House</td>
<td>421 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>21'</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-501</td>
<td>53-23</td>
<td>Poore House</td>
<td>427 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1836-7</td>
<td>19'</td>
<td>Federal</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-501</td>
<td>53-22</td>
<td>Wood Property</td>
<td>533 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<td>1925</td>
<td>20'</td>
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<td>3-501</td>
<td>53-21</td>
<td>Harris House</td>
<td>435 Park Street</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>20'</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-416</td>
<td>53-123</td>
<td>First Presbyterian Ch.</td>
<td>500 Park Street</td>
<td>Church</td>
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<td>1955</td>
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<td>No ID Style</td>
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<td>3-508</td>
<td>53-12</td>
<td>Irvine-Harris House</td>
<td>501 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-508</td>
<td>53-11</td>
<td>Wilbourn House</td>
<td>509 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Day school and office</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-508</td>
<td>53-10</td>
<td>Watson House</td>
<td>515 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Girls' Home</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-509</td>
<td>53-4</td>
<td>Comyn Hall</td>
<td>601 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Must House for Ladies</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-416</td>
<td>53-125</td>
<td>Leake-Farrish House</td>
<td>532 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1850's + 1920</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-416</td>
<td>53-126</td>
<td>Valentine House</td>
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<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1911</td>
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<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-405</td>
<td>52-183</td>
<td>Naphias-Mustard House</td>
<td>540 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-409</td>
<td>53-1</td>
<td>George Gilmer House</td>
<td>611 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>cir.1869</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-405</td>
<td>52-184</td>
<td>Duke House</td>
<td>616 Park Street</td>
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<td>1884</td>
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<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
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<td>52-185</td>
<td>Marshall-Rucker House</td>
<td>620 Park Street</td>
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<td>Same</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-510</td>
<td>52-186</td>
<td>Sinclair House</td>
<td>617 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>cir.1880</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
</tr>
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<td>MAP AND PARCEL</td>
<td>HISTORIC NAME</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>ORIGINAL USE</td>
<td>PRESENT USE</td>
<td>DATE OR PERIOD</td>
<td>HEIGHT TO CORNICE AND/OR STORIES</td>
<td>STYLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-510</td>
<td>52-188</td>
<td>&quot;Northwood&quot;</td>
<td>611 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-504</td>
<td>52-115</td>
<td>Park Lane Apartments</td>
<td>630 Park Street</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-510</td>
<td>52-189</td>
<td>Gilmer-Watts House</td>
<td>627 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-405</td>
<td>52-114</td>
<td>Walker-Fogleman House</td>
<td>632 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-405</td>
<td>52-113</td>
<td>Munson House</td>
<td>636 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-404</td>
<td>52-59</td>
<td>Via House</td>
<td>702 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-519</td>
<td>52-58</td>
<td>Judge Robertson House</td>
<td>705 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>Cir.1850</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-519</td>
<td>52-56</td>
<td>Judge Watson House</td>
<td>713 Park Street</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<td>1861</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-519</td>
<td>52-55</td>
<td>Smith-Williams House</td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<td>3-519</td>
<td>52-54</td>
<td>Dake House</td>
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<td>1935</td>
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<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<td>3-519</td>
<td>52-52</td>
<td>R. H. Wood House</td>
<td>743 Park Street</td>
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<td>Cir.1892</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
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<td>52-50</td>
<td>Johnson-Naylor House</td>
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<td>1904</td>
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<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
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<td>52-49</td>
<td>Koller House</td>
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<td>1904</td>
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<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<td>47-20</td>
<td>Trevillian-Tennyson House</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
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<td>3-519</td>
<td>47-21</td>
<td>Edwards-Waters House</td>
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<td>1925</td>
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**IDENTIFICATION**

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<td>53-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Track &amp; Block</td>
<td>1-103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Owner</td>
<td>Redland Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Box 575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Use</td>
<td>Private Club &amp; Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner</td>
<td>Edward Valentine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Use</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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**BASE DATA**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Historic Name</th>
<th>Redland Club</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>Late Georgian Townhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height to Cornice</td>
<td>36.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height in Stories</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present Zoning</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Area (sq.ft.)</td>
<td>36 x 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.)</td>
<td>7180 + 8340 = 15,524</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

Redlands Club was built in 1832 on the site of the frame Swan Tavern which stood until about 1828. Situated on the corner, this large and handsome two and one half story side hall plan residence is laid in Flemish bond on both its western and southern facades with a brick mousethooth cornice, front and rear, and a curtain between the two interior chimneys. Originally a four bay structure, a window on the first floor has been removed and the others enlarged. The window placement on the southern wall would indicate that the house was three rather than two rooms deep with a small middle room not containing a fireplace. At the rear of the wide entrance hall is an extremely fine staircase with curvilinear floral brackets, slender newel and balustrades, anda continuous ramped railing which rises to teh garret floor. The gracious effect of this beautiful staircase was obliterated when the hallway was partitioned off and the staircase converted into the access for teh second floor office suite. There are several fine early mantles in the house that may not all be original to this structure, but are nonetheless fine. Much of the original fabric, both inside and out remain in this important example of a fine Charlottesville townhouse.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

In 1773, John Jouett, father of Jack Jouett whose famous ride in 1781 to warn Jefferson and the Virginia legislature saved them from capture by British troops, bought 100 acres adjoining the town, and most likely erected the Swan Tavern shortly thereafter. The building stood until about 1828, and collapsed according to Alexander. The present structure was built in 1832 under the ownership of Edward Valentine. In 1837, Samuel Leitch, Jr. bought the property described as in Edmun Anderson's 1818 Addition to the town and known as the "tavern lot," (ACDB 35-53). His family owned the entire block and in 1851 sold the land on the corner of Park and High Streets for the Town Hall. (ACDB 50-143). The house was for many years the Leitch residence. In 1892, Isabella Leitch sold the house and lot to Jefferson Levy who already owned the Opera House (DB 3-395). In 1905 the property was bought by the Redlands Club (DB 16-441).
**IDENTIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Address:</th>
<th>350 Park Street</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Track &amp; Block:</td>
<td>1-103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Owner:</td>
<td>Town Hall-Levy Opera House Found., Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Use:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Charlottesville Town Hall Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Use:</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
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**BASE DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Name:</th>
<th>The Levy Opera House</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period:</td>
<td>1851-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height to Cornice:</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height in Stories:</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present Zoning:</td>
<td>B-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Area (sq.ft.):</td>
<td>56 x 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
<td>12,300 + 13,890 = 26,190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The Levy Opera House was the first building in Charlottesville to be designed with pilasters as the dominant architectural feature of the facade. The influence of this device was great. The Hughes House (c. 1853), Lyons Court (1858) and the Abell-Gleason House (1859) are a few examples of the "pilastered Style" fashioned after the Levy Opera House. The pilasters of the Opera House are stuccoed and painted to make them outstanding and to create a portico effect. The four pilasters support a Tuscan entablature and a hipped roof which replaced the original Classical pediment. The Flemish bond brickwork is among the latest examples in the city. As a town hall, the town hall had a level floor, a stage with two curtains (one with advertising), fly decks, and benches for seats.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

On July 9, 1851, the Trustees of the Charlottesville Town Hall Company, headed by Valentine W. Southall, purchased the lot from Samuel Leitch for $750 "for the purpose of building a town hall". In December, 1852, a notice was placed in the local paper by H. Benson that the newly completed town hall would be available to rent for lectures, concerts, and thespian productions. The building was sold in 1887 and opened in March, 1888, as an opera house. One year later Jefferson Monroe Levy of Monticello gained title to the property. He sold it in 1914 to E. G. Haden who turned the building into apartments. Deed references: ACDB 50-143, City DB 2-32, 27-46, 34-302, 37-218, 73-158, 116-341, 337-5, 337-574.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**

Poor

**SOURCES**

City/County Records
Alexander, Recollections, p.37.
Margaret F. Clark
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Street Address:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Census Track &amp; Block:</td>
<td>3-501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Owner:</td>
<td>Gaylord Fuel Corp., c/o F. W. Peters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Rt. 2, Box 17, Garth Road, City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Use:</td>
<td>Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Ernest L. Pugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Use:</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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### BASE DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Name:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period:</td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height to Cornice:</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height in Stories:</td>
<td>B-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present Zoning:</td>
<td>B-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Area (sq.ft.):</td>
<td>57 x 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
<td>7700 + 9450 = 17,150</td>
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</table>

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Most of the fine houses erected in the downtown area in the mid-twenties were in the Revival style, and this one is no exception. The square mass with brick quoins denoting the corners, the double sash windows with jack arches, the hip slate roof, and the circular headed pilastered dormers are all characteristic of the style. A Doric porch graces the front of the house while the triangular pediment in the Federal style on the High Street side is too elongated and a bit awkward.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1922 Ernest L. Pugh purchased the property on the southwest corner of Park and High Streets from J. E. Early (DB 42-202). The deed specified that any building Pugh might erect should project no farther east, or towards Park Street, than Early's residence next door. In 1946 the house was purchased by the Jackson Park Hotel Company and served as an annex for the thriving Monticello Hotel. In 1968 the Gaylord Fuel Corporation purchased the building and it is today offices.

### SOURCES

City Records
Mrs. Mann
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 408 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-117
Census Track & Block: 3-419
Present Owner: United Virginia Bank
Address: Six Apartments
Original Owner: John Wood
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: "The Tower House"
Date/Period: 1854-1861
Style: Italianate
Height to Cornice: 23.5
Height in Stories: 2 with a 3 story tower
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 82 x 142
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 11,840 + 8740 = 20,630

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is an important example of the "Pilastered Style" done in the Italianate mode. The Italian style is expressed with the tower or campanile, the heavy scrolled brackets at the cornice, and the double circular headed windows at the third level of the tower. The building is of brick, laid in common bond; six over six windows, with much of the original glazing. The bay which connects with the north side of the tower was built on the foundations of an earlier veranda by E. G. Haden, who bought the house in 1923. Much of the interior fabric (i.e. doors, baseboards, mantels, and staircases) remain intact.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was sold to John Wood by George Carr in 1854 (ACDB 59, P 533) and the house was probably built shortly thereafter. It is known to have been standing during the Civil War, and it is one of the three structures claiming to have been General Sheridan's headquarters during his raid of March 306, 1867 (Recollections p. 37). Wood sold the house in 1883 to Emma Moore (ACDB 82-97), who in turn sold the property to W. R. Dubose in 1892 (DB 3-335). The house has been sold six times since 1898, the last time being in 1943. Deed references: 13-229, 16-364, 29-194, 41-475, 84-131, 113-322.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
Alexander's Recollections, 1963 edition
City and County Records
Mrs. George Gilmer
Identification

Street Address: 409 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-37
Census Track & Block: 3-501
Present Owner: Francis Debount
Address: Cumberland Road
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Hallie P. Early
Original Use: Residence

Base Data

Historic Name: Early House
Date/Period: 1900
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 2 + tower
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq. ft.): 7821 sq. ft.
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $720 + $10,680 = $20,480

Architectural Description

This massive structure displays the union of two architectural styles popular in Charlottesville at the turn of the century. The main block is Colonial Revival with its symmetrical composition, giant Ionic pilasters defining a center pavilion, cornice with its large bracket-like modillions, and formal entrance porch. The tower, on the other hand, is a Victorian feature popular in the late nineteenth century. The house is two stories high and built of fine pressed blond brick. The side and rear elevations, being less important, are laid with rough brick in common bond. The interior has been so altered as to make its original appearance hopelessly obscure.

Historical Description

Hallie P. Earley bought the lot from Mrs. Agnes H. Wood in May of 1900 for $2,070. The present structure was begun at that time for the tax records for 1901 indicate that the house was finished and appraised for $5,600. The Earl family owned the property until 1944, at which time John E. sold it to Frances J. Schlesinger, who held the title for less than five years. The house has served as offices since 1960. Deed references: 11-241, 119-38, 148-285, 217-461, 329-555.

Sources

City Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 413 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-36
Census Track & Block: 3-501
Present Owner: Eric M. Heiner
Address: 409 2nd St.
Present Use: Apartments
Original Owner: W. D. Haden
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Allen Apartments
Date/Period: 1921
Style: No Identifiable Style
Height to Cornice: 19.5
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 30 x 98
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4010 + 7170 = 11,180

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This simple two story, two bay house was most likely built as rental property, and as such, was given little architectural attention. Typical of the low style houses of the period are the coupled windows with one over one glazing, the simple, one story veranda, and low, tin roof.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1919, E. G. Haden of the "Tower House" purchased the Watson-Woods house from the firm of Wood and Vest for $5,500. In 1921, he sold the house but divided a small thirty foot section off the southern end of the property to erect this small rental unit. In 1947, Amy Abell bought the house from the Haden estate and held it for thirteen years. The current owner acquired the property in 1960. Deed references: 32-387, 38-203, 97-225, 38-203, 130-446, 220-494.

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 414 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-118
Census Track & Block: 3-419
Present Owner: Harry Michael & Magruder Dent
Address: 414 Park Street
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Ernest L. Pugh
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: The Pugh House
Date/Period: 1903-4
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 19.5
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 44 x 131
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 6120 + 12,210 = 18,330

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This building is a rather unimpressive example of the Colonial revival residences which were being built in the city after the turn of the twentieth century. It is two stories high with a formal, symmetrical composition. The most notable feature of the facade is the Palladian window on the center axis. Modern alterations to the building included painting the facade, placing inappropriate blinds by the entrance and tearing off the front veranda.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was purchased by Ernest L. Pugh, the Charlottesville City Treasurer, from Lide J. Johnson for $1,500 in March of 1903. The present structure was completed by the time of the 1904 tax assessments. The property was sold to Maude Sims by Pugh in 1936 and it remained in the Sims family until 1960 when it was sold to the present owners. Deed references: 14-176, 89-87, 218-402.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 415 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-35
Census Track & Block: 3-501
Present Owner: Chandler & Huff
Address: 415 Park Street
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: William Watson
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Watson-Wood House
Date/Period: Cir. 1814
Style: Victorian
Height to Cornice: 23
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 60 x 101
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 7000 + 8700 = 15,700

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Buried beneath the stucco and towers in one of the oldest houses in the Court Square area. Probably built shortly after 1813 by William Watson, the original house was a brick, two story, T-shaped structure with a wide central hall and outside and chimneys, a feature unique in the area. Several early and extremely fine Federal mantles have survived in the rooms of the original house and are valuable examples of a style that has all but disappeared in the Court Square area. The conical towers with their patterned tin roofs, central gable, overhanging bracketed cornice and stucco were probably added during the Wood ownership. An earlier Victorian porch was replaced by the present vermiculated stone porch which is too massive for the house.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1813, William Watson, the jailor, purchased the lot from Edmund Anderson (ACDB 18-418). It is assumed that he erected the T-shaped brick residence shortly thereafter. In 1837 the house passed to James A. Watson (ACDB 35-46). In 1858 Thomas Wood bought the property from W. T. Early and made it his residence until his death. In 1911 his widow Agnes conveyed the property to her brother Robert Talbot. Advancing in years, Mrs. Wood wished to "escape the worry and annoyance of attending to any business matters", so Robert Talbot agreed to provide her a "comfortable and satisfactory home and support" in exchange for the property (DB 22-394). The house changed hands several times in the twentieth century. In 1947 Forrest Marshall purchased the property from Armstrong Michie (DB 130-256). The present owners purchased it from Mr. Marshall in 1972 (DB 339-170).

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
Mr. Forrest Marshall
City/County Records
Alexander, Recollections, p. 6.
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 416 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-119
Census Track & Block: 3-419
Present Owner: 416 Park Inc.
Address: 416 Park Street, City
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Unknown
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Saunders-Wilson House
Date/Period: cir. 1824
Style: Federal & Victorian
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B - 1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 64 x 131
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 9020 + 9240 = 18,260

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

416 Park Street was originally a three bay, side hall, two room deep plan with two interior chimneys (the northern section of the present structure). It was similar to other residences built in Charlottesville in the 1820's with double sash windows, wooden lintels with end blocks that remain on the second floor, and a Flemish bond front wall terminating in a brick mouse-tooth cornice which is still visible on the rear of the house. The interior retains much of its original fabric with robustly fluted Adamesque mantel, bold chair rails and baseboards, and a fine fisheye transom between the first floor rooms. J. W. Saunders probably added the recessed southern section and the handsome Victorian trim which includes the bay window, bold overhanging eaves and bracketed cornice and double gallery on the front of the house. This is one of the most handsome and architecturally interesting houses in the district as two distinct building styles are very well represented.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

This house was known to be standing in 1824 for Francis Bowman, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, who became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in 1824, occupied this house. J. W. Saunders owned it at mid-century and probably added the southern section. In 1881 W. O. Fry purchased the house from the Saunders estate (ACDB 79-284). It then passed to Fry's widow Lucy in who sold to G. B. Sinclair in 1902 (DB 14-21). Sinclair sold to Professor Richard Wilson in 1912 (DB 24-128). After Professor Wilson's death in 1948 it passed to his daughter Marie-Louise Judy who sold to Lewetta Waldron (DB 145-327). Mrs. Waldron rented the house for law offices, and in 1965, 416 Park Inc. purchased the property from Henriette W. Waldron (DB 267-153).

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

First Presbyterian Church 1973 Annual Report
City/County Records
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- Street Address: 417-419 Park Street
- Map and Parcel: 53-34
- Census Track & Block: 3-501
- Present Owner: D. S. Townsend
- Present Use: Duplex
- Address: 417 Park Street
- Original Owner: Edna M. Driscoll
- Original Use: Duplex

**BASE DATA**
- Historic Name: Driscoll-Townsend Building
- Date/Period: 1906
- Style: Colonial Revival
- Height to Cornice: 27
- Height in Stories: 2 1/2
- Present Zoning: B-1
- Land Area (sq.ft.): 85 x 121
- Assessed Value (land + imp.): $12,350 + $2790 = $15,140

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**
This structure was designed with a combination of Colonial Revival details and Queen Anne massing. The building has three projecting bays, two of which are semi-octagonal, a low, wide center dormer, and a picturesque roof line; elements characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The front veranda, with its Ionic columns, the fan light over the two front doors, and the stucco and scored treatment of the foundation are all elements common with the Colonial Revival. The structure is built of brick with rusticated window and door lintels. The Park Street facade is faced in a veneer of oil brick.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**
The lot was purchased by Edna M. Driscoll for $2,000 from the widow of Thomas Wood in 1903. The existing structure was completed by the time of the 1906 tax assessment, where it was valued at $5,000. The property was sold in 1919 to L. W. Wood for $14,000. It remained in the Wood family until 1953 when the house was sold to C. E. Townsend. Deed references: 1-77, 14-374, 33-162, 169-48, 201-233.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
- Good

**SOURCES**
- City Records
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 420 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-120
Census Track & Block: 3-419
Present Owner: P. O. Box 964, Waynesboro, Virginia
Present Use: Offices-Apartments
Original Owner: Edward McCue
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: McCue-Martin House
Date/Period: 1901-1902
Style: Colonial-Victorian Revival
Height to Cornice: 2 1/2
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 60 x 131
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 8260 + 9240 = 17,500

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

An interesting Queen Anne house built at the turn of the century, the McCue house demonstrates the successful adaptation of domestic design for modern commercial needs. Among the most notable features of the exterior is the octagonal tower decorated with handsome Adamesque medallions. Reflecting the shape of the tower is the semi-octagonal dormer on the main block. Recently the entrance veranda was abbreviated into a small entrance porch.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Edward McCue bought the lot from Lucy J. Fry in February, 1901, for $1,900. The present structure was begun shortly thereafter, as the tax records indicate that the dwelling was standing by the time of the 1902 assessment. The McCues owned the house until 1912 when it was sold to J. G. Martin for $8,500. The property passed out of the Martin family when it was sold in 1950 to Elizabeth Hall. The house has changed hands four times since. Deed references: 11-288, 23-193, 39-221, 89-10, 154-87, 287-355, 303-413, 342-248.

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

City Records
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- Street Address: 421 Park Street
- Map and Parcel: 53-24
- Census Track & Block: 3-501
- Present Owner: Baker Realty Co.
- Address: 421 Park Street
- Present Use: Offices
- Original Owner: E. N. Vest
- Original Use: Residence

**BASE DATA**
- Historic Name: Vest House
- Date/Period: 1910
- Style: Colonial Revival
- Height to Cornice: 21
- Height in Stories: 2
- Present Zoning: B-1
- Land Area (sq.ft.): 50 x 155
- Assessed Value (land + imp.): $7,460 + $18,630 = $26,090

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**
The design of this substantial structure is based in the Colonial Revival popular in the city during the early twentieth century. It is built of brick with heavily rusticated stone jack arch sections. The cornice is treated with large, bracket-like modillions. Recent alterations to the facade include the placement of a stock pedimented door frame at the entrance and tearing off the front veranda. The interior has been completely remodelled into offices, which left none of the original fabric intact.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**
In 1902, E. N. Vest bought the property from Joseph S. Cockran, the executor of the James Cockran estate. The present structure was completed by the time of the 1910 tax assessment at which time it was valued at $1,500. The building has served as offices since 1957. Deed references: 13-218, 18-107, 197-92, 203-153, 207-241.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
Good

**SOURCES**
City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 427 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-23
Census Track & Block: 3-501
Present Owner: William Groke Mickey
Address: 427 Park Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Nancy Price
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: The Poore House
Date/Period: 1836-7
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: 19'
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 55 x 155
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 8210 + 5460 = 13,670

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Poore House is an example of a house that grew from a small vernacular structure to one of the finest residences in the city. The original portion, which was built by Nancy Price in 1836-7, was a simple one and a half brick laid in Flemish bond with queen closers. Shortly thereafter, the walls and roof were raised to their present two and a half height. Still later, after returning from a visit to France in 1868, Virginia Carrington, a life tenant, added the fine Mansard roof with its three arched dormers. This feature, characteristic of the Second French Empire style, is unique in Charlottesville. Large scrolled brackets were added at this time but, unfortunately have since been removed. There are also indications of a one story veranda on the front.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1836, Nancy Price assembled two lots bought from Opie Norris and Charles Everett and began construction on what is now the nucleus of the Poore House. In 1851, after several sales, the property was sold to Ann E. Poore. Miss Lizzie Poore conducted a successful school for children in this house during the 1850's. Robert Carter bought the property in 1914 and held the title until 1924 when it was sold to Charles Carter. The present owner bought the Poore House in 1965. Deed references: ACDB 27-312, 28-44, 37-80, 28-312, 34-250, 37-85, 42-178, 49-404, 49-409, 68-532, 85-354, City WB 1-175, DB 13-218, 19-377, 22-79, 26-206, 49-278, 266-78.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Excellent

SOURCES

Title Abstract, Morris to Carter, 1914
Alexander's Recollections, p. 42.
Mr. Groke Mickey
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDENTIFICATION</th>
<th>BASE DATA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street Address:</strong> 433 Park Street</td>
<td><strong>Historic Name:</strong> Wood Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Map and Parcel:</strong> 53-22</td>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1925</td>
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<td><strong>Census Track &amp; Block:</strong> 3-501</td>
<td><strong>Style:</strong> No Identifiable Style</td>
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<td><strong>Present Owner:</strong> Korbel Land Co.</td>
<td><strong>Height to Cornice:</strong> 20</td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong> 433 Park Street</td>
<td><strong>Height in Stories:</strong> 2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Present Use:</strong> Residence</td>
<td><strong>Present Zoning:</strong> B-1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong> L. W. Wood</td>
<td><strong>Land Area (sq.ft.):</strong> 50 x 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Use:</strong> Residence</td>
<td><strong>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</strong> 7460 + 4680 = 12,140</td>
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</table>

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This house is an example of a simple brick two story structure popular for smaller residences after the First World War. Included in the design is the all important veranda, one over one glazing, and the low hipped dormer on the center axis. The brick is laid in seven course common bond.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The lot was purchased by L. W. Wood in February, 1925, from J. B. Wood. The existing structure was begun at that time for the 1926 tax records show that a building was added to the lot by that time. Deed references: 34-214, 50-105, 126-17.

### SOURCES

City Records
**Identification**

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<tr>
<th>Street Address:</th>
<th>435 Park Street</th>
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<td>Map and Parcel:</td>
<td>53-21</td>
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<td>Census Track &amp; Block:</td>
<td>3-501</td>
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<td>Present Owner:</td>
<td>Haugh and Norcross</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>435 Park Street</td>
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<td>Present Use:</td>
<td>Offices</td>
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<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Mary Harris</td>
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<td>Original Use:</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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**Base Data**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Historic Name:</th>
<th>Harris House</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date/Period:</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height to Cornice:</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height in Stories:</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Zoning:</td>
<td>B-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Area (sq.ft.):</td>
<td>50 x 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
<td>7460 + 9720 = 17,180</td>
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</table>

**Architectural Description**

This structure was designed with Colonial Revival details being placed on a simple square mass. Among the notable features of the facade are the windows with their leaded patterns, the entrance door with its fanlight and sidelights, and the brick quoins placed at the corners. The interior has been heavily remodeled to suit its commercial function.

**Historical Description**

In 1905, James B. Wood sold the lot to Mary Harris for $1750. By 1907 the house was standing and appraised for $2,800. In 1956, the property passed by will to Virginia Harris who was the last one to occupy the house as a residence. Deed references: 13-218, 16-408, WB7-450, 16-408, 218-128, 333-250.

**Sources**

- City Records
## Identification
- **Street Address:** 500 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 53-123
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-416
- **Present Owner:** Presbyterian Church of Ch'ville.
- **Address:** 500 Park Street
- **Present Use:** House of Worship
- **Original Owner:** First Presbyterian Church
- **Original Use:** House of Worship

## Base Data
- **Historic Name:** First Presbyterian Church
- **Date/Period:** 1955
- **Style:** Colonial Revival
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 1
- **Present Zoning:** B-1
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 170 x 270
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $28,000 + $255,960 = $283,960

## Architectural Description
The First Presbyterian Church is a 1955 Neo-Georgian church based on James Gibbs' 1722 masterpiece St. Martin-in-the-Fields in London. Unlike Wren's churches with the adjunct steeple, Gibbs unified the plan and placed the spire at the west end of the church between the portico and the nave. The plan remains a classic to this day. Large, circular headed windows link the sanctuary with the educational wing to the south. The brickwork is very fine and the structure is nicely integrated with its site.

## Historical Description
In 1819 the Presbyterians of Charlottesville and the neighboring district joined together to form the South Plains Presbyterian Church. The church lacked regular ministerial services until 1824 when the Rev. Francis Bowman, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, became the pastor. He resided at 416 Park St. Their first Meeting House was built on the southeast corner of Market and 2nd St. N.E. in 1827. In 1856 this structure was replaced with a Gothic Revival building. In 1898 the congregation moved to a new building on the southwest corner of Market and 2nd St., N.E. In 1951 the church secured the John Kelly and Drury Wood property on Park St. with construction commencing in 1955. The decision to locate on Park St. resulted in the destruction of 3 architecturally and historically significant 19th century structures and an interruption of the residential scale and rhythm of the neighborhood. The local architectural firm of Stainback & Scribner designed the Neo-Georgian Church.

## Sources
- City Records
- First Presbyterian Church Annual Report, 1973
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- **Street Address:** 501 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 53-12
- **Census Track & Block:** J-308
- **Present Owner:** Rachel Morris
  - **Address:** 501 Park Street, City
- **Present Use:** Residence
- **Original Owner:** James Irvine
- **Original Use:** Residence

**BASE DATA**
- **Historic Name:** Irvin-Morris House
- **Date/Period:** 1904
- **Style:** Victorian
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2 1/2
- **Present Zoning:** R-3
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 80 x 196
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $5250 + 10,800 = 16,050

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The house is a handsome example of the Victorian style with Colonial detailing, a frequent combination in pre-World War I Charlottesville. The generously proportioned house is quite picturesque with its steeply pitched hip roof and projecting gables, tall chimney stacks, and turret style dormer set in the roof. A handsome Doric columned Colonial Revival veranda with a rounded corner graces the front of the house.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

James Irvine purchased the lot on the west side of Park Street from J. D. Watson in 1903 (DB 14-371), and built the large Queen Anne house in 1904. The house remained in the Irvine family until 1953 when John M. Irvine conveyed the property to G. Morris (DB 174-268). The house is presently owned by his widow Rachel Morris.

**GRAPHICS**

![Image of the house](image)

**CONDITIONS**
- **Good**

**SOURCES**
- City Records

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*LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT*
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 509 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-11
Census Track & Block: 3-508
Present Owner: Charlottesville-Albemarle Assoc. for Retarded Children
Address: 509 Park Street, City
Present Use: Institution
Original Owner: R. W. Wilbourn
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Wilbourn House
Date/Period: 1925
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 70 x 151.1
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4550 + 9420 = 13,970

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The rectangular, unadorned, two story, five bay brick structure is an extremely simple expression of the Georgian Revival style. An extremely narrow door with a fanlight is set behind a plain Doric columned veranda. The house is almost severe in its lack of adornment or interesting detailing.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1925 Robert Watson and R. W. Wilbourn purchased land on Park Street from Lelia Bennett (DB 50-223). Later in the same year the two men divided the property with Wilbourn receiving the southern section (DB 52-16). The house was standing in 1926. The property has had numerous owners and became the center for the Charlottesville-Albemarle Association for Retarded Children in 1969. "Comyn Hall" house stood on this portion of the Cochran land. This was the first home of President Alderman of the University of Virginia.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Historic Name: Watson House
Street Address: 515 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-10
Census Track & Block: 3-508
Present Owner: Charlottesville-Albemarle Assoc. for Retarded Children
Address: 515 Park Street
Present Use: Home for Girls
Original Owner: Robert Watson
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Date/Period: 1925
Height to Cornice: 2 1/2
Height in Stories: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 70 x 149
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4200 + 11,070 = 15,270

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Watson House is an outstanding example of the high style Georgian Revival that was so popular in Charlottesville in the 1920's. The five bay, two and a half story brick structure has handsome gables with circular headed windows set into the slate, hipped roof. A flat roof veranda with four fluted Ionic columns and a balustrade. The entrance door with its decorative mullion fan and side lights is particularly handsomely detailed.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1925, Robert Watson and R. W. Wilbourn purchased property on the west side of Park Street from Lelia Bennett (DB 50-223). Later in the same year the two men divided the property with Watson taking the northern half. Watson's residence valued at $5000 was standing in 1926. The house passed to Watson's widow Sadie in 1947, and then to his son Sidney in 1958 before it was sold to the Presbyterian Church in 1969 (DB 306-279). In 1973 it was purchased by the Charlottesville-Albemarle Association for Retarded Children and serves as "Independence House" for girls.

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

City Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 601 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-4
Census Track & Block: 3-509
Present Owner: Trustees Home for the Aged
Address: 601 Park Street
Present Use: Rest Home for Ladies
Original Owner: J. S. McCue
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: McCue House
Date/Period: 1891
Style: Victorian
Height to Cornice: 2 1/2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 75 x 240
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 11,750 + 41,760 = 53,510

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This house is typical of the Victorian expression in Charlottesville in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The wide gable of the projecting end pavilion is set against the steep, slate hip roof. The high chimney stacks add to the picturesqueness of the roof forms. The wide veranda with its slender, turned, coupled columns and solid brackets is very Victorian in feeling. The ample brick structure was once painted red and has coupled windows. The interior is a fine example of late nineteenth century eclecticism with robust and imaginative woodwork.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
J. S. McCue purchased the property on the west side of Park Street from the estate of John Cockran in 1890 (DB 2-184). In 1891 he built the large brick Queen Anne house. The property remained in the McCue family until 1907 when Emily H. and Thomas Michie purchased it from the heirs (DB 19-78). In 1928 B. F. Dickerson bought it (DB 58-424), and donated the property to the Home for the Aged which had been located at 201 North First Street. This is built on the original land of Comyn Hall property.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Very Good

SOURCES
City Records
Mrs. Dickerson, Matron Comyn Hall
### Identification
- **Street Address:** 532 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 53-125
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-416
- **Present Owner:** William B. Walton
- **Address:** 532 Park Street, City
- **Present Use:** Residence
- **Original Owner:** Unknown
- **Original Use:** Residence

### Base Data
- **Historic Name:** Leake-Farish House
- **Date/Period:** 1850’s and 1920
- **Style:** Colonial Revival
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** R-3
- **Land Area (sq. ft.):** 92 x 208
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** 5160 + 11,130 = 16,290

### Architectural Description
Buried well within the walls of 532 Park Street is a brick house that dates from the 1850’s. It was most likely a two story L-shaped house with a central hall. In 1920 Henry L. Lyman added improvements that increased the value of the house from $2500 to $5000. Nothing, with the exception of the staircase, some brick walls, and the chimney stacks, remains from the 1850 house as it was completely reworked in the Colonial Revival style. Now it is a spacious, double pile gambrel roofed house with a two story gallery on the front. The Federal style entrance door was also added when the house was remodeled.

### Historical Description
The house was owned by the Farish family as their townhouse from 1885 until 1919. Andrew J. Farish purchased the house and a little over two acres of land from Amy Seaton and Matilda McPherson in 1855, but sold the following year to Shelton Leake (ACDB 56-45). Shelton Leake was a lawyer and legislator of some renown serving as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, Lieutenant Governor, and one term in Congress before his death in 1884. The house passed to his daughter Rebecca who sold the property to Andrew J. Farish in 1885 (ACDB 87-23). The house passed through the ownership of several Farishs until 1919 when Henry L. Lyman purchased it from James S. and William G. Farish (DB 34-181). Lily L. Morrill purchased it from Lyman’s estate in 1942 (DB 110-388) and upon her death it passed to her daughter, Elizabeth Morrill Holloday in 1944. Jay W. Johns bought the property from Mrs. Holloday in 1946.

### Graphics

### Conditions
- **Average**

### Sources
- Mr. Jay W. Johns
- City/County Records
- Alexander, Recollections
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION
- **Street Address:** 601 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 53-4
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-509
- **Present Owner:** Trustees Home for the Aged
- **Address:** 601 Park Street
- **Present Use:** Rest Home for Ladies
- **Original Owner:** J. S. McCue
- **Original Use:** Residence

### BASE DATA
- **Historic Name:** McCue House
- **Date/Period:** 1891
- **Style:** Victorian
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2 1/2
- **Present Zoning:** R-3
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 75 x 240
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $11,750 + $41,760 = $53,510

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This house is typical of the Victorian expression in Charlottesville in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The wide gable of the projecting end pavilion is set against the steep, slate hip roof. The high chimney stacks add to the picturesqueness of the roof forms. The wide veranda with its slender, turned, coupled columns and solid brackets is very Victorian in feeling. The ample brick structure was once painted red and has coupled windows. The interior is a fine example of late nineteenth century eclecticism with robust and imaginative woodwork.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
J. S. McCue purchased the property on the west side of Park Street from the estate of John Cockran in 1890 (DB 2-184). In 1891 he built the large brick Queen Anne house. The property remained in the McCue family until 1907 when Emily H. and Thomas Michie purchased it from the heirs (DB 19-78). In 1928 B. F. Dickerson bought it (DB 58-424), and donated the property to the Home for the Aged which had been located at 201 North First Street. This is built on the original land of Comyn Hall property.

### CONDITIONS
**Very Good**

### SOURCES
- City Records
- Mrs. Dickerson, Matron Comyn Hall

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**LANDMARK COMMISSION - DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 532 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-125
Census Track & Block: 3-416
Present Owner: William B. Walton
Address: 532 Park Street, City
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Unknown
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Leake-Farish House
Date/Period: 1850's and 1920
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 92 x 208
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 5160 + 11,130 = 16,290

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Buried well within the walls of 532 Park Street is a brick house that dates from the 1850's. It was most likely a two story L-shaped house with a central hall. In 1920 Henry L. Lyman added improvements that increased the value of the house from $2500 to $5000. Nothing, with the exception of the staircase, some brick walls, and the chimney stacks, remains from the 1850 house as it was completely reworked in the Colonial Revival style. Now it is a spacious, double pile gambrel roofed house with a two story gallery on the front. The Federal style entrance door was also added when the house was remodeled.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The house was owned by the Farish family as their townhouse from 1885 until 1919. Andrew J. Farish purchased the house and a little over two acres of land from Amy Seaton and Matilda McPherson in 1855, but sold the following year to Shelton Leake (ACDB 56-45). Shelton Leake was a lawyer and legislator of some renown serving as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, Lieutenant Governor, and one term in Congress before his death in 1884. The house passed to his daughter Rebecca who sold the property to Andrew J. Farish in 1885 (ACDB 87-23). The house passed through the ownership of several Farishs until 1919 when Henry L. Lyman purchased it from James S. and William G. Farish (DB 34-181). Lily L. Morrill purchased it from Lyman's estate in 1942 (DB 110-368) and upon her death it passed to her daughter, Elizabeth Morrill Holiday in 1944. Jay W. Johns bought the property from Mrs. Holiday in 1946.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
Mr. Jay W. Johns
City/County Records
Alexander, Recollections
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION
- **Street Address:** 534 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 52-126
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-416
- **Present Owner:** Mrs. Vinton H. Valentine
- **Address:** 534 Park Street
- **Present Use:** Residence & Apartments
- **Original Owner:** Miss Virginia Macon
- **Original Use:** Residence

### BASE DATA
- **Historic Name:** Valentine House
- **Date/Period:** 1911
- **Style:** Victorian Vernacular
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2 1/2
- **Present Zoning:** R-3
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 50 x 226
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** 2650 + 6180 = 8830

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The handsomely proportioned stuccoed house was designed by Eugene Bradbury in 1911 in the English vernacular tradition of Charles A. P. Voysey. Characterized by steeply pitched and varied roof forms, the massing of rectangular projections, and a smooth, uncluttered facade, the style is a stark and refreshing contrast to the gingerbread of the preceding Victorian era. At the Valentine house, the one story, flat roofed veranda topped by a balustrade is paired against the two and one half story projecting side pavilion. The northern wall with its smaller, more shallow gabled projection at the rear is particularly fine. The English vernacular influence is evidenced in the overhanging eaves with the exposed rafter ends and the diamond paneled casement windows in the attic.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1911 Mrs. Virginia Macon purchased the lot from Hunter P. Farish, owner of the Leake-Farish House (DB 22-229). Mrs. Macon engaged the Charlottesville architect Eugene Bradbury to design the house. He was also the architect of the main office of the Virginia National Bank on Main Street. The house, designed in the style of Charles A. P. Voysey, was erected in 1911. After Miss Macon's death the house had several owners. From 1934 until 1940 it stood vacant and deteriorated badly. In 1940 Mr. and Mrs. Vinton H. Valentine, who had long admired the house, purchased it and undertook its restoration with the aid of Miss Evelina Magruder. The house is still the home of Mrs. Irene Valentine.

### CONDITIONS
- Very good

### SOURCES
- Mrs. Irene Valentine

**LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
**IDENTIFICATION**
- **Street Address:** 540 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 52-183
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-405
- **Present Owner:** Mr. Paul Mustard
- **Present Use:** Residence & Apartments
- **Original Owner:** Maphis family
- **Original Use:** Residence

**BASE DATA**
- **Historic Name:** Maphis-Mustard House
- **Date/Period:** 1900
- **Style:** Victorian Vernacular
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2 1/2
- **Present Zoning:** R-3
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 86 x 138
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $5400 + $220 = $5620

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**
The house is an example of a modified Victorian style with its typical assymetrical massing and varied roof silhouette. The vertical massing of the Maphis-Mustard House is quite handsome giving the structure a noble, serene quality which is enhanced by its bucolic setting among large shade trees and box. The simple Doric veranda is nicely scaled so as to compliment the verticalness of the main house. The house is stucco over frame and has a tin roof. It was built by General Alexander A. Vandergrift's father William T. Vandergrift, a local craftsman of some repute.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**
The house was built by the Maphis family in 1900. Mr. Maphis purchased the corner lot from Judge R. T. W. Duke who resided in the large white frame house next door. Bessie D. Maphis conveyed the property to Mary Davis Thomas Cleveland in 1942. Stella Mustard purchased it from Mrs. Cleveland in 1948, and in 1952 it passed to her son Paul Mustard, the present owner.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
- **Average**

**SOURCES**
- Miss Helen Duke
- City Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 611 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 53-1
Census Track & Block: 329-3-1
Present Owner: George Gilmer
Address: 611 Park Street, City
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Gibbon S. Conway
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Conway-Gilmer House
Date/Period: cir. 1874
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 8
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 86 x 225
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4590 + 11,700 = 16,290

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This T-plan, two story brick residence is stylistically very similar to the George House at 105 E. High St. Both are three bay brick structures with overhanging eaves, a central gable, and a decorative coupled central window on the second floor. The Conway-Gilmer House has undergone several alterations including a full length bay window with wooden spandrels, a Colonial Revival veranda, and painted brick. The wooden window architraves are a handsome detail.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1873, Gibbon S. Conway purchased a "certain lot of land in the suburbs of the town" for $1200.00 from B. C. Flannagan (ACDB 6A-2L2). The deed would indicate that no house was standing on the property. A restriction stipulated that "buildings constructed on the lot shall be in a range with the said Cochran's and Mrs. Holladay's dwelling (Northwood)... that is to say ... shall not be nearer to the public road" which was approximately twenty-four feet. The house is stylistically similar to the George House at 105 E. High Street, and was probably built by Conway in the early seventies. In 1892 the house passed to Annie L. Payne (DB 3-339) who held it but one year before conveying the property to Mattie K. Massey in 1894 (DB 4-358). The present owner, Mr. George Gilmer, purchased the property in 1923 from John S. Graves (DB 46-410).

CONDITIONS
Very Good

SOURCES
City/County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION - DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 616 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 52-184
Census Track & Block: 3-405
Present Owner: Miss Helen Duke
Address: 616 Park Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Judge R. T. W. Duke
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Duke House
Date/Period: 1884
Style: Victorian
Height to Cornice: 2 1/2
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 184 x 316
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 10,470 + 10,290 = 20,760

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This white frame Victorian house is one of the most sophisticated examples of the style in wood of the city of Charlottesville. Nestled among large shade trees and a rolling lawn, the finely detailed, picturesque house designed by the New York City architectural firm of S. B. Reed was built by John Waters. The house is characterized by asymmetrical massing with a projecting side pavilion and pedimented gables on the projecting pavilion, the balcony, which has been enclosed to accommodate a bath, the tripartite dormer window, and on the veranda. The handsome veranda with its segmental frieze, turned Victorian columns, and gazebo at the southern corner graces the front of the house and enhances its fanciful appearance. The interior arrangement is varied with several octagonal ended rooms and stained oak woodwork.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1884 R. T. W. Duke, Jr. purchased about three and a quarter acres of land on the east side of Park Street from John C. Patterson (ACDB 83-475). Three years later he added two and two thirds acres to the south of his holdings (ACDB 89-174). Judge Duke had S. R. Reed of New York City draw the plans for his house which was built in 1884. After Judge Duke's death the house passed to his children. His daughter Helen (WB 11-394) continues to reside in the handsome Queen Anne structure. Judge R. T. W. Duke, Jr. was the son of R. T. W. Duke of SunnySide and became the first judge of the newly incorporated city of Charlottesville in 1888. About 1899, the Judge was the first to employ a female stenographer which raised some eyebrows among his peers on Court Square. A prolific chronicler, the Judge's recollections of nineteenth century Charlottesville are valuable not only for the information they contain but as an extremely well written example of gentlemen's journals.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
Miss Helen Duke
City/County Records
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 620 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 52-185
Census Track & Block: 3-405
Present Owner: Lloyd Smith
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Carrie Marshall
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Marshall-Rucker House
Date/Period: 1894
Style: Victorian
Height to Cornice: 2 1/2
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 88 x 393
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 5550 + 22,770 = 28,320

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This extremely fine brick Victorian structure is possibly the most notable building on Park Street. While the architect remains unknown, the house bespeaks of a sophistication and high styling approached only by the Duke House. The octagonal tower is juxtaposed with the wide gable of the garret with an open Romanesque arcade. The second floor fenestration is linked with a continuous shallow drip moulding. The first floor windows have sandstone lintels. A Colonial Revival porch with coupled columns on a raised brick pedestal and roof balustrade may have originally wrapped around to the south side of the house. It is believed that Mr. Rucker devised the present arrangement. Mr. Rucker added the southern wing containing a solarium and paneled library above about 1930. The spacious interior is lavishly appointed with robust walnut woodwork. The wide dog leg stair that rises to the attic is set at the rear of the entrance hall and separated from the entrance by a walnut arch. The double parlours on the north side of the house have the finest carved walnut mantles with mirrored overmantles in the historic district. This house is truly one of the finest examples of late nineteenth century elegance in the city. It was built by William T. Vandegrift, a contracting firm of several generations with a reputation for excellent work.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
Carrie Marshall's dream of a large, elegant house became a reality in 1894. Lavishly detailed the house was so expensive to construct that her husband J. W. Marshall's fortune never recovered. He was a successful merchant. Carrie Marshall purchased the lot on the east side of Park Street in 1892 from J. Samuel McCue, trustee for Robert A. Pretlow (DB 3-458). The Marshalls remained in their handsome home until 1913 when they sold to William J. Rucker, a wealthy philanthropist who married a Charlottesville native. He resided here until his death in 1941. Mr. Rucker left the house to the Martha Jefferson Hospital who sold it to Lucille S. Karsen in 1943 (DB 114-286). In 1947, Mary Davis Cleveland Thomas, the Rucker's housekeeper, purchased the house that she had so capably managed. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith, purchased the house from Mrs. Thomas in 1962.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Excellent

SOURCES
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith
Miss Helen Duke
City/County Records
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- **Street Address**: 617 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel**: 52-186
- **Census Track & Block**: 3-510
- **Present Owner**: James Hubbard
  - **Address**: 617 Park Street, City
- **Original Owner**: George L. Sampson
  - **Original Use**: Residence

**BASE DATA**
- **Historic Name**: Sinclair House
- **Date/Period**: cir. 1880
- **Style**: Victorian Vernacular
- **Height to Cornice**: Height in Stories: 2
- **Present Zoning**: R-3
- **Land Area (sq.ft.)**: 94 x 193
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.)**: $4,890 + $8,700 = $13,590

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

This structure is typical of the Victorian vernacular houses built in Charlottesville in the seventies and eighties. Three bays, two stories, with a central gable and overhanging eaves, and L-shaped in plan with a central hall and interior chimneys, this house was a bit finer than others as it has handsome black veined marble Victorian mantles. The shaker shingles, Federal style entrance and stoop were added by the Quarles family who owned the house between 1921 and 1953.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

Julie Holladay sold the southern part of the lot of land known as "Northwood" to George L. Sampson for $1,000 in 1878. Sampson probably built the present house which is stylistically very similar to others such as the Watson-Bosserman House on North First Street built at about the same time. Tax records indicate that the house was standing in 1889 when Charlottesville was incorporated. In 1896 Sampson conveyed the property to Charles G. Sinclair (DB 12-118) for $3,450. He resided there until 1921 when he sold to his son, J.C. Quarles, who added the shaker shingles and Colonial Revival detailing. The house remained in the Quarles family until 1953. James Hubbard, the present owner, purchased the property in 1973 (DB 346-567).

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**

- Average

**SOURCES**

- Alexander, Recollections
- City/County Records
- Miss Helen Duke
- Mrs. James Hubbard
"Northwood" began as a frame side hall two room deep house with two exterior chimneys. Additions were made to the north of the house. In 1891, the tax assessments on the house increased from $2000 to $2500 indicating building activity. This may have been when the projecting end pavilion and overhanging eaves were added to the house as the style is characteristic of the 1880's and '90's. After William H. Wood purchased the property in 1903, he set about modernizing it in the popular Colonial Revival manner. The oak floors, mantels, large windows, rear sleeping porch, staircase, and stucco were added by Mr. Wood. Unfortunately the stucco erases the history of the additions. The white, rough stucco, wide dormer, overhanging eaves, and small casement window gives the house a decidedly English character, but in actuality, it is a house that evolved through various revivals.

John B. Minor built the house prior to his appointment to the Professorship of Law at the University in 1845. In 1851 he sold the house and three and a half acres of land to his first cousin Julia Minor Holladay who moved to town from Spotsylvania County. Mrs. Holladay made "Northwood" her residence until about 1869 and then rented the property to various individuals. Mrs. Long ran the "Northwood School" for young boys and girls in the house and it had become quite well established by the 1870's. In 1884 Julia Holladay sold "Northwood" to Mrs. Charles Benson (ACDB 83-414). Mr. Benson was a local dry goods merchant. In 1903 William H. Wood purchased the property from Micajah Woods and J. W. Fishburne, trustees (DB 13-314). The house was in very poor condition and was extensively remodeled by Wood. C. L. Stahl purchased the property from William H. Wood estate in 1943 (113-76). The present owners purchased the house in the summer of 1974.

**SOURCES**

- Alexander, Recollections, p.43.
- Mrs. George Cook
- Mrs. Edward White
- Mrs. Velora Thomson
# LANDMARK SURVEY

## IDENTIFICATION
- **Street Address:** 630 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 52-115
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-405
- **Present Owner:** Park Lane Limited Partnership
  - **Address:** c/o Alcoya Realty
  - **City:** High Street, City
- **Present Use:** Apartments
- **Original Owner:** Patricia Asch
- **Original Use:** Apartments

## BASE DATA
- **Historic Name:** Park Lane Apartments
- **Date/Period:** 1965
- **Style:** Contemporary
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 3
- **Present Zoning:** R-3
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 117 x 244
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $12,600 + $89,100 = $101,700

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This complex is sensitively planned and scaled to blend with its residential neighborhood. Nestled among the existing trees, the two buildings are set with their narrow end to Park Street and overlook a central landscaped courtyard. The three story buildings are handsomely detailed with brick end walls, plywood paneled side walls punctuated with large, studio windows, and a tin mansard roof. The apartments are spacious with parquet floors and cathedral ceilings in the third floor apartments. The paved plaza and landscaped grounds of the Park Lane complex show how pleasant and attractive moderately priced apartments can be with careful attention to detailing.

## HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1965 a large, nineteenth century brick house, long the home of the Hankel family, was razed to make way for the apartment complex. Patricia Asch of Richmond engaged Griffey and Strollo of Richmond to design the buildings for her. In 1968 Mrs. Asch sold the complex to 100 Investors, Inc. In 1973 Park Lane Limited Partnership bought the complex from Henry Macklin Properties. Despite the fact that the complex has had four owners since 1965, all have taken pride in the complex and have taken care to maintain it.

## GRAPHICS

![Image of Park Lane Apartments]

## CONDITIONS
- **Excellent**

## SOURCES
- Mr. John Farmer
- Mr. Rodger Bradfield
- City Records
**IDENTIFICATION**

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<thead>
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<td>Present Owner:</td>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present Use:</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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**BASE DATA**

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<th>Hulfish House</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<td>Height in Stories:</td>
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<td>Land Area (sq.ft.):</td>
<td>70 x 412</td>
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<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
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**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The Hulfish House has a high style and elegance associated with the hand of a fine architect. Designed by the Washington firm of A. B. Mullett Company, the detailing both inside and out is very urbane and characteristic of the turn of the century. The two and one half story structure of blond pressed brick has a handsome triangular pedimented Doric Colonial Revival portico to define the central section of the house. Large tripartite windows with stone lintels flank the entrance on the first floor and large one over one sash windows with splayed segmental arches with keystones are on the second floor. The steep hip roof is punctuated by tall, pilastered chimney stacks. The northern side of the house has an oriel window and veranda. The interior plan is a modified double pile plan with generously proportioned rooms and handsome oak woodwork. The mantles are in the Adamesque style with mirrored overmantle pieces. A particularly fine oval art glass window is in the western wall of the dining room to be illuminated by the setting sun. This fine house recalls the grace and style of the exuberant Edwardian age.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

This property was originally part of the "Northwood" estate. Mrs. Charles Hulfish bought the lot in 1899 from commissioners for Mrs. Henrietta Benson (DB 10-101). Mrs. Hulfish was the daughter of Charles King, the successful wholesale grocer from Alexandria. She and her husband managed the Charlottesville branch of the business. Their handsome Colonial Revival home was designed by the Washington based firm of A. B. Mullett Company. Mullett was the architect of the magnificent Second Empire War, Navy, State Building in 1870. The house was built in 1902 according to the city tax records which listed improvements worth $4000 in that year. The house remained in the Hulfish family until 1963 when advanced age forced Mrs. Hulfish to sell the property to the present owners Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webb.

**GRAPHICS**

- [Image of Hulfish House]
- [Image of Hulfish House]

**CONDITIONS**

Excellent

**SOURCES**

Mr. Charles Webb
City Records
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- Street Address: 627 Park Street
- Map and Parcel: 52-190
- Census Tract & Block: 3-510
- Present Owner: A. E. D. Howard
- Present Use: Residence
- Original Owner: John Gilmore
- Original Use: Residence

**BASE DATA**
- Historic Name: Gilmore-Watts House
- Date/Period: 1922
- Style: Colonial Revival
- Height to Cornice:
- Height in Stories: 2
- Present Zoning: R-3
- Land Area (sq.ft.): 150 x 250
- Assessed Value (land + imp.): $190 + $8,700 = $21,060

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**
This house is a handsomely detailed example of the Colonial Revival style which was extremely popular for residences in the 1920's. A simple five bay rectangular mass, the fenestration has the small paned sash above a single, large paned sash in typical revival style. An arched pediment hood with Doric columns frames the nicely detailed Federal style fanlite entranceway. The Adamesque mantle in the parlour and the handsome staircase with turned balusters and scroll treadbrackets are extremely fine examples of high quality Colonial Revival woodwork.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**
In 1921, John Gilmore purchased the large lot on the southwest corner of Park Street and Northwood Avenue from Gordon G. Nelson who had subdivided this area. The lot was quite expensive reflecting the desirability of a Park Street location even in 1921. In 1922 Gilmore's handsomely detailed Colonial Revival house was built. John Gilmore conveyed the property to Cecil E. Watts in 1931 (DB 73-298). The present owner purchased the property in 1965 and has added minor interior improvements.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
- Good

**SOURCES**
- Mr. A. E. Dick Howard
- City Records
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This house is another good example of the Colonial Revival residential style. It is very similar to the slightly earlier Gilmer-Watts House across the street at 627 Park Street. The simple three bay, brick structure is nicely articulated with a handsome fanlight doorway and triangular pedimented hood and Greek Key moulding in the cornice. The house is a central hall plan with fine interior woodwork. It was constructed by the Charlottesville Lumber Company when the prominent contractor R. E. Lee, Sr., was with the company.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

This lot was originally part of the property surrounding the Lyons estate. John A. Gilmer subdivided the acreage and sold this lot to Mrs. George Walker in 1927 (DB 58-398). The house was constructed in 1928 for Mrs. Walker by the Charlottesville Lumber Company. The property saw many owners in the thirties and forties. The present owner, Mr. Maxwell Fogleman has made it his home since 1949 when he purchased the property from R. C. Jennings (DB 146-243)

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

Mr. Maxwell Fogleman
City Records
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This house continues the Colonial Revival tradition for residences on Park Street, but is considerably less inspired than its earlier neighbors. The fine millwork trim has been replaced by more austere and simple features. Federal style splayed lintels articulate the one over one sash windows and the entrance door with its plain sidelights. The portico has coupled square piers and a flat roof with a plain balustrade. The structure is sympathetic to the scale and materials of its earlier neighbors.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

This lot on the corner of Park Street and Evergreen Avenue remained undeveloped until 1950 when Angelos Makris built the present house. The land was originally part of the acreage of the Lyons estate. In 1950 Harry A. Munson purchased the property from Angelos Makris (DB 155-41). It remained the Munson home until Mr. Munson's death in 1973. His estate sold the house to Warren Shifflet in 1974.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

City Records
Mrs. Velora Thomson
### IDENTIFICATION
- **Street Address:** 702 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 52-59
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-404
- **Present Owner:** Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Hammer
- **Address:** 702 Park Street, City
- **Present Use:** Residence
- **Original Owner:** Dan O. Via
- **Original Use:** Residence

### BASE DATA
- **Historic Name:** Via House
- **Date/Period:** 1931
- **Style:** Colonial Revival
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** R-1
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 195 x 180
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** 7230 + 20,250 = 27,480

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The Via House is one of the finest twentieth century Colonial Revival residences on Park Street. Set on handsomely landscaped spacious grounds, the generously proportioned two story brick house with a slate roof reflects the grace and elegance of this neighborhood. The curved Palladian motif entrance with coupled columns supporting the hood and the tripartite double sash window above it nicely articulates the center of the house. The proportions and detailing of this house are particularly well handled and compliment one another.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
Three lots between Lyons Court and Evergreen Avenue were bought by Dan O. Via in 1928 from the Lyons Place Development Corporation (DB 72-419). He added the lot at the rear of his property in 1940. The house was constructed in 1930 and remained Mr. Via's home until his death. It was sold by his estate in 1973 to Mrs. and Mrs. Carrol Hammer.

### GRAPHICS
![Via House Image]

### CONDITIONS
- **Excellent**

### SOURCES
- City Records
# LANDMARK SURVEY

## IDENTIFICATION

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### Present Owner:
- T. M. Randolph Mayo
  - Address: c/o Harry Michael, Jr.
  - 414 Park Street, City

### Present Use: Residence

### Original Owner: Judge William J. Robertson

### Original Use: Residence

## BASE DATA

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Historic Name:</th>
<th>Judge Robertson House</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date/Period:</td>
<td>cir. 1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
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### Height to Cornice:

### Height in Stories: 2

### Present Zoning: R-3

### Land Area (sq.ft.): 140 x 268

### Assessed Value (land + imp.): $740 + $9300 = $16,440

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Judge Robertson House is a superb example of the picturesque Italianate villa style popularized by A. J. Downing in the two decades prior to the Civil War. Probably built around 1850, the house is all the more remarkable given the insular, conservative nature of Charlottetown's architecture. It is the most architecturally significant ante-bellum house in the downtown area. The inspiration for the house came either from one of Downing's very popular books, or an architect or craftsman who was familiar with his books. Two gabled pavilions flank a recessed entrance bay with a handsome balcony supported by tremendous scroll brackets. The two slender windows on each pavilion have tilted sills, chamfered architraves, and scalloped hoods of cypress. Each gable is detailed with three brackets on the ends and at the peak. The bracketed cornice and overhanging eaves are characteristic of the Italianate style. The house has been stuccoed and scored in the imitation of ashler masonry. The interior arrangement is basically that of a double pile plan with octagonal bays off three of the rooms. The woodwork is robust and characteristic of the '50's. All the downstairs mantles were richly veined marble. The house, set within a bucolic landscape, is the finest example of the Romantic school of architecture within the district.

## HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Judge William J. Robertson purchased 37 acres of land on the west side of the road leading to Cochran's Mill and adjoining the property of John B. Minor from Lucien Minor, trustee in 1844 (ACDB 42-50). A distinguished jurist, Robertson was elected to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in 1859, and was an attorney in the famous suit affecting the Arlington property of the Lee family that was confiscated during the Civil War and eventually became Arlington National Cemetery. He was also the first president of the Virginia Bar Association. After Judge Robertson's death in 1898, the house remained the home of his children. In 1920, Edward Robertson, acting as executor for William Robertson, sold the house and 37 acres to Gordon Nelson. In 1928, J. M. Herr bought the house and three lots from Nelson (DB 63-131). Laura Mayo bought the property in 1950 (DB 149-218).

## CONDITIONS

Average

## SOURCES

Mr. T. M. R. Mayo
Alexander, Recollections, p. 25.
City/County Records
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION
- **Street Address:** 713 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 52-56
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-519
- **Present Owner:** Mr. and Mrs. William Isaac
- **Address:** 713 Park Street, City
- **Present Use:** Residence
- **Original Owner:** Judge Egbert Watson
- **Original Use:** Residence

### BASE DATA
- **Historic Name:** Judge Watson House
- **Date/Period:** 1861
- **Style:** Victorian
- **Height to Cornice:** 2
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** R-1
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 135 x 295
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $4770 + $13,950 = $18,720

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The styling of this handsome two story brick house is delightfully unique. The peaked gables and large brackets under the overhanging eaves recall the Italianate as do the segmental windows while the mass of the house continues in the late Georgian detached house tradition. The repetition of the segmental arch in all the windows, original blinds, the triplicate entrance door with sidelights, and the frieze of the porch adds lightness and grace to the structure. The porch is particularly handsome with octagonal piers and a balcony with a semi-circular motif in the balustrade. The double pile house with interior fireplaces designed for coal grates and robust woodwork characteristic of the sixties originally had a dog leg staircase. About the turn of the century the stair hall was lengthened and a single flight staircase in the Colonial Revival style added. A kitchen wing was added to the northwestern side of the house. Much of the original fabric of the 1861 house has survived.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1861 Judge Egbert R. Watson, who read law under James Monroe's son-in-law Judge Hay and was a personal friend of the former President, purchased 2 3/10 acres from Richard K. Meade. The lot was off the southern side of his Headlands estate (ACDB 59-434). 1862 tax records show an assessment of $500 for improvements on Watson's property. Judge Watson resided here until his death in 1887. His heirs conveyed the property to George Rives in 1887 (ACDB 89-60). Upon George Rives' death in 1903, the house passed to his widow Sallie. It became the Episcopal Rectory in 1919 (DB 34-11). In 1971 the trustees of Christ Episcopal Church sold the house to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. William Isaac. During the Civil War a northern Colonel and his orderly were quartered here. A handsome Newfoundland dog, which had been the Colonel's companion throughout the war, strayed back to Watson's house about a week after the troops had left. Judge Watson sent a letter through the lines to the Colonel telling him of his dog's whereabouts, and immediately after the surrender at Appomattox, the orderly came for the dog.

### SOURCES
- Alexander, Recollections, p. 44.
- Mrs. William Isaac
- City/County Records
- Mrs. Velora Thomson

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
- Very Good

**LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 71 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 52-55
Census Track & Block: 3-519
Present Owner: Raymond Williams
Present Address: 717 Park Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Dr. Harry L. Smith
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Smith-Williams House
Date/Period: 1922
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 85 x 350
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 3180 + 15,570 = 18,750

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The Smith-Williams House is another of the extremely handsomely detailed Colonial Revival houses built on Park Street during the 1920's. The house is the typical Colonial Revival form being brick, three bays wide, with a slate roof. The handsome entranceway with a lunette and sidelights is framed by an arched pedimental portico identical to those found at 627 and 632 Park Street. The stairway is one of the finest examples of Colonial Revival woodwork on Park Street with its ramped handrail and circular-headed window lighting the landing. The solarium on the south side of the house is original.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
This finely detailed house was built by Dr. Harry L. Smith, a prominent local dentist, in 1922 and was his home until his death. It was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Williams in 1963 (DB 242-521). They have restored the extensive boxwood garden to the rear of the house. The property was originally part of the Hedges estate.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS SOURCES

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 721 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 52-54
Census Track & Block: 3-519
Present Owner: Misses Emily & Martha Duke
Address: 721 Park Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Misses Emily & Martha Duke
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Duke House
Date/Period: 1935
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 121 x 195
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 5310 + 12,750 = 18,060

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This gracious Colonial Revival house was designed for the Misses Duke by the local firm of Stainback and Scribner in 1935 and was built by Charlottesville Lumber Company. A simple three bay, two story brick structure that has been painted, it is detailed with a handsome Colonial Revival doorway and dormers set in the steeply pitched slate roof. The large trees that screen the property from Park Street are survivors from the Hedges estate plantings.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The property on which this house is built was originally part of the Hedges estate. The present owners' mother was Kate Hedges, sister of H. S. Hedges. In 1935 Misses Emily A., Martha W., and Elizabeth Duke purchased the lot from H. S. Hedges (DB 87-356) and built the present house. It is the home of Misses Emily and Martha Duke, and, like its neighbor, the Smith-Williams House, boasts of an outstanding garden at the rear of the house.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS SOURCES

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 743 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 52-52
Census Track & Block: 3-519
Present Owner: R. B. Hall & Barbara H. Hamner
Address: 743 Park Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: R. H. Wood
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: R. H. Wood House
Date/Period: cir. 1892
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: R-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 111 x 313
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4500 + 16,080 = 20,580

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The R. H. Wood House is one of the most architecturally distinctive structures on Park Street. It is an outstanding example of the Shingle Style popularized by H. H. Richardson and McKim, Mead, and White in the 1880's and 1890's. It is characterized by a rambling form, picturesque silhouette, and use of natural materials. The Wood House is a combination of clapboard and field stone. Its varied silhouette is created by contrasting the frame octagonal two-story tower set into the sloping slate roof on the southern front of the house with the semi-circular fieldstone and wood tower on the north of the house. The facade is further enriched with a gabled Victorian veranda. The sides and rear of the house resemble a New England saltbox with overhanging floors and a shed roof form. This is the only example of a Shingle Style house in the historic district. It is doubtful that the exterior clapboarding was originally white; rather a more natural color.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The land upon which this home was built was originally part of the Hedges estate. Mrs. R. H. Wood (Isabel) was the daughter of C. H. Hedges, and the lot was given to her and her husband by her father about 1890. The house was built shortly thereafter. R. H. Wood died in 1928 and was followed by his wife in 1939. The house then passed to their 6 children who sold it to E. C. and Alma Wingfield in 1955 (DB 116-433). The property changed hands three time before the present owners purchased it beginning in 1961.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

SOURCES
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 747 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 52-50
Census Track & Block: 3-519
Present Owner: Cassie Naylor
Address: 747 Park Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Edward Johnson
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Johnson-Naylor House
Date/Period: 1904
Style: Victorian
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: R-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 1.28 acres
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 3840 + 12,570 = 16,410

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The Johnson-Naylor House was built in 1904 on land subdivided off the vast Hedges estate. The house is an unaltered example of a rambling brick Queen Anne style house so popular at the end of the Victorian era. Noted for their varied silhouette, this house is no exception. It is set with a projecting gabled pavilion to the left of the entrance and a sweeping Tuscan Colonial Revival veranda with paired columns to define the entrance, the house retains its original steeply sloped slate roof and second floor balcony.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The Hedges estate was subdivided after the death of Mrs. C. H. Hedges (Emma) in 1903 and this lot was sold to Edward Johnson in October of that year (ACDB L27-L441). The land at that time was still part of the county. The house remained with the Johnsons until 1957 when it was sold to Mr. J. L. Naylor. The property is owned today by his widow, Cassie. (DB 202-88).
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 751 Park Street
Map and Parcel: 52-49
Census Track & Block: 3-519
Present Owner: Paul & Joyce D. Fishbane
Address: 751 Park Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: William J. Keller
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Keller House
Date/Period: 1904
Style: Colonial Revival
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: R-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 99.5 x 198
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $3270 + $16,230 = $19,500

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Keller House is the only frame Colonial Revival residence on Park Street, or anywhere in the historic district and for that reason is of significant note. It was built in 1904 for William J. Keller. The two-dimensionality of the typical Georgian front facade is nicely contrasted by the picturesque roof treatment with the off-center gable flanked by a large revival dormer set in the slate roof. The front is graced by an Ionic Colonial Revival veranda with a modillioned cornice that matches the eaves cornice which continues around the entire house. The dining room wing to the rear of the central mass has a subtly bowed wall which lends the structure an air of sophistication. The spacious interior with its twin parlors set on either side of a wide hall and the stairhall retain much of their original fabric including a fine open staircase. The house is an extremely important example of the Georgian Revival style, so popular in Charlottesville at the turn of the century.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The Keller House has only had three owners since it was built in 1904. In 1903, William H. S. Hedges and his son-in-law R. H. Wood for $734.15 (ACDB 127-145). Tax records indicate that the house was erected in 1904. Keller, a prominent shoe merchant, resided here until his death in 1951 at which time it passed to his daughter Marianne (WB 7-23). In 1958 it was sold to Daniel Doyle, and his widow Blanche sold it to the present owners in 1972 (DB 340-78).

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

SOURCES
**BASE DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Name:</th>
<th>Trevilllan-Tennyson House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period:</td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height to Cornice:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height in Stories:</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Zoning:</td>
<td>R-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Area (sq.ft.):</td>
<td>153 x 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
<td>5040 + 12,300 = 17,340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The Trevilllan-Tennyson House was originally an elaborately detailed, rambling frame Queen Anne style house with a steeply pitched slate roof pierced by tall chimneystacks, large dormer windows, and cresting at the ridges. The handsome turned spindles veranda originally had a spool frieze and brackets and wrapped round three sides of the house. While the exterior has been remodelled to a style more easily maintained, the basic scheme of the house is still very much in evidence. The interior retains much of its original detailing including a spool frieze in the entrance hall and a very handsome Colonial Revival dog-leg stair with a massive square walnut newel post topped with a large carved urn. This house, no doubt once one of the most elaborately decorated homes on Park Street, retains enough of its original fabric to recall the splendor of a bygone style.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

This property was originally part of the "Rock Hill" Estate. In 1893, W. W. & Fannie Flannagan formally deeded a lot on the northern edge of their estate to Mrs. Agnes Flannagan (ACDB 100-125). Agnes Flannagan had the present house between 1892-93. An original modillion block removed from the cornice shows the name of the carpenter "Marshall" and the date December 7, 1892, showing that the house was probably under construction late in 1892 and completed in 1893. The house was the home of the Trevilllan family from 1908 until 1934 (ACDB 137-332) and Strother Hamm from 1934 until 1956 (DB 83-487). The present owners purchased the property in 1960 (DB 220-445).

**GRAPHICS**

- Photographs of the Trevilllan-Tennyson House from different angles.

**CONDITIONS**

- No conditions specified.

**SOURCES**

- Landmark Commission - Department of Community Development.
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- **Street Address:** 807 Park Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 47-21
- **Census Track & Block:** 3-519
- **Present Owner:** David & Elizabeth Waters
- **Present Use:** Residence
- **Original Owner:** Samuel Edwards
- **Original Use:** Residence

**BASE DATA**
- **Historic Name:** Edwards-Waters House
- **Date/Period:** 1925
- **Style:** No Identifiable Style
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2 1/2
- **Present Zoning:** R-1
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 70 x 125
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** 2640 + 8520 = 11,160

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

This simple, two-story, frame house is a good example of less pretentious houses built prior to World War II. Designed with a steeply-pitched hip roof and decorative gables on all four sides, its two bay front facade is highlighted by a slightly projecting pavilion and simple veranda. A simple cornice board set under the overhanging eaves runs around the entire structure. With the exception of the porch floor, which was removed by a previous owner, the house retains much of its original fabric.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

In 1921, Samuel W. Edwards purchased a lot in the recently annexed section of Park Street from L. S. Carter (DB 39-125). City tax records indicate that Edwards built the present house in 1925. The house remained in the Edwards family until 1957 when it was sold to James S. Campbell to settle the estate of Mamie Edwards, the widow of Samuel W. (DB 203-56). The property was purchased by Steve Musulin, Jr. in 1964 (DB 254-522), and he is the one responsible for the alterations. The present owners purchased the house in 1972 (DB 335-376).

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**

**SOURCES**

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES OUTSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

There are many architecturally and/or historically significant structures in Charlottesville which are not in the historic district, but scattered throughout the city. These structures are reminders of the rich architectural and cultural heritage of Charlottesville, thus worthy of detailed study as a first step towards potential preservation. The following pages provide detailed information on thirty-five significant structures outside the historic district. This listing is by no means meant to be an exhaustive listing of such structures.
## Significant Structures Outside Historic District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Track and Parcel</th>
<th>Map and Parcel</th>
<th>Historic Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Original Use</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
<th>Date or Period</th>
<th>Height to and/or Stories</th>
<th>Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-1</td>
<td>Academic Village</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
<td>State Univer.</td>
<td>State Univer.</td>
<td>1817-1899</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Roman Revival/Neo-Classical Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-1</td>
<td>University Chapel</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
<td>Chapel</td>
<td>Chapel</td>
<td>1885-1890</td>
<td>1 with 3 story tower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-1</td>
<td>Dawson's Row</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
<td>Dormitory</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-1</td>
<td>Fayerweather Hall</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
<td>Gymnasium</td>
<td>Offices/Classrooms</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1 with high basement</td>
<td>Neo-Classical Revival</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-1</td>
<td>Monroe Hill</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>1790 w/ later add.</td>
<td>2 with high basement</td>
<td>Late Georgian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-1</td>
<td>&quot;Brook's Museum&quot;</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
<td>Classrooms &amp; Museum</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>3 with high basement</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-221</td>
<td>8-40</td>
<td>&quot;Morse&quot;</td>
<td>209 Sprigg Lane</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Late Georgian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-117</td>
<td>16-24</td>
<td>Montebello</td>
<td>215 Montebello Circle</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1819-20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jeffersonian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-106</td>
<td>30-169</td>
<td>Oak Lawn</td>
<td>Cherry Ave. &amp; 9th St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Jeffersonian</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-303</td>
<td>10-59</td>
<td>Livers House</td>
<td>1211 W. Main St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Federal</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-303</td>
<td>16-95</td>
<td>John Vowles House</td>
<td>1111-1113 W. Main St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Federal</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-215</td>
<td>32-175</td>
<td>Paxton Place</td>
<td>503 W. Main St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Federal</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-309</td>
<td>32-182</td>
<td>Pitts-Inge</td>
<td>333-333 W. Main St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Federal</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-301</td>
<td>29-20</td>
<td>Mt. Zion Baptist Church</td>
<td>105 Ridge St.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-339</td>
<td>39-139</td>
<td>Bibb-Wolfe House</td>
<td>505 Ridge St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-341</td>
<td>29-275</td>
<td>Barksdale House</td>
<td>510 Ridge St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-219</td>
<td>29-100</td>
<td>Word-Wertenbaker House</td>
<td>200 South St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-117</td>
<td>58-172</td>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>759 Belmont Ave.</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Late Georgian</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-129</td>
<td>56-86</td>
<td>Young Building</td>
<td>1102 Carlton Ave.</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-101</td>
<td>55A-146</td>
<td>Woolen Mills Chapel</td>
<td>1839 E. Market St.</td>
<td>Chapel</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-211</td>
<td>54-212</td>
<td>The Farm</td>
<td>1201 E. Jefferson St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jeffersonian</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-211</td>
<td>54-211</td>
<td>Nicholas Lewis House</td>
<td>309 Twelfth St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1770</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-316</td>
<td>51-74</td>
<td>Locust Grove</td>
<td>810 Locust Ave.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1840-44</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Late Georgian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-404</td>
<td>52-78</td>
<td>Lyons House</td>
<td>610 Lyceum Court</td>
<td>Residence &amp; Apartments</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3-404</td>
<td>52-77</td>
<td>Lyons House -- Carriage House</td>
<td>706 Lyceum Ct. Lane</td>
<td>Carriage House</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Late Georgian</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-115</td>
<td>53-182</td>
<td>Carter-Cilmer House</td>
<td>802 E. Jefferson</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Federal</td>
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<td>2-110</td>
<td>35-132</td>
<td>Armstrong Knitting Factory</td>
<td>700 Harris St.</td>
<td>Knitting</td>
<td>1899-90</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Federal</td>
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<td>2-314</td>
<td>4-103</td>
<td>Wertenbaker House</td>
<td>1301 Wartland St.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-502</td>
<td>5-112</td>
<td>Wyndhurst</td>
<td>611 Preston Place</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1812-20</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Shingle Style over original Federal Style</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-202</td>
<td>2-55</td>
<td>Rugby</td>
<td>908 Cottage Lane</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-114</td>
<td>38-92</td>
<td>Four Acres</td>
<td>1314 Rugby Rd.</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>No ID Style</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-113</td>
<td>53-100</td>
<td>Old Brick Stable</td>
<td>601 E. Market St.</td>
<td>Livery Stable</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>19th Cent. Commercial</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-113</td>
<td>53-100</td>
<td>Michie Printing</td>
<td>E. Market &amp; 7th Sts.</td>
<td>Print &amp; Bind.</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Neoclassical Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-204</td>
<td>CA Depot</td>
<td>E. End Water St.</td>
<td>Railroad Passenger Terminal</td>
<td>Railroad Passenger Terminal</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Neoclassical Revival</td>
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</table>
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: University Grounds
Map and Parcel: 15-1
Census Track & Block:
Present Owner: University of Virginia
Address:
Present Use: State University
Original Owner: University of Virginia
Original Use: State University

BASE DATA

Historic Name: The "Academical Village"
Date/Period: 1817-1899
Style: Roman Revival/Neoclassical Revival
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories:
Present Zoning:
Land Area (sq.ft.):
Assessed Value (land + imp.):

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The East and West Ranges are low one-story brick structures fronted with continuous arcades. The East and West Lawns repeat this general plan, with Tuscan colonnades in place of the arcades. The ten Pavilions on the Lawn are of scholarly Classical derivation, each exhibiting a different facade and details. The Rotunda is a three-story brick version of the Roman Pantheon, with a hemispherical stepped dome, beautifully detailed encircling cornice and monumental Corinthian porticos. Cabell, Rouss, and Cocke Halls, which close the south end of the Lawn, exhibit the stylistic freedom of their time while making use of harmonious details and materials to preserve the overall character of Jefferson's original composition.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1819 the University was chartered, to be established at the site of the embryonic Central College, for which Jefferson had provided a master plan. His concept included four parallel rows of student rooms, punctuated by more elaborate structures which were to house faculty, classrooms, and dining halls. The idea of a domed building as a focal point came from Benjamin Latrobe and was immediately adopted by Jefferson. Construction of the first building--Pavilion VII, West Lawn, began in 1817. Students entered for classes in 1825, by which time the original "academical village" was practically complete. The burning of the Rotunda in 1895 provided the impetus for the completion of the scheme as it stands today. Stanford White, the architect of the Rotunda restoration, also designed the three buildings which now close the South Lawn. Although minor alterations have been made, Jefferson's scheme survives essentially as he developed it--particularly so now that the interior of the Rotunda has been restored to its pre-1895 appearance.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION

- **Street Address:** University Grounds
- **Map and Parcel:** 15-1
- **Census Track & Block:**
- **Present Owner:** University of Virginia
- **Present Use:** Chapel
- **Original Owner:** University of Virginia
- **Original Use:** Chapel

### BASE DATA

- **Historic Name:** University Chapel
- **Date/Period:** 1885-1890
- **Style:** Gothic Revival
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 1, with 3-story tower
- **Present Zoning:**
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):**
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):**

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This charmingly picturesque building is a rugged example of Gothic Revival styling. It is cruciform in plan, with the eastern transept flanked by a three-stage tower on the south and a semicircular vestry on the north. The whole is faced with rough-faced random-laid stone, with dressed stone used for accent on buttresses, door and window reveals, and copings. The trefoil, both free-standing and in relief, is a frequently-used ornamental device. The impressive tower has an open upper stage topped with battlements and gargoyles. Fenestration throughout is in the form of lancet windows of various sizes, singly and in diverse groupings. Inside, a small, low narthex leads into the main sanctuary, which gains a surprising richness from its splendid woodwork and stained glass.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Collection of funds for a chapel began in 1872, but progress was agonizingly slow until the formation of the Ladies' Chapel Aid Society was formed in 1883. This group collected most of the $30,000 used in the erection of this building. The cornerstone was laid in 1885, the dedication sermon preached in 1889, and the completed chapel turned over to the University in 1890. Originally, the University chaplain conducted morning prayers here each day, with afternoon services on Fridays and Sundays. After the chaplaincy was discontinued, guest clergymen held Sunday services. Today the chapel is used for weddings and occasional concerts.

### SOURCES

- O'Neal, Pictorial History of the University of Virginia (1968)
- Patton & Doswell, The University of Virginia (1960)
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: University Ave. at Rugby Rd.
Map and Parcel: 15-1
Census Track & Block:
Present Owner: University of Virginia
Address:
Present Use: President's Home
Original Owner: University of Virginia
Original Use: President's Home

BASE DATA

Historic Name: "Carr's Hill"
Date/Period: 1907-1909
Style: Neo-Classical Revival
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning:
Land Area (sq.ft.):
Assessed Value (land + imp.):

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The building is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with random glazed headers. The wooden cornice is simple, with mutules and diamond-shaped panels in the soffit. Windows and doors are topped with triangular pediments. A portecochere on the west side is balanced by a semi-octagonal bay on the east. On the south (main) facade, a monumental pedimented portico is the dominant element; a well-detailed Doric entablature rests atop four stop-fluted columns. The entrance bay is beautifully detailed; beneath a shallow wooden balcony is a double doorway with sidelights and elliptical fanlight, framed by flanking pairs of Ionic columns.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

This splendid site overlooking the Rotunda has been the site of student lodgings since the early days of the University. Mrs. Schele De Vere sold the land to the University in 1867 for about $2000. At that time, and for years thereafter, the hilltop was crowned with a rambling assortment of dormitory structures. Only a small portion of one of these buildings still stands with its distinctive two-story wooden gallery. The large President's House which now graces the site was designed by Stanford White, architect of the Rotunda restoration in 1896. Since the completion of the house in 1909, all five of the University's Presidents have lived here.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

O'Neal, Pictorial History of the University of Virginia (1968)

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: University Grounds
Map and Parcel: 15-1
Census Track & Block:
Present Owner: University of Virginia
Address:
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: University of Virginia
Original Use: Dormitory

BASE DATA

Historic Name: "Dawson's Row"
Date/Period: 1859
Style: Italianate
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning:
Land Area (sq.ft.):
Assessed Value (land + imp.):

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This simple building is faced with brick laid in common bond. Changes in brickwork indicate the presence of several alterations and additions, especially on the south and east sides. Ornament is confined to simple wooden brackets at the eaves and a wooden porch with octagonal columns and simpler brackets. The doorway has rectilinear sidelights and a transom. There is evidence of a porch which once extended across the back (south side) of the building. In plan, the building appears to have been double-pile with a central hall. Little original interior work remains.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1859, using funds gained from the sale of a gift of land by Martin Dawson, the University erected six buildings to serve as student dormitories. The buildings, called House A, House B, etc., stretched in an arc from New Cabell Hall to Monroe Hill. This building is the only one of the six still standing, the others having been demolished to make way for new academic structures. After serving for many years as a faculty residence, the building was recently converted for use as offices.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

Patton & Doswell, The University of Virginia (1900)
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: University Grounds
Map and Parcel: 15-1
Census Track & Block:
Present Owner: University of Virginia
Address:
Present Use: Classrooms and offices
Original Owner: University of Virginia
Original Use: Gymnasium

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Fayerweather Hall
Date/Period: 1893
Style: Neoclassical Revival
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 1 with high basement
Present Zoning:
Land Area (sq.ft.):
Assessed Value (land + imp.):

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The building is constructed of brick laid in common bond. Side and back elevations are unremarkable, but the front features a monumental Corinthian portico with fluted columns which are not commonly seen on the University grounds. Detailing overall is beautifully executed: there are small Ionic pilasters in the windows of the south facade, stringcourses of molded brick, and an elaborate cornice with modillion blocks, dentils, and a band of egg-and-dart molding. The brick of the basement level is laid in imitation of rusticated stonework, complete with imitation "voussoirs" above the windows.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
Agitation for a gymnasium at the University began in 1876. The hotel at the south end of the East Range served as a temporary gym until construction of this building was financed by a $30,000 gift from David B. Fayerweather of New York. At the time of its completion, this building, designed by Carpenter & Peebles of Norfolk, was considered one of the best-equipped athletic facilities in the South. Tradition holds that the University's first bathtubs were installed in the dressing-rooms here. With the completion of Memorial Gym in 1924, Fayerweather Hall was turned over to the School of Fine Arts. The building, now somewhat cramped and slightly the worse for wear, still houses offices and studios of the Art Department.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
Abernethy, Historical Sketch of the University of Virginia (1948)
O'Neal, Pictorial History of the University of Virginia (1968)
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: University Grounds
Map and Parcel: 15-1
Census Track & Block:
Present Owner: University of Virginia
Address:
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: University of Virginia
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: "Monroe Hill"
Date/Period: 1790 and thereafter
Style: Late Georgian
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2 with high basement
Present Zoning:
Land Area (sq.ft.):
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The small "Law Office" in the angle of the L-shaped complex is faced with brick laid in Flemish bond; the gables of the steeply-pitched roof are faced with beaded clapboard. The main house and the arced wings have low-pitched roofs and are faced with brick laid in 5-course American bond; the east facade of the main house is covered with smooth stucco. The main house has a plain entablature beneath the eaves, and a small portico with paired Tuscan columns. A wooden porch with chamfered posts extends across the west (back) side of the building. The southern arced wing has stepped gables. Aside from this feature, ornament on both wings is confined to a row of imitation "modillions" formed by projecting bricks at the cornice line. The main house is a double-pile with center hall. Woodwork throughout is simple, although the mantels in the northeast rooms on both floors are interesting. The U-shaped staircase has heavy balusters and newel typical of the period.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

James Monroe built the first portion of the complex of buildings here and lived on this site until 1799; the small brick building to the southeast of the main house is said to have served as Monroe's law office. The University purchased the land and buildings from John M. Perry in 1817; it was probably Perry who built the main house. Jefferson had hoped to locate an observatory here, but the plan was never realized. In 1848, two arced dormitories very similar to the University Ranges were erected. At one time these house the "State Scholars," who attended the University on grants from the Commonwealth. In recent years these buildings, reflecting a wide stylistic range, have housed a variety of faculty and administrative offices. The complex as a whole is a gracious ornament to the Grounds.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Good

SOURCES

O'Neal, Pictorial History of the University of Virginia (1968)
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: University Grounds
Map and Parcel: 15-1
Census Track & Block:
Present Owner: University of Virginia
Address:
Present Use: Vacant
Original Owner: University of Virginia
Original Use: Classrooms and museum

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Brooks Museum
Date/Period: 1876
Style: Victorian
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 3 with high basement
Present Zoning:
Land Area (sq. ft.):
Assessed Value (land + imp.):

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The basement of this building is faced with granite; the upper floors are of brick laid in 5-course American bond. Windows on the first and second floors are framed within two-story arches; those on the first and third floors have segmental heads, while those on the second floor are round-headed; all have two-over-two lights. External ornament is of granite in the form of keystones, window enframements, stringcourses, pilaster caps, and--most delightfully--animal heads gazing earthward above a band carved with the names of great scientists. The north and south facades have a six-bay arrangement with projecting end pavilions; each pavilion is topped with a pediment of decidedly un-classical proportions with a wooden cornice and projecting brick "modillions." The east end and west end have three bays each. The entrance bay in the east end is approached by a dramatic flight of stairs; the double doors are flanked by polished granite columns with caps of vaguely Romanesque derivation. The mansard roof of the eastern "tower" is capped with iron cresting. Strangely-shaped dormers appear on the east and west sides of the roof. In all, the vigorous forms of this building offer a delightful contrast to the prevalent Classicism.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

It was announced early in 1876 that "a gentleman of Rochester, an admirer of Mr. Jefferson and an earnest well-wisher of the South" wished to establish a museum of natural history at the University. The donor was later revealed as Mr. Lewis Brooks, whose gift to the University eventually amounted to about $70,000. The remainder of the funds for the building came from the University and alumni. Architect of the building was John R. Thomas of Rochester. The structure originally housed a lecture room and laboratories in addition to extensive exhibition space for zoological, mineralogical, and geological specimens. It most recently served as the home of the Department of Environmental Sciences. Recently declared unsuitable for classroom, the building is presently vacant and in danger of demolition.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

Patton & Doswell, The University of Virginia (1900)
The central portion of this house is faced with brick laid in Flemish bond. The dominant feature of the facade is a second-floor porch which extends the full width of the central block, with slender Tuscan columns and delicate wooden railings similar to those Jefferson designed for the Lawn of the University. Below this porch, the front door of the house is sheltered by a small pedimented portico with two Tuscan columns; the back (west) side of this central block features an arcaded loggia. The two flanking wings are of later construction. That on the north is faced with brick laid in common bond with projecting bricks forming imitation "modillions" at the cornice-line. This wing terminates on the north in a semi-octagonal bay window. The southern wing is faced with brick laid in Flemish bond; this wing is ornamented with a delicate dentilled cornice.

The center portion of the house was built around 1835 by John Patton Emmet, the first Professor of Natural History at the University. Dr. Emmet had been forced to leave his residence on the Lawn because his menagerie was becoming a nuisance. His interest in botany is reflected in the variety of plants which adorn the grounds of "Morea." Emmet's widow sold the property in 1847 to Richard Duke, who had declined Jefferson's invitation to become the University's first Proctor. The house remained in the hands of Duke's descendants until 1895, during which time it underwent extensive alterations and additions. It is now used as a faculty residence.
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 215 Montebello Circle
Map and Parcel: 16-24
Census Track & Block: 
Present Owner: Rector & Visitors of the University of Va.
Present Use: Residential
Original Owner: Capt. John M. Perry
Original Use: Residential

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Montebello
Date/Period: 1819-20
Style: Jeffersonian
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-2
Land Area (sq ft): 120,000 sq. ft.
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $13,430 + $15,600 = $29,030

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Montebello is an early and fine example of Jefferson Style. The original building is a 3-bay single pile plan with symmetrical end chimneys. The end walls have no windows and rise above the level of the gently sloping metal roof. The building is brick and 2 stories on a raised basement. There is a minimum of detailing on the exterior window and door trim and the sides have a simple wooden cornice. The central section is flanked on either side by 1 story wings set back from the end of the house on 1 side, but projecting beyond the main section on the Montebello Cl. side. Thegable end of these projections is perpendicular to the side of the house (i.e. facing Montebello Cl.) as well as the 1st section of the wing whose roof runs in the same direction of the central block. The most striking feature is the unusually deep 1 story entrance portico with a flat deck roof supporting Chippendale railings similar to those on the Lawn. The massive Doric columns and appropriate Doric entablature are also extremely reminiscent of those on the Lawn. The portico has 4 columns in front, the space between the middle 2 being wider than the spaces between them and the end columns. It is interesting that there is a column in the middle of each side of the portico, but there are no pilasters or 1/2 columns to support the portico at the wall, emphasizing the depth of the porch. There is a similar portico on the other side that is 1/2 as deep. The porch is on a raised brick base and the floor extends to Fun from projecting wing under the portico to the other, and has a wooden balustrade. The entrance doors on either side are surmounted by simple 3 pane rectangular transoms incorporated in the door frame.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
Montebello has a long history, having been built in 1819-20 by Capt. John M. Perry, the contractor for many of the original buildings at the University erected near that time. When Perry moved from Charlottesville the house was occupied by his son-in-law, George W. Spooner who died in 1865. In 1870, the house and some 48 surrounding acres were acquired by Col Charles S. Venable (ACDB 68-432) and from 1875 to 1887 it was the home of Professor William Thornton (ACDB 20-406). Long the home of the Misses Sargea, Edna and Virginia Moran, who inherited it from their father in 1928 (DB 29-462), in 1962 the University of Virginia acquired the house and surrounding lots in the Montebello subdivision from J. Richmond and Charles Via, trustees under the deed of Virginia Moran and others (DB 236-265 Nov. 1961).

CONDITIONS
Very good

SOURCES
City Records
County Records
Ante-Bellum Albemarle, Miss Elizabeth Rawlings

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 1404 Jefferson Park Avenue
Map and Parcel: 11-112
Census Track & Block: 6-108
Present Owner: Doris Collins
Address: 1404 Jefferson Park Avenue
Present Use: Apartments
Original Owner: Paul Barringer
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: The Barringer Mansion
Date/Period: 1896
Style: Victorian
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 100 x 185
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 20,810 + 2070 = 22,880

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is one of the finest examples of the Queen Anne style in the city. With its picturesque roofline, octagonal tower, tall pointed gables and chimneys decorated with ribs and bands, 1404 Jefferson Park Avenue is a classic example of the heavy massing and casual formality typical of the Queen Anne style. The most impressive feature of the exterior is the entrance doorway with its fine molded brick Romanesque design with Corinthian pilasters. Although the interior has been altered into apartments, much of the original fabric remains, including woodwork, glazed fireplace tiles, and hardware.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was purchased by Paul Barringer from the Dawson Improvement Company in 1895 for 5 1/2 shares of stock valued at $1,375. Dr. Barringer was Chairman of the faculty at the University from 1896 to 1903 and was the driving force behind the creation of the University's hospital. As the head of the University before the presidency of Mr. Alderman, Barringer played host to many notables visiting University of Virginia. Theodore Roosevelt visited there in June, 1903 and William Jennings Bryant was a guest in 1897. ACDB: 104-449, 137-313, City DB 69-397, 90-389.

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records
Mrs. Doris Collins
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: Cherry Avenue & Ninth Street
Map and Parcel: 30-169
Census Track & Block: 5-406
Present Owner: Mrs. Mildred Fife
Address: Oak Grove, Cherry Ave. & Ninth St.
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Nimrod Bramham
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Oak Lawn
Date/Period: 1822
Style: Jeffersonian
Height to Cornice: 2 & 1 1/2
Height in Stories:
Present Zoning: R-2
Land Area (sq. ft.): 5.56 acres
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 16,680 + 2700 = 19,380

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Built in 1822, the house is believed to have been constructed by workmen employed by Jefferson to execute his designs for his academical village. The design is a notable example of domestic Jeffersonian classicism with its three bay, two story pedimented gable central block flanked by one story wings and a four columned Tuscan columned flat roofed porch. The house is finely laid in Flemish bond above a water of three course American bond with moulded quarter round bricks. Exterior chimneys arise between the main block and each of the wings. An interior chimney is at the west end of the main block. The detailing is quite simplistic in comparison to the Lawn as the delineation between the architrave and frieze of the Tuscan porch entablature is nothing more than an applied flat board, and there are no architrave mouldings on the exterior windows found on most Jeffersonian buildings. The roof is tin. A small American bond brick gable roofed building with an exterior end chimney was the original cook's house and is set west of the house.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Originally a tract of 338 acres of land was conveyed to Nimrod Bramham in 1818. An earlier house named "Oak Grove" is believed to have stood on the property, but no substantial evidence for its existence has been located. According to tax records, the present house was erected in 1822 for Col. Bramham. The property was sold by Bramham's executor to James Fife in 1847. Rev. James Fife had practiced landscape gardening in Scotland in his youth and had laid out some early subdivisions in Richmond. The house remains in the Fife family, presently owned by Mrs. Shelton S. Fife, the daughter-in-law of Major Herndon R. Fife.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

Rawlings, Ante-Bellum Albemarle, p. 53.
Miss Anne Freudenberg, Historian
VHLC National Register Nomination Form, Feb.'73
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 1211 West Main Street
Map and Parcel: 10-59
Census Track & Block: 2-303
Present Owner: Mary L. deButts
Address: Tudor Grove Farm
Present Use: Rental Property - Shop
Original Owner: Unknown
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Livers House
Date/Period: cir. 1830
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice: 2 1/2
Height in Stories: B-3
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 109 x 207
Assessed Value (land + imp.) 35,450 + 9600 = 45,050

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This handsome four bay brick structure is an outstanding example of residences built in Charlottesville around 1830. A three room deep side hall plan, it retains much of its original fabric both inside and out. While the first floor woodwork was refreshed in the later part of the nineteenth century, the second floor retains two very good Federal mantles, the chair rail delicately carved with an interlocking circle motif, and raised panel doors, some with Carpenter locks. The staircase is also original and typical of those built in town before 1850. On the exterior, the six over six windows are detailed with a simple Jeffersonian architrave and wooden lintels with end blocks. The Federal style entrance door with its fanlight and delicate sidelights is particularly fine. The thermal window in the western garret is a handsome detail. The eastern gable treatment is unusual and a little puzzling because the typical curtain wall is placed between two (apparently) false chimneys while the western wall with the operative chimneys has a stepped gable. The entrance portico and side porch were added by the Livers after 1913.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
This house was probably built between 1825-1835 on property located on the road connecting the town with the University. John L. Livers purchased the property in 1913 from Annie R. McKennie and Helen M. Drane (DB 25-1). The ladies had inherited it from their grandmother Hetty R. McKennie in 1887 (ACDB 29-552). The property remains in the Livers family, owned by John L. Livers' daughter, Mary L. deButts.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records
Mr. Richard deButts
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 1111-1113 West Main Street
Map and Parcel: 10-55
Census Track & Block: 2-303
Present Owner: Bernard Caperton
Address: 611 Preston Place
Present Use: Antique Shop and offices
Original Owner: John Vowles
Original Use: Residences

BASE DATA

Historic Name: John Vowles House
Date/Period: cir. 1823
Height to Cornice: Federal
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 54 x 208
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 17,500 + 11,130 = 28,630

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

While appearing to be one structure, 1111 & 1113 W. Main were built at different times and have slightly different floor plans. The house to the east (1113) is the older, built around 1823, and is the typical side hall two room deep plan with two interior chimneys in the western, now party, wall. The original mantles in the Georgian-Federal style remain. The stair landing between the first and second floors is lit by a circular headed window, and a tondo window is between the second and third floors. This is a common Georgian feature, but this example is unique to Charlottesville. The original staircase with its slender newel and square balusters remains as does the entrance transom with a circular motif pattern. The dormer on the rear also appears to be original. 1111 was probably built shortly after 1113. The continuous Flemish bond brickwork of the facade indicates that it is a veneer on the older structure and is intended to unite the separate units. Both houses employ double hung sash windows, although those at 1111 are larger suggesting a later date, and diminish on the second floor. Both have the characteristic wooden lintels and originally shared a common cornice level. The transom at 1113 is the fish eye pattern seen at 224 Court Square and the Carter Gilmer House. However, 1113 is 3 rooms deep with corner fireplaces in the front two rooms and an interior chimney in the rear room. The chimneys are connected by a curtain. 1111 is not as deep as 1113, and the juncture of the two structures verifies that they were built as separate units.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

James Dinsmore, the carpenter brought from Philadelphia by Jefferson to work on Monticello and the University, sold John Vowles a half acre lot on the road from the town west to the University in 1823 for $150. (ACDB 23-342). Vowles probably built his residence (1113 W. Main) shortly thereafter. In 1830 he purchased the half acre lot "adjoining the lot and present residence of said John Vowles" to his east (ACDB 29-86). The adjoining structure was probably built shortly after Vowles completed his residence and was certainly standing when Vowles sold the property to Michael Johnson in 1839. The houses have had many owners in their 150 year history. Bernard Caperton, the present owner, purchased them in 1969. It is interesting that these two structures have always been conveyed as one property.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Average

SOURCES

City/County Records
Velora Thomson

LANDMARK COMMISSION • DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
**IDENTIFICATION**

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**BASE DATA**

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<td>Height in Stories:</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
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<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
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**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

This Federal detached house once stood on spacious grounds on the rural road that linked the University with the downtown area. It is a very good example of houses built in Charlottesville around 1825 and is similar in form to the Livers House at 1211 W. Main St. The two story structure is laid with a Flemish bond front terminating in the typical mouse-tooth brick cornice. The two interior chimneys on the western side of the house are connected by a curtain, characteristic of this period. The lunette window in the garret of the western wall is identical to that at 1211 W. Main. The triangular wooden door and window pediments are very similar to those at the Carter-Gilmer House. Its plan is unusual in that it was a side hall and three rooms deep accounting for the deep, shallow pitched roof form which allowed spacious garret rooms. Except for window and door architraves, the interior has been removed. A handsome late 19th century pressed tin ceiling is in the entrance hall.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

Alexander reported a "handsome brick residence owned and occupied by John C. Wood, with the beautiful flower garden around it, was, we learned, built by a Presbyterian clergyman, when the University was being erected, by the name of Paxton". Paxton bought 33 acres in 1824 for $3,035 from John Kelly, and probably built the house shortly thereafter. In 1854, J. D. Paxton sold the house and 1-1/2 acres of land to Melinda Digges (ACDB 52-305). In 1868 Mrs. John C. Wood purchased it from Mrs. Digges, and the deed referred to the property as the "Paxton Place", (ACDB 63-529). The house has had many owners and has served as the Shisler Funeral Home and the Loyal Order of Moose Lodge. In 1960 the present owner Thomas Watson purchased the property.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**

Good

**SOURCES**

Alexander, Recollections, p. 108
City/County Records
Mr. Thomas Watson
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION
- **Street Address:** 331-333 W. Main Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 32-192
- **Census Track & Block:** 1-309
- **Present Owner:** Thomas F. Inge
  - **Address:** 815 Anderson Street
- **Present Use:** Store
- **Original Owner:** Johnson W. Pitts
- **Original Use:** Residence

### BASE DATA
- **Historic Name:** Pitts-Inge
- **Date/Period:** 1820
- **Style:** Federal
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** B-4
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 23 x 85
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $4,560

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The Inge Store is one of the oldest remaining structures on what was a rural “three notched road” leading from the town of Charlottesville to the University. It is built of brick, laid in Flemish bond on the facade and in common bond on the sides and rear. Typical of a house of this period is the “mouse-tooth” cornice, the stepped gables, and the slender buttressed chimneys on the east end. The original fenestration has largely been obscured by the introduction of large areas of glass characteristic of nineteenth century commercial buildings. Adjoining the main structure is a smoke house, one of the last reminders of the many similar out buildings which have disappeared.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The land upon which the Inge Store was built was purchased by Joseph Bishop in 1803 from John Carr. The existing structure was constructed by Bishop's son-in-law, Johnson W. Pitts c. 1820. The property was sold on September 29, 1821 to Lawrence Catlett for $1,000. The dwelling house served as a parsonage for the Charlottesville Methodist Church from 1840 until default of payment forced its sale in 1842 to Nimrod Bowers, who paid $1,220 for the title. The father of the present owner bought the building in 1890, some 37 years after it had ceased to be used as a residence. Deed references: ACDB 22-416, 27-256, 30-363, 39-152, 40-104, 55-248, 60-218, 65-194, City DB 1-440.

### SOURCES
- City/County Records
- Alexander's Recollections, p. 98N.
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- **Street Address:** 105 Ridge Street
- **Map and Parcel:** 29-20
- **Census Track & Block:**
- **Present Owner:** Mt. Zion Baptist Church
- **Address:** 105 Ridge Road
- **Present Use:** Religious
- **Original Owner:** Mt. Zion Baptist Church
- **Original Use:** Religious

**BASE DATA**
- **Historic Name:** Mt. Zion Baptist Church
- **Date/Period:** 1878
- **Style:** Victorian Vernacular
- **Height to Cornice:**
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** B-4
- **Land Area (sq. ft.):** 7165 sq. ft.
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** $6,180 + $12,270 = $18,450

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The church is a fairly elaborately detailed brick building that expresses well the late nineteenth century Virginia brick vernacular style of construction for larger buildings. It is basically a rectangular building with a moderately sloped metal gable roof with the gable end facing the street. From this end projects a central square brick tower. The brick tower rises to about ten feet above the level of the roof ridge creating a base, surrounded by a wooden cornice, that also surrounds the church just below the roof line, from which the spire rises in two stages. The first is an octagonal shingled base, with single shutter ventilation windows with small wooden pediments in each side. The second part of the spire is the eight sided roof spire that is crowned with a large finial point. The tower has a double round arched entrance door on the first floor level and several recessed panels. The upper edge of these panels is supported by a corbel design in brick similar to that found between the pilasters or shallow buttresses that progress around the building, forming a brick antae effect at the corners. There are seven of these vertical strips on each running from the water table to just below the cornice, creating six bays each containing a tall round arched stained glass window. Below each of these is a shallow arch basement window. On the front a similar shallow buttress on either side of the tower runs to the roof cornice and the bays created contain an arched window on each side like those on the sides, but with a small stone keystone. A half window of equal height and proportion is centered over the entrance.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

The congregation of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church was organized in 1867. The church met in houses of various members until 1878 when the land was purchased from the widow of Samuel White, in whose house the church had frequently met. The present church building, designed by George Spooner, was built in 1878. Because Samuel White's children were not of age when he died the title to the land was not cleared until 1894. The first pastor was the Rev. Spotswood Jones. The present minister is only the twelfth in its history and there is a congregation of about 650.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**

Very good

**SOURCES**

Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 100th anniversary publication, 1967.
Ridge Street was once one of the finest residential areas in the city, and the Bibb-Wolfe House is one of the oldest houses on the street. It is an extremely simple two story, three bay, central hall plan, brick structure with a Flemish bond front, mouse-tooth cornice, and stepped end gables. The windows are detailed with a simple wooden architraves and flat lintels. The entrance door with its rectangular transom and sidelights is extremely fine.

In 1847, John H. Bibb bought between three and four acres of land from Allen H. Hawkins for $1,000. (ACDB 50-4750). Alexander believed that the house was built for and once occupied by John H. Bibb. In 1852, Bibb conveyed 1 7/16 acres of land to Worthington Johnson who later in 1852 sold Ezra M. Wolfe a "certain house and lot of ground near Charlottesville and situated on Ridge Street," (ACDB 51-159). In 1853 Wolfe bought the adjoining lot still held by Bibb (ACDB 51-304). In 1882, Ezra M. Wolfe's executor sold the property to Mrs. Artie Scribner (ACDB 88-398). The property has had 5 owners in this century and is currently used as a rental property.
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 510 Ridge Street
Map and Parcel: 29-275
Census Track & Block: 4-341
Present Owner: Ronald Thompson
Address: 1932 Arlington Blvd.
Present Use: Apartments
Original Owner: John T. Barksdale
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Barksdale House
Date/Period: Cir. 1885
Style: Greek Revival
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 115 x 130
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4740 + 4920 = 9660

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is a middle class interpretation of the larger high style town houses found at the Hughes House (Market St.) or the Abell-Gleason House (521 North First St.). As with the above mansions, the Barksdale House is decorated with pilasters applied to a two story, three bay brick building. The scale of the house, which is only one room deep, is domestic rather than grand. The entrance porch is an example of later Victorian design and was undoubtedly added after the Civil War.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1855, John T. Barksdale bought the lot from John Mannoni for $585. It is very likely that the existing structure was begun at that time for, when the property was sold in 1868, the deed mentions the "dwelling house opposite that of E. M. Wolf (505 Ridge St.)." The property was sold several times before it was bought by J. E. Gleason, who owned it from 1864 to 1932. Today the property is used as rental property. Deed references: ACDB 54-250, 63-162, City DB 77-388, 129-383, 131-167, 143-102, 217-332, 290-177, 352-60.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Poor

SOURCES
City and County Records
## LANDMARK SURVEY

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**BASE DATA**

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<td>Land Area (sq.ft.):</td>
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<td>Assessed Value (land + imp.):</td>
<td>7430 + 900 = 8330</td>
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## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This house is an example of the unique "Pilastered" form found in Charlottesville in the 1850's. It is two stories high above a high basement, with a hipped roof. The entrance, with its transom and side lights, is identical with that found at the "Tower House" on Park St. and "Lyons Court" off Park Street. This would indicate that, since they are all "Pilastered", that they were designed, or at least built, by the same hand. Additions were made to the exterior during the Colonial Revival period and include the veranda, with its Romanesque capitals, and the robust wooden lintels. The interior boasts of a most unusual "S" shaped newel post.

## HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1857, James H. Word sold the property to William Keblinger for $6,600. The deed states that Words had resided on the property for "many years". In Alexander's Recollections, Word is said to have lived on the site for "several years". From these sources it is possible to attach c. 1850 as a likely date for the structure. At the time of the Civil War, the property was the home of Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, the son of William W., the second librarian at the University. ACDB 56-286, 61-450, 83-382, City DB 8-335, 20-102, 28-177, 38-323, 332-24.

## SOURCES

- City/County Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

**IDENTIFICATION**
- Street Address: 759 Belmont Avenue
- Map and Parcel: 59-172
- Census Track & Block: 
- Present Owner: George W. Seiler
  - Address: 1508 Rugby Avenue
- Present Use: Apartments
- Original Owner: John Winn
- Original Use: Residential

**BASE DATA**
- Historic Name: Belmont
- Date/Period: circa 1837
- Style: Late Georgian
- Height to Cornice: 1837
- Height in Stories: 2
- Present Zoning: R-2
- Land Area (sq.ft.): 13,986 sq. ft.
- Assessed Value (land + imp.): 2400 + 9960 = 12,360

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**
Belmont is an unusually large brick house seven bays in length, originally one room in width with a central stair hall. A great many changes have occurred in its long history. The main section is two stories on a raised basement with 9 over 9 windows on the first floor having six pane windows for the basement beneath them and 6 over 6 windows on the second floor. There are jack arches over the first floor windows and the second floor windows almost touch the deep wooden cornice attached to a brick projection under the roof line. There are no windows on either end wall and the chimneys are flush with the end walls projecting from the gently sloping parapet gable. In the middle of the Belmont Ave. side is a projecting wing end gable to the street that was added by the present owner. It is half the size of the original building and both stories are brick. It is attached where a larger frame addition once was that reached the edge of the present Belmont Ave. There were also several dependencies shown as late as 1890 where the street now is. The other side of the building is the original front and now has a large two story neo-classical revival portico and is the same height at the outer windows, while the second story windows on either side of it under the portico are 9 over 9. The entrance door is under the upper doors' balcony and has a Greek Revival door frame with shouldered architrave trim. The pedimented portico is supported by four square paneled columns resting on a raised brick base. The entrance bay is wider than the end spaces and the whole one bay in depth. From this porch an extension and symmetrical stairways have been added by the present owner.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**
759 Belmont Avenue, known as the Belmont Mansion (from which the area takes its name) or more recently as the "Ficklin Mansion" (DB28-387) was possibly built before 1837. John Winn, who died in 1837, mentions his residence on his 539 acre farm Belle-Mont in his will (WB 13-6). He acquired the property in 1820 from Charles Bankhead (ACDB 23-118). In pursuance of Winn's will the house was sold at auction to the highest bidder Slaughter W. Ficklin in Nov. 1847. In 1887 Ficklin's wife and children inherited the house and 551 acres of land. In 1906 the house with lots 10, 11, 12 in the Belmont Subdivision of the Belmont Land Co. and Charlottesville Land Co. (ACDB 96-72) was conveyed to Kate Farrish. It subsequently passed through several hands (ACDB 44-363; 151-445; 161-176) (DB 28-387; 34-56) until acquired by W. B. Nichols in 1915 (DB 35-492). The present owner purchased it in 1940 from Idaho H. Nichols.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
Good

**SOURCES**
- George W. Seiler
- City Records
- County Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 1102 Carlton Avenue
Map and Parcel: 56-86
Census Track & Block: 4-129
Present Owner: Sallie E. Thomas
Address: 512 Rives Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: J. S. Young and Company
Original Use: Office

BASE DATA
Historic Name: The Young Building
Date/Period: 1916
Style:
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: M-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 112 x 71
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4430 + 5670 = 10,100

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is an interesting example of Flemish architecture expressed with the great curving Jacobean gables. This feature, while not being extraordinary, is the only example in the city. Other features of the exterior are typical of commercial structures dating from the first quarter of this century; i.e. segmental and jack arches, center pavilion with the company's monogram over the entrance, and small, decorative quoins done in brick.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The lot was purchased by the J. S. Young Company in 1916 from Alvin J. Street who had acquired the property from the Charlottesville Land Company. The Young Company held title to the land until 1938, when it was sold to Howard Y. Haefner. The present owner's family bought the property in 1939. ACDB 97-352, City DB 97-141, 98-138, City WB 7-152.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION·DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 1819 East Market Street
Map and Parcel: 55A-146
Census Track & Block: 3-111
Present Owner: Trustees of the Union Chapel of Charlottesville Woolen Mills
Address: 1819 East Market St.
Present Use: Church
Original Owner: Trustees of Woolen Mills Chapel
Original Use: Church

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Woolen Mills Chapel
Date/Period: 1887
Style: Victorian
Height to Cornice: 2 1/2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: K-2
Land Area (sq.ft.): 94 x 78.5
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 900 + 7,110 = 8,010

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The Woolen Mills Chapel is a well-preserved example of late nineteenth century vernacular church construction, with its pointed, carpenter Gothic doors, windows, shutters, and steeply pitched gable roof. The building's most distinctive feature is the 50 foot high octagonal, green shingle-covered bell tower, which gradually tapers to a point. The original 1887 structure, a simple rectangular nave with the tower and vestibule at the south end, was more than doubled in size by the similarly-styled 1908 addition of Sunday School classrooms onto the west side. The structure is sheathed with white-painted horizontal weatherboards and a standing-seam tin roof. The interior walls and ceilings are finished in simple painted plaster; door and window openings are framed with simple architrave trim. The sturdy pews have slightly embellished end panels facing the aisle.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1886, the religious movement which swept through Charlottesville inspired the employees of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills to build a chapel for their community. On August 23, 1887, the lot was deeded to the Trustees of the Woolen Mills Chapel by H.C. Marchant, founder and president of the Woolen Mills, as a site for a non-denominational chapel for the Woolen Mills community. Construction of the Chapel, begun in 1887, was paid for by public subscription. The contractors were Boyd and Wash of Charlottesville, but much of the work was performed by the members of the immediate community. The Chapel was in use by Christmas 1887, and was consecrated on May 13, 1888. The adjoining lot was deeded to the Trustees in 1891, and became the site of the 1908 addition. No significant alterations have been made to the building since 1908. From 1956 to 1965 the Chapel was leased to the Pentecostal Holiness Congregation; since 1965, to the Calvary Baptist Church.

GRAPHICS:

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
ACDB's 88, p. 258; 95, p. 87; 336, p. 95-97.
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 1201 Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 54-212
Census Track & Block: 3-211
Present Owner: Eugene Beagle
Address: 309 Twelfth Street
Present Use: Nursing Home
Original Owner: John A. G. Davis
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: "The Farm"
Date/Period: 1826
Style: Jeffersonian
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-2
Land Area (sq. ft.): 44,903
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 7500 + 10,320 = 17,820

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
"The Farm" is an excellent example of a Jeffersonian house with a hint of Jeffersonian neo-classicism. The structure is built of brick laid in Flemish bond on all sides rather than the more usual common bond on the sides and rear. One of the most notable features of the exterior is the fine Federal doorway with its graceful fanlight and carved key-stone. The influence of the architecture of Thomas Jefferson is clearly seen in the entrance portico, with its coupled Tuscan columns and entablature reminiscent of the design for Martha Jefferson Randolph's house at Edgehill. Also of note is the Chinese trellis over the entrance which, unfortunately has been added to in recent years.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1825 John A. G. Davis, professor of Law at the University, purchased "The Farm" from the "sundry heirs of Nicholas Lewis" for $5,000. The property included at that time only the small brick building on Twelfth Street. He had the existing mansion built to provide larger quarters. Davis was killed in the famous student riots at the University in 1840 and a year later his widow sold the property to Thomas Farish who held title to it until 1909. In that year the property was purchased by George R. B. Michie, President of People's National Bank, who resided there until his death in 1938. In 1948 the MBG Corporation bought the estate from Michie's widow Haidee and subdivided the land for building lots. Deed references: ACDB 25-396, 46-387, 139-490, City DB 142-58, 148-116, WB 16-522.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City/County Records
Stevens', Virginia House Tour, p.123.
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 309 Twelfth Street
Map and Parcel: 54-211
Census Track & Block: 3-211
Present Owner: Eugene G. Beagle
Address: 309 Twelfth Street
Present Use: Residence
Original Owner: Nicholas Lewis
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: The Nicholas Lewis House
Date/Period: cir. 1770
Style: Vernacular
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-2
Land Area (sq.ft.): 106 x 171
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 2550 + 5910 = 8460.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
This structure is an example of the vernacular, utilitarian architecture which was built when Albemarle County was still in its early stages of growth. The most prominent feature of the exterior is the huge buttressed chimney characteristic of early Virginia houses. The cornice is decorated with modillions formed out of bricks brought forward from the wall plane. The interior features a large cooking fireplace with two ovens flanking it. Unfortunately the house has suffered from unsympathetic "improvements" including the addition of large dormers and French windows on the east elevation.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The first house was built by Nicholas Meriwether about 1735. Sometime before the Revolution the house burned and Col. Nicholas Lewis, grandson and heir of Meriwether, built the present one. The house served as the headquarters for Baron Tarleton during his one day "occupation" of Charlottesville in 1781. Mrs. Lewis, formerly Mary Walker of Castle Hill, after being hostess to Col. Tarleton, was called "Captain Moll" because she handled the enemy so well. The property remained a part of "The Farm" until 1949 when this house was sold to Charles Lupton. City DB 145-334, 168-449, 168-457.

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
City and County Records
Stevens' Virginia House Tour, p. 123.
**IDENTIFICATION**

**Street Address:** 810 Locust Avenue  
**Map and Parcel:** 51-74  
**Census Track & Block:** 3-316  
**Present Owner:** Downing Smith  
**Address:** 810 Locust Avenue  
**Present Use:** Residence  
**Original Owner:** George Sinclair  
**Original Use:** Residence

**BASE DATA**

**Historic Name:** Locust Grove  
**Date/Period:** 1840-4  
**Style:** Late Georgian  
**Height to Cornice:**  
**Height in Stories:** 2  
**Present Zoning:** R-2  
**Land Area (sq. ft.):** 90,685 sq. ft.  
**Assessed Value (land + imp.):** 6600 + 11,850 = 18,430

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

Locust Grove is a fine example of the survival of eighteenth century Georgian forms well into the nineteenth century. Characteristically, the house is five bays wide, two stories high, with a hipped tin roof and end chimneys. The entrance is sheltered by a formal portico of coupled paneled columns. The brick walls are laid in common bond, the wooden cornice is very simple, and the window and door architraves are not treated with moldings. To preserve the effect of symmetry, blind windows are fitted into the north and south sides. The interior is based on the double pile plan with a fine double run stair. All the mantels are identical, simple Greek revival designs. The high basement houses a rare set of double parlors, one of which served as a dining room. The original kitchen and smoke house are still standing, as is the pre-1844 residence.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

On September 19, 1839, George Sinclair purchased 534 acres from Thomas Meriwether for $16,000. The land was originally a part of "The Farm" granted to Nicholas Meriwether in 1735. Construction on the existing house was begun shortly after the purchase and lasted over a period of four years. During Sheridan's raid a regiment encamped here and carried off horses, servants and other valuables. The property was purchased by the Locust Grove Investment Co. in 1876 and subdivided. In 1893 the mansion and five acres were sold to Judge John White. Judge Lemuel Smith, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, purchased the property. It is presently owned by Justice Smith's son, Downing Smith. Deed references: ACDB 37-438, 98-341, 98-427, 99-175, 159-146, City DB 45-361, 140-353, 159-147, 195-139, 209-379.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**

Good

**SOURCES**

City and County Records, Mrs. Downing Smith, Stevens, Virginia House Tour, p. 131.
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 610 Lyons Court
Map and Parcel: 52-78
Census Track & Block: 3-404
Present Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Javins
Present Use: Residence and Apartments
Original Owner: B. C. Flannagan
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Bonahora or Lyons House
Date/Period: 1858
Style: Greek Revival
Height to Cornice: 2
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: R-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 177.9 x 25,700
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 6,000 + 11,310 = 17,310

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Lyons Court is one of the outstanding examples of the pilastered house. Erected at least a
year before the Abell-Gleason House on North First Street, the two were most likely built by
the same craftsmen as the basic floor plan, general mass of the house, coupled windows, four
interior chimneys, and open S-brackets of the cornice are identical. Set on a high basement
that served as the original kitchen and dining room, the brick house is two stories high with
a shallow slate hip roof and tin deck. The pedimented Colonial Revival porches on the front
and garden side of the house were added by the Lyons family who bought the house in 1891 and
are perhaps the finest in Charlottesville. As on the Lawn, the Ionic capitals and modillion
blocks are of pressed tin. The house has a regular double pile plan. Much of the interior
woodwork including mantles and doors was refreshed by Lyons in the Colonial Revival style.
A large 2000 gallon iron tank was installed under the tin deck of the roof at the time the
house was built to serve the house with water. Thus this house may possess the earliest bath
facilities in the city. Built as one of the finest homes in the city, Lyons Court retains
much of its original elegance and high styling.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
In 1856 B. C. Flannagan, a successful businessman, purchased 21 acres of land "north of the
town of Charlottesville on the eastern side of the road leading from said town to Cochran's
Mill" for $3,000, from N. H. Massie (ACDB 55-329). In 1891, Thomas Barton Lyons who had
moved from Birmingham, Alabama purchased the house and 32 acres of land (ACDB 94-459). The
handsome Colonial Revival porches were added by the Lyons. In 1927 John A. Gilmer purchased
the property from Judge T. B. Lyons' heirs (DB 58-203). Before selling the house to A. G.
Carter later in 1927, Gilmer subdivided the surrounding acreage leaving a "reservation" of
8.25 acres with the main house. James I. Pugh bought the property in 1953 (DB 172-56) from
A. G. Carter's widow. The present owners, Mr. & Mrs. Harold L. Javins purchased the property
in 1968.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Very Good

SOURCES
City/County Records
Mrs. Harold L. Javins
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

### IDENTIFICATION

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<td>Present Owner</td>
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### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This two story building of a design frequently found in late 18th century and 19th century buildings has undergone numerous changes over its long history. The original structure has exterior walls five bricks thick of special construction to allow inner wall ventilation. A brick wall of nearly equal thickness divides the interior on each floor into two spaces. A less substantial partition has been added in one of those spaces parallel to the interior brick wall and end walls to create an entrance and stair hall. The building was possibly built as a carriage house with servants quarters and there is a large arched opening in the western wall (now a bay window). Architecturally notable are the stepped gable end walls, possibly indicating construction prior to the Flannigan House in 1858. The chimney is incorporated in the central step and there is simple brick "mousetooth" along the length of the east and west walls. A new, central entrance door was added on the east wall and a smaller porch, probably not original, was replaced by the present owner with a larger two story portico with a flat roof supported by four simple, slender doric columns on pedestals. Although probably always partially a dwelling, additions on the south-hand west, including an enlarged kitchen on the west and a new room on the south added by the present owner, have made it a complete residence.

### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Historically the building has been associated with the Flannagan or Lyons House now 610 Lyons Court, built by B.C. Flannagan in 1858. Quite possibly this structure was built by Flannagan as a suitable carriage house for his substantial home. The exact date of construction is not yet determined. The building might pre-date the Flannagan house and the land was farmed early, notably in the early 1850's by H.H. Massie (ACDB 55-329) from whom Flannagan got the property. Massie bought it from John H. Timberlake when the property was conveyed from Mrs. A. G. Carter and her daughters Mrs. Dan Via and Mrs. Guy Via to William Wallace and Tiffany Brown. A "lost 24 plus five feet along the north and west sides" (DB 93-194). This was cut out of the 8.25 "reservation" the Carters acquired from John Gilmore who subdivided the original acreage in 1927. The building and surrounding lot (24 plus five feet on the north and west) were acquired by the present owner from the Browns in 1949.

### GRAPHICS

- ![Image 1](image1.png)
- ![Image 2](image2.png)

### CONDITIONS

Good

### SOURCES

- County Records
- City Record
- Mr. Cecil E. Taylor
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 802 E. Jefferson Street
Map and Parcel: 53-182
Census Track & Block: 1-115
Present Owner: Hedgerow Corporation
Address: 111 W. High Street
Present Use: 3 Apartments
Original Owner: Dr. Charles Carter
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Carter-Gilmer House
Date/Period: 1820
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 3
Present Zoning: B-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 70 x 131
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 8570 + 7800 = 16,370

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The Carter-Gilmer House is an excellent example of the Federal townhouse type popular in the early years of the Republic. The three story, three bay side hall plan is characteristic of this Federal form. The first two floors of the house are laid in Flemish bond while the third is constructed in Common bond, indicating that the third floor was added at a later date. Other features of the exterior worthy of note are the wooden lintels with corner blocks and the fine transom over the entrance door. The interior, while serving as apartments, retains much of its original appointments.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The Carter-Gilmer House was built in 1820 by Dr. Charles Carter who had a brick office in the side yard. Five generations of the family have lived here, lineal descendants of Charles Carter and from Dr. George Gilmer of Williamsburg, a close friend of Thomas Jefferson. In 1955 the house passed out of the Gilmer family and is now owned by Henderson Heyward, an architect, who converted it to apartments.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City and County Records
W. B. Stevens, Virginia House Tour.
**IDENTIFICATION**

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<td>Industrial Warehouse</td>
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<td>James and James A. Armstrong</td>
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**BASE DATA**

| Historic Name:         | Armstrong Knitting Factory |
| Date/Period:           | 1889-90                   |
| Style:                 | Second Empire             |
| Height to Cornice:     |                          |
| Height in Stories:     | 2                        |
| Present Zoning:        | M-1                       |
| Land Area (sq.ft.):    | 164,221                   |
| Assessed Value (land + imp.): | 51,400 + 81,210 = 132,610 |

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

This building is of a design common to many large brick industrial buildings of the time. It is a two-story rectangular block with a central entrance tower, one story higher than the rest of the building, projecting from one side. The main block has an extremely low hipped roof and a deep wooden cornice. The tower is the most notable feature with central double doors and a double window on the second floor, both under a shallow arch. Brick corbels support a plain wooden cornice above which is a square mansard design roof for the tower with a dormer in each side and iron filigree railing around the top of the roof. On each side of the tower along the factory walls are six pilasters or shallow buttresses creating five recessed bays with a 9 over 9 window on both floor levels. The ends of the building are five bays wide, the central bay on each level containing double doors across the entire width under shallow arches. The back side is a simple eleven bays in length and of similar design. There is also a detached brick smokestack that is probably original. Numerous additions have been made, but Silk Mills signs painted on the building are still evident.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

According to an agreement made September 25, 1889 (ACDB 93-424) the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Co. erected the building and conveyed it and a certain quantity of land (Block 2 of the Rose Hill Plat (ACDB 97-344) to James and James A. Armstrong. "Upon consideration that they occupy said building for the manufacture of knit goods -- and employ sixty to seventy hands for a five year term and an average of one hundred day laborers." By 1890 the Armstrongs occupied the building. Since the Armstrong Knitting Co. the building has been in continuous industrial use. In 1903 the H.C. Marchant Manufg. Co. (DB 125-252) acquired the building possibly in connection with Marchant's Woolen Mills operations, with the intent to manufacture silk products. From Marchant the building passed to the Charlottesville Silk Mills (DB 154-193) in 1913. In 1923 the factory was assumed by Amalgamated Silk from the N.Y. Trust Co. that held a 1922 mortgage (DB 46-151) (DB 41-344-411). Amalgamated Silk conveyed the property in 1924 (CB 49-179) to Schepp & Rosenthal, which conveyed it to Julius Rosenthal and from him to S & R Silk Mills (Pres. William J. Schepp). S & R Silk Mills became William J. Schepp, Inc. in 1932 (DB 72-46) and in 1938 that corp. deeded the land to the Peoples Nat. Bank. Present owners acquired it in 1966.

**CONDITIONS**

Very Good

**SOURCES**

- City Records
- County Records
  
  (DB 97-346; 111-285; 276-522)
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 1301 Wertland Street
Map and Parcel: 4-303
Census Track & Block:  
Present Owner: Dyer, Anne F. Humphrey’s et. al.
Address: P.O. Box 3114, University Station
Present Use: Residential
Original Owner: William Wertenbaker
Original Use: Residential

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Wertenbaker House
Date/Period: Circa 1830
Style: Federal
Height to Cornice:  
Height in Stories: 2
Present Zoning: B-1 and R-3
Land Area (sq.ft.): 80,586 sq. ft.
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 35,600 + 150 = 35,750

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1301 Wertland Street is a brick “L” shaped house on a high basement. The leg of the “L” is a later addition but is of similar construction. The front section of the house is three bays in length and the nearly square back section covers two bays of this length. The main section with a gently sloping metal gable roof has solid brick and gable walls and inside end chimneys. The back section has a large chimney on one side and a hipped roof of the same height as the gable of the main block with which it intersects. There is a bracketed cornice with plain frieze running around the entire house. Besides the fine brickwork the most notable feature of the house is the elaborate symmetrical stick style porch. This is open underneath and supported to the level of the first floor by large square brick posts. It is reached by a broad flight of eight wooden stairs. Carved posts support the low metal roof creating symmetrical end bays and a central bay of equal size flanked by small bays and surmounted by a low pediment. An intricate railing runs between the posts on both levels and the porch exhibits definite stick style characteristics which date it later than the house.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

This house was built around 1830 (possibly as early as 1816) by William and Louisa Wertenbaker. The land was generally known as the Wertenbaker property (ACDB 87-385) and previously included a house built by C. C. Wertenbaker (William’s son) on one side and on the other side a house built for rental to students. William Wertenbaker was chosen by Jefferson as the second Librarian of the University and served over fifty years. He was also sheriff and postmaster. It appears that the Wertenbakers acquired some of the land from James Eismore who died in 1830. He had a brick storehouse, kitchen and smokehouse in the vicinity of the present building (ACDB 36-119). In 1866 6 1/2 acres of land originally owned by William Wertenbaker (and sold by his son who moved) containing the present house were sold in three lots. Lot 1 containing the present house was sold to Charles Venable and James Jonas (DB 1-314) who sold it to H. W. Humphreys (who had been renting the house) on Oct. 27, 1891 (DB 449). The present owners are the heirs of H. W. Humphreys who bequeathed the property (WC 30201) to his children with a provision that his older child Louise have an option to buy it. Upon her death it was bequeathed to the present owner.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

Poor

SOURCES

Mrs. Alice Flinn, 12 Elliewood Ave., Charlottesville
Mrs. J. Rawlings Thomson, 729 Northwood Ave., Charlottesville
County Records, City Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 611 Preston Place
Map and Parcel: 5-112
Census Track & Block:
Present Owner: Bernard M. Caperton
Address: 611 Preston Place
Present Use: Residential
Original Owner:
Original Use: Residential

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Wyndhurst
Date/Period: Circa 1812-20
Style: Vernacular
Height to Cornice: 
Height in Stories: 1 1/2
Present Zoning: R-3
Land Area (sq. ft.): 2,240 sq. ft.
Assessed Value (land + imp.): $2,820 + $8340 = $11,160

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Wyndhurst takes its name from the adjoining property that belonged to the Preston family. This building probably served as a servants dwelling or for similar purposes for the Preston house. Nonetheless, it probably predates that building and may have been a tenant farmer's dwelling in the early 1800's. It is one of the few old board and batten buildings remaining in Charlottesville. Its main one and a half story section with a steep gable metal roof and two front dormers is quite simple. There is a large central chimney block, serving four fireplaces, that originally divided the interior in half, each side having a single room per floor. The front wall has no windows, but a board door on each side. A wooden exterior stairway parallel to the wall between these led to the upper floor. Doors to the upper rooms opened off a small recessed entry the width of the chimney. Originally, there were no interior connections between the 2 sides. Along the front runs an attached porch whose shed roof is continuous with that of the house and is supported by naturally shaped wooden posts resting on the ground level stone floor. Much of the original structure remains, but the house has had numerous changes and additions in its long history. Before Agnes Symmers acquired the property an addition was built on the back, probably by the Fletchers, with a kitchen and a room on the 1st floor and bathrooms above. An interior stairway was built in one corner and the 2 halves opened to one another. Russell Dexter renovated the building (1962-3) and installed new windows. The present owner has made several additions, enlarging the rear addition and adding a new kitchen wing.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

It is possible that this building was designed as a double occupancy tenant farmer's dwelling before 1814 (some sources claim 18th century origins for the dwelling). In 1814 it was located on a 500 acre farm amassed by John Nicholas. It previously served James Brook and John Carr as a 125 acre farm before 1800 (ACDB 13-319). The Nicholas farm passed through several owners, notably John Kelly (ACDB 19-145, 20-426) as well as Ople Norris, his son-in-law and nephew (ACDB 133-4). After the Norris family it was briefly owned 1854-7 by William McCarty (ACDB 52-228) who sold it to Sally McCoy. By this time the large tract was broken up and the farm included 102 1/2 acres. It was this property that Thos. L. Preston and his wife Anna purchased from Sally McCoy in 1863 (ACDB 61-156). Preston Hts. & Preston PI. derive their name from this family. In 1890 86 acres were sold to A.D. Payne and F.A. Massie (ACDB 93-139) and in Sept. 1919 Lots 23 and 26 on Wyndhurst Cl. (DB 34-478) were conveyed by the Anna M. Preston heirs and (primarily Anna Lockwood) to the Preston PI. Corp. In 1920 they were sold to A.S. Bolling who bought Lots 24 and 25 in 1919. In 1928 Lots 23 & 24 were acquired by Jane Hildreth from whom in 1933 Sarah and Marshall Fletcher acquired the remaining part of these lots. They sold it to the house to Agnes Symmers in 1935, who lived there until 1962. The property was acquired in 1967 by the present owner. Dumas Falcone lived here for a short time while at U.Va.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS

SOURCES

Mr. Bernard M. Caperton
City Records
County Records

LANDMARK COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 908 Cottage Lane
Map and Parcel: 2-55
Census Track & Block:
Present Owner: Murray Green & Assoc.
Address: Red Oak Ln., Silver Spring, Md.
Present Use: Apartments
Original Owner: Andrew Brown
Original Use: Residence

BASE DATA

Historic Name: Rugby
Date/Period: Circa 1850
Style: Shingle style over original Federal
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: R-1
Land Area (sq.ft.): 158 x 150
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 4500 + 16,800 = $21,300

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Rugby is one of the few remaining important late-nineteenth century houses in the city. The original brick, late Federal structure was extensively remodeled and added to during the 1880's creating a most unusual rendition of the Shingle Style, executed with imbricated, half-round slate shingles. The picturesque roofline, which sweeps down to the first story at the front of the house, is broken by a two-story gable dormer incorporating a large, semicircular opening for a screened porch. The hipped gable roof of the original Federal portion of the house is contained between four attenuated chimneys, and is capped with metal cresting. The plan is highly irregular. The excellent interior woodwork is ornate in the late-nineteenth century manner, and very rare in the area.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The original portion of the house was built around 1850 by Andrew Brown, who later converted it to a boy's school named Rugby. Due to Brown's extensive legal problems, the estate passed into the hands of James H. Minor, who was in turn forced to sell due to financial problems in 1878. Rugby was then bought by Joseph H. Blackwell, who almost immediately sold the buildings and 114 2/3 acres to Mrs. Bettye Winston Rosser and Maj. Gen. Thomas Lafayette Rosser. The estate of 29.8 acres was passed on to Thomas L. Rosser, Jr. at the time of Bettye W. Rosser's death in 1915. When Thomas died in 1940, the estate was willed to Harriet G. Rosser, after being extensively subdivided. It was willed to Barbara Winston Rosser upon Harriet's death in 1962. In 1967, the estate was purchased by Nathan Poole, and further subdivided. It was sold to the present owner in 1971.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Fair

SOURCES

**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>1314 Rugby Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Map and Parcel</td>
<td>38-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Track &amp; Block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Owner</td>
<td>Hilbert H. &amp; Loretta D. De Lawter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>1314 Rugby Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Use</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner</td>
<td>Melton C. and Lucy Cooke Elliot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Use</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BASE DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Name</th>
<th>Four Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period</td>
<td>1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height to Cornice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height in Stories</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Zoning</td>
<td>R-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Area (sq.ft.)</td>
<td>246,265 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed Value (land +</td>
<td>12,300 + 26,580 = 38,880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

Four Acres is an excellent Colonial Revival two story brick house on a slightly raised basement and a large four columned portico. Although built in 1910, much older construction methods were used. The interior beams and support are hand hewn, many nails were hand forged and the house is constructed of hand-made bricks. The building is three bays in length and three smaller bays in width. This large rectangular block is basically symmetrical with, however some difference in window sizes, unevenly spaced chimneys and a brick kitchen wint on one side. In the back, the windows, although two mash are floorlength. All the windows have stone lintles with a keystone design. There are one story porches on either side and a large two story ionic pedimented portico in front with large dentiled cornice details that also extend around the house. There is a steep hipped slate roof with pedimented dormers. The interior does not follow a symmetrical central entrance hall plan, but has a large reception hall and stair hall running two thirds the length of the front of the house. The large central portico door with an elliptical fan light over it and the side lights was copied in the side entrance door at the end of the hall replacing a previous door. There were some renovations in the 1920's and Admiral Halsey removed the side porch roof deck railings for use on top of a garage he added, since removed. Mrs. Case made alterations including an elevator, also removed by present owners. The present owners have conducted extensive renovation work. Hardware was changed from glass knobs to brass and glass doors inside replaced with solid ones. Marble fireplace facings were installed.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

Four Acres takes its name from the surrounding tract of land that has remained with the house since it was built by Lucy Cooke Elliot. The land was part of a large tract held before 1863 by Thomas L. Preston (ACDB 60-451). In 1874 fifty some acres were deeded by the Prestons to Mason Gordon (ACDB 3 69-458). From those fifty acres Mrs. Elliot purchased over 3 acres in 1907 (ACDB 137-212). A small adjoining strip was also purchased in 1915 (ACDB 161-110) to complete the present Four acres. Mrs. Elliot built the present house, cottage and former stable. It was designed by Eugene Bradbury who also designed the Ellots Washington Town House and was intended as a summer residence. A furnace was added for permanent resident in 1911. In 1919 the house was sold to Julia Reynolds Austin (ACDB 170-354) who held it until 1941. It was then sold to Lillian P. Edwards (DB108-94) who left it to the University of Va. in 1947 (DB 133-476). It was occupied for several years by Admiral Halsey and sold in 1950 (DB 150-302) to Albert and Sarah Case. The present owners bought it from the estate of Mrs. Case in 1972 (DB 338-286).

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**

Excellent

**SOURCES**

Dr. Hilbert H. De Lawter
County Records
City Records
LANDMARK SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: 601 East Market Street
Map and Parcel: 53-100 (was 97)
Census Track & Block: 1-111
Present Owner: Michie Company
Address: P. O. Box 57, City
Present Use: Offices
Original Owner: Unknown
Original Use: Livery Stable

BASE DATA
Historic Name: Old Brick Stable
Date/Period: Post-Bellum
Style: No Identifiable Style
Height to Cornice: 2 & 1
Height in Stories: 2 & 1
Present Zoning: B-3
Land Area (sq. ft.): 21.7 x 183
Assessed Value (land + imp.): 47,140 + 98,640 = 145,780

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The old brick livery stable is a unique and valuable survivor of the pre-motorized era. Such structures were once frequent in the Court Square area serving the numerous taverns, merchants, and lawyers that surrounded the court house. The exact date of this structure is unknown. Built of brick, the old stable was used as storage by the Michie Company prior to its conversion to lawyers' offices by Miss Evalina Magruder in 1948-1950. The structure is built into the hill allowing for two stories on the Market Street side and one story stable on the uphill side. The stall window openings are still clearly delineated. The roof is tin with raised seams.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The date that the brick livery stable was built is unknown. The earliest deed reference is in 1896 when W. J. Parrott sold to D. F. Landrum (DB 7-2160). It was sited as commonly known as "The Brick-Stable Lot". The property had many, many owners from 1897 until 1911 when the Michie Company purchased it from Edward M. Antrim (DB 22-224).

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Good

SOURCES
City Records
Miss Evalina Magruder
**LANDMARK SURVEY**

**IDENTIFICATION**
- **Street Address:** East Market and Seventh Streets
- **Map and Parcel:** 53-100
- **Census Track & Block:** 1-113
- **Present Owner:** Michie Company
  - **Address:** P. O. Box 57, City
- **Present Use:** Manufacturing Department
- **Original Owner:** Michie Company
- **Original Use:** Print Shop & Bindery

**BASE DATA**
- **Historic Name:** Michie Printing Company
- **Date/Period:** 1900
- **Style:** Nineteenth Century Commercial
- **Height to Cornice:** 1 1/2
- **Height in Stories:** 2
- **Present Zoning:** B-3
- **Land Area (sq.ft.):** 207 x 163
- **Assessed Value (land + imp.):** 47140 + 98640 = 145780

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The Michie Company print shop and bindery is a valuable survivor of nineteenth century commercial architecture. It was built in 1900 at a value of $4000. The simple, two story brick structure is functional in design with large and frequent windows for light and ventilation and large areas of open floor space to accommodate the machinery. The building has a tin hip roof and hipped dormer windows. While the Michie Company has expanded around the 1900 shop, it has carefully preserved the character and integrity of its first building.

**HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION**

In 1900 the Michie Company purchased three lots on the northeast corner of East Market and Seventh Streets from the Carr family (DB 10-308). The print shop was erected in the same year and has continually served as their manufacturing department since then. The company, founded in 1897, is one of the leading publishers of legal publications in the south.

**GRAPHICS**

**CONDITIONS**
- Good

**SOURCES**
- City Records
- Mr. Alrich, VP, Michie Company
IDENTIFICATION
Street Address: E. End of Water St.
Map and Parcel: Census Track & Block: 1-204
Present Owner: C&O Railroad Co.
Present Use: Railroad Passenger Terminal
Original Owner: C&O Railroad
Original Use: Railroad Passenger Terminal

BASE DATA
Historic Name: C&O Depot
Date/Period: CA 1905
Style: Neoclassical Revival
Height to Cornice:
Height in Stories: 2 1/2
Present Zoning: B-4
Land Area (sq.ft.): 15000
Assessed Value (land + imp.):

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
The building, faced in red brick with wood and stone trim, consists of a 2 1/2 story central block with one-story flanking wings. A cornice with dentils and heavy modillions encircles the building beneath the hipped roof, and is likewise present on the lower wings. A simple stringcourse separates the two floors of the central block, and heavy brick quoins mark the corners of the building. The Water St. facade features a monumental pedimented portico with four fluted ionic columns. Beneath this portico, entry is gained to the main waiting room by means of a doorway with a fanlight set within a pedimented enframement. The Neoclassical theme is further carried out in the large round-headed windows of the first floor, the Greek key which appears as a decorative device in lintels and impost blocks, and the cast-iron tuscan columns which support the roof of the loading platform.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
The Louisa Railroad, later the Virginia Central and eventually a part of the C&O System, came to Charlottesville in 1848. A depot on this site was burned during Sheridan's occupation of Charlottesville in 1865. It was replaced by a depot which in turn, was eventually supplanted by this building around 1905. The structure is still serving the purpose for which it was designed, and is now the gateway to Charlottesville for passengers on the Amtrak System. Except for painting and some changes in fenestration, the building has been little altered since its completion.

GRAPHICS

CONDITIONS
Average

SOURCES
Albemarle County Historical Society
Woods, A History of Albemarle County
VI. PRESERVATION - ORGANIZATION, FUNCTION & PROCESS

The purpose of this chapter is to identify major public organizations dealing with historical and architectural preservation and their primary functions, and also to outline the necessary and required procedures for historical and architectural preservation in the City of Charlottesville.

A. Organization & Primary Functions

Name of Organization  
Primary Functions

City Council
2. Adoption of ordinances dealing with historic preservation.
3. Recommendation of Historic District Boundary
4. Designation of landmarks.

Board of Architectural Review
1. Review of exterior changes of demolition of any structure in the historical district.
2. Proposal and recommendation of Historic District Boundaries to the City Council.
3. Review of site plans.

Landmarks Commission
1. Recommendation to the City Council (with supporting data) of structures for designation as landmarks.

6. Preservation - Organizations, Functions and Process

The primary responsibility for this function is with the City Landmark Commission. For any structure to be designated as a landmark, it must be studied by the Landmark Commission and a recommendation made to City Council. City Council reviews and makes the decision on the designation of the landmark. Once a landmark has been
The purpose of this chapter is to identify major public organizations dealing with historical and architectural preservation and their primary functions, and also to outline the necessary and required processes for historical and architectural preservation in the City of Charlottesville.

A. Organization & Primary Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Primary Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| City Council         | 1. Creation and appointments of Planning Commission, Landmark Commission, Board of Architectural Review.  
                     | 2. Adoption of ordinances dealing with historic preservation.  
                     | 3. Designation of Historic District Boundary.  
                     | 4. Designation of Landmarks. |
| Planning Commission  | 1. Proposal and recommendation of Historic District Ordinance and modifications to the City Council.  
                     | 2. Proposal and recommendation of Historic District Boundaries to the City Council.  
                     | 3. Review of site plans. |
| Board of Architectural Review | 1. Review of exterior changes or demolition of any structure; in the historical district; outside the historical district but in existence in 1870; and designated landmarks. |
| Landmarks Commission | 1. Recommendation to the City Council (with supporting data) of structures for designation as landmarks. |

B. Required Processes

1. Designation of historical and/or architectural landmarks.

The primary responsibility for this function is with the City Landmark Commission. For any structure to be designated as a landmark, it must be studied by the Landmark Commission and a recommendation made to City Council. City Council reviews and makes the decision on the designation of the landmark. Once a landmark has been
designated, it receives the same protection as if it was located in the Design Control District. The Department of Community Development provides staff assistance to the Landmark Commission. Any individual or group wishing to have a structure designated as a landmark must first apply to the Chairman of the Landmark Commission.

2. Modification of the Historical District Ordinance or Boundaries

The Planning Commission is responsible for making a recommendation to the City Council. The Planning Commission conducts studies dealing with any changes to the District or to the Ordinance and recommends them to City Council. City Council has the final authority to adopt or modify any ordinance or boundary designations. The Department of Community Development provides staff assistance to the Planning Commission. Anyone wishing to suggest modifications to the Historic District ordinance or Historic District boundary can contact the Chairman of the Planning Commission or the secretary of the Planning Commission, who is the Director of Planning of the Department of Community Development.

3. Site Plan Review

The primary responsibility for site plan review is with the Planning Commission. They review all site plans requiring a change of use of the existing structure or any new construction except single family attached (up to two units) or detached single family units. See the zoning ordinance for the site plan review process. The decision of the Planning Commission can be challenged to the Circuit court.

4. Alteration or Demolition of any Architecturally and/or Historically Significant Structure

The Board of Architectural Review has primary responsibility for this function. No building permit can be issued before the Board of Architectural Review has reviewed the following:

a. Exterior changes and/or demolition of any structure in the historic district;
b. Exterior changes and/or demolition of any structure outside the historic district but in existence in 1870;
c. Exterior changes and/or demolition of any City Council designated landmark.

Criteria for such review are provided in Appendix A. The Division of Inspections provides primary staff assistance to the Board of Architectural Review. Anyone wishing to make changes in any of the above conditions may contact the Chairman of the Board of Architectural Review or the head of the Division of Inspections. The decision of the Board of Architectural Review can be appealed to the Board of Zoning Appeals, and in turn, to the Circuit court.
7. Architectural Details-Graphics:
VII. ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS - GRAPHICS

Variety of architectural terms have been used in this report. It is felt that a graphic presentation of these will be a helpful educational tool for the readers of this report and public in general.

This includes terms and sketches on: window, cornice, mouldings, sidings, roofs, gables, columns, plans, doors and stairs.
WINDOWS

DOUBLE HUNG
(SIX OVER SIX)

TRIPLE HUNG

CIRCULAR HEADED

2 OVER 2 SASH

CASEMENT

SOLID SHUTTER

LOUVERED OR VENETIAN BLIND

PALLADIAN WINDOW

GOthic TRACERY

ARCHITRAVE TRIM

LINTEL, SHAPEd

LABEL

FLAT ARCH

JACK ARCH

JACK ARCH W/ KEYSTONE

LINTEL W/ END BLOCKS

THERMAL WINDOW

SEGMENTAL

SEGMENTAL W/ KEYSTONE
CORNICES, MOULDINGS

- GREEK WAVE MOULDING
- MODILLION BLOCK
- GREEK FRET or MEANDER
- DENTIL MOULDING
- RAFTER END
- BALTIMORE GUTTER
- BOX CORNICE
- TUSCAN ENTABLATURE
- SOFFIT
- FREIZE
- ARCHITRAVE
- BRACKET
- CYMA RECTA
- SCOTIA (TROCHILUS)
- CYMA REVERSA or BACK BAND
- TORUS
- CAVETTO
- OVOLO or
GABLES, COLUMNS

- BARGE BOARD - PARAPET GABLE - STEPPED GABLE - CORNICE BOXED W/ RETURN

- ENTABLATURE - CORNICE FRIEZE - ARCHITRAVE

- COLUMN - PEDESTAL - CAPITOL - SHAFT - BASE

- FLAT BUTTRESS - BUTTRESSED - PILASTER - PILLASTERS AT CORNERS

TUSCAN - GREEK DORIC - CORINTHIAN - IONIC

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
PLANS, DOORS, STAIRS

ELLiptical
FanliGht

BEveled GLASS
Door

Transom

Architrave

Raised
Panel Door

DOUBLE PILE

SINGLE PILE

CENTRAL PAViLION w/WiNGS

DOORiNS

STRING COURSE

WATER-TABLE

BALUStER

HAndrail

No BRACkETS

SiMPLe BRACkETS

ORNAMENTAL BRACKETS

nosing

TREAD RiSER

STRING

NEWEL

OPEN-STRING STAIR

CLOSED-STRING STAIR

(STEPS HIddEN)
8. Statues in Charlottesville
VIII. STATUTES IN CHARLOTTESVILLE

Stonewall Jackson
Jackson Park
(Charles Keck)
1921

Robert E. Lee
Lee Park
(Leo Lentelli)
1924

George Rogers Clark
W. Main at 12th St.
(Robert Aitken)
1922

Lewis and Clark
W. Main at Ridge St.
(Charles Keck)
1919
HOMER AND HIS GUIDE
(Sir Moses Ezekiel)
South Lawn

THE AVIATOR
(Gutzon Borglum)
S.W. of Library
1919

THOMAS JEFFERSON
(Karl Bitter)
South Lawn
1915

GEORGE WASHINGTON
(Jean A. Houdon)
South Lawn

THOMAS JEFFERSON
(Sir Moses Ezekiel)
N. of Rotunda
Appendices
APPENDIX A

ARTICLE 16. HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN CONTROL (ADC) DISTRICT

Division 1. Applicability

Section 126. Purpose and Intent.

(a) The purpose of this article is to promote the general welfare of the public through the preservation and protection of the old, historic or architecturally worthy structures, spaces and neighborhoods and their environs and settings which serve as visible reminders of the history and the cultural and architectural heritage of the city, state and nation.

(b) A further purpose of this article is to ensure that any new development or alteration of existing structures and spaces and their environment is in harmony with the historic or architectural character of the area.

Section 127. Architectural Design Control District - Boundary Designation.

The boundary of the Architectural Design Control District is delineated upon the city zoning district map.

Division 2. Regulations

Section 128. Division Content.

A building or premises shall be used only for the purposes set forth in the given district. In addition to the regulations and requirements of each appropriate overlapped district, properties within the Architectural Design Control District and landmarks designated by the city council and structures in existence in 1870, shall follow all the requirements set forth in this article. All buildings and uses permitted in the Architectural Design Control District, with the exception of single family detached dwellings, single family attached dwellings not exceeding two units, and two family dwellings, shall be subject to the requirements of articles 17 and 19.

Section 129. Board of Architectural Review - Created.

For the purpose of making effective the provisions of this article, there is hereby created a board to be known as the "board of architectural review."
Section 130. Board of Architectural Review - Powers and Duties.

(a) The Board of Architectural Review shall pass upon the appropriateness of exterior architectural features of buildings and structures and their surroundings hereafter erected, reconstructed, altered or restored in the restricted design district wherever such exterior features are subject to public view from a part of any public street or place within the restricted design district. All plans, elevations and such other information deemed necessary by the board to determine the appropriateness of the exterior features of such buildings shall be made available to the board by the applicant, through the office of the zoning administrator.

(b) The board, in passing upon the appropriateness of exterior architectural features, in any case, shall adhere to the purposes set forth in section 126 and shall consider among other things the general design of buildings or structures which shall be harmonious with the architectural and historic character of the buildings, structures, and places in the Historic Preservation and Architectural Design Control (ADC) District.

(c) The board shall not consider structural details, interior arrangements or features not subject to public view from a part of any street within the restricted design district.

(d) The board shall impose such requirements as it may deem appropriate to assure that development will be compatible to the historic and cultural aspect of the district.

Section 131. Board of Architectural Review.

(a) The board of architectural review shall be composed of seven members and an alternate member, appointed by the city council, all of whom shall be qualified residents of the city.

(b) Of the members, two shall be certified architects, one a member of the city planning commission, one an established licensed real estate broker and three other persons. The alternate member, at the discretion of the appointing authority, may be from any one of the foregoing categories.

Section 132. Board of Architectural Review - Terms of Members.

Of the members of the board of architectural review first appointed, two shall be appointed for a term of one year, two for a term of two years, two for a term of three years and one for a term of four years. Thereafter, members shall be appointed for terms of four years respectively. The alternate member shall be appointed for a term of one year. Any member, including the alternate member, at the discretion of the appointing authority, may be reappointed for a full term and the fact that a person has served a term as an alternate member shall not disqualify him from appointment as one of the regular members. No member shall serve for more than two consecutive four year terms.
Section 133. Board of Architectural Review - Vacancies; continued absence from meetings.

Vacancies in the board of architectural review shall be filled for an unexpired term in the manner in which original appointments are required to be made. The continued absence of any member from the regular or called meetings of the board shall, at the discretion of the appointing authority, render such member liable to immediate removal from office.

Section 134. Board of Architectural Review - When alternate member shall serve.

The alternate member of the board of architectural review shall serve, at the request of the board's chairman, at any meeting when, for any reason, a regular member is absent or declines to serve at such meeting.

Section 135. Board of Architectural Review - Compensation of members.

All members of the board of architectural review, including the alternate member, shall serve as such without compensation.

Section 136. Board of Architectural Review - Quorum.

Four members of the board of architectural review present and voting shall constitute a quorum and for this purpose the alternate member shall be deemed to be a member of the board.

Section 137. Board of Architectural Review - Chairman; vice-chairman; secretary.

At the first meeting of the board of architectural review, the members, by majority vote, shall elect one of their number to serve as chairman. Thereafter, a chairman shall be elected annually at the first meeting to be held on or after July first in each year. Similarly, the members shall elect a vice-chairman and a secretary.


Any member of the board of architectural review may be removed from office by the city council, after a public hearing, for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance.

Section 139. Protection of Historical and/or Architectural Landmarks.

Once a structure and lot upon which it is located or a place in any part of the city has been officially designated as a historically and/or architecturally significant landmark by the landmark commission and approved by city council, it shall be designated as Architectural Design Control District subject to review by the board of architectural review and subject to all relevant regulations concerning demolition and exterior changes as set forth in this article.
Section 140. Restrictions on Erection, Demolition, Alteration or Removal of Historically and/or Architecturally Significant Buildings.

(a) No demolition, erection or alteration of the following shall begin until the board of architectural review has approved a certificate of appropriateness for such activity:
   (1) Structures in the Architectural Design Control District.
   (2) Historic landmarks designated by the city council.
   (3) Structures in existence in 1870 within the corporate limits of the city.
   (4) The surrounding environment, visible from any public street of place, of such structures or landmarks.
   (5) The exterior architectural character of such structures or landmarks.

(b) Upon receiving an application concerning a building or structure which was in existence in the year 1870 and is within the limits of the city or in the Architectural Design Control District or a landmark designated by the city council, the board of architectural review within sixty days after receipt of the application shall either approve such application, or find that the preservation and protection of historic places and the public interest will best be served by postponing the demolition or alteration for a designated period, which shall not exceed one hundred eighty days from the receipt of the application, and notify the applicant of such postponement.

(c) Within the period of postponement of such demolition or alteration of any building, the board of architectural review shall take steps to ascertain what the city council can or may do to preserve such building, including consultation with private civic groups, interested private citizens and other public boards or agencies and including investigation of the potential use of the power of eminent domain when the preservation of a given building is clearly in the interest of the general welfare of the community and of certain historic and architectural significance. The board of architectural review shall then make such recommendations to the city council as the board may deem necessary.

(d) In case of disapproval, the board of architectural review shall state the reasons therefor in a written statement to the applicant and may give verbal advice and illustrative drawing to the applicant and make recommendations in regard to appropriateness of design, arrangement, texture, material, color and other features of the property involved.

(e) In case of approval, the chairman of the board of architectural review shall issue a certificate of appropriateness.

(f) No structure within the Architectural Design Control District shall exceed a height of forty feet from grade to cornice line.

(g) Design or redesign of all structures in the Architectural Design Control District shall be in harmony with the historic and architectural character of the district.
Section 140.1. Maintenance and Repair Required.

Neither the owner of nor the person in charge of a structure within the Architectural Design Control District or of an historical landmark shall permit such structure, landmark, or property to fall into a state of disrepair which may result in the deterioration of any exterior appurtenance or architectural feature so as to produce or tend to produce, in the judgment of the board of architectural review, a detrimental effect upon the character of the district as a whole or the life and character of the landmark, structure or property in question, including but not limited to:

(a) The deterioration of exterior walls or other vertical supports;
(b) The deterioration of roofs or other horizontal members;
(c) The deterioration of exterior chimneys;
(d) The deterioration or crumbling of exterior plaster or mortar;
(e) The ineffective waterproofing of exterior walls, roofs and foundations, including broken windows or doors;
(f) The peeling of paint, rotting, holes, and other forms of decay;
(g) The lack of maintenance of surrounding environment e.g. fences, gates, sidewalks, steps, signs, accessing structures and landscaping;
(h) The deterioration of any feature so as to create or permit the creation of any hazardous or unsafe condition or conditions.

After notice, by certified or registered mail by the enforcing officer, of specific instances of failure to maintain or repair, the owner or person in charge of such structure shall have sixty days to remedy such violation. Thereafter, each day during which there exists any violation of this section shall constitute a separate violation and shall be punishable as provided in article 27 of this chapter.

Division 3. Application Review Procedures

Section 141. Pre-application Studies and Conferences.

Prior to the formal submission of a proposed plan of erection, demolition, alteration, or removal of buildings controlled by this article, the applicant or his representative shall hold a conference with the chairman of the board of architectural review or his authorized agent concerning the proposed plan of action and submit unofficial preliminary studies of the concept of the proposed action for tentative review, comments and recommendations.

Section 142. Application.

After pre-application review as set forth in section 141 has been completed, the applicant may apply to the board of architectural review, through the zoning administrator, for the certificate of appropriateness. This application shall be made at least ten days prior to the date of the meeting at which the request is to be discussed.
Section 143. Data and Drawings to be Submitted with Application.

The following data and drawings shall be submitted with application:

(a) Such plans and specifications shall be provided by the applicant and shall show the proposed exterior architectural features of such building, structure or improvement which shall include, but shall not necessarily be limited to the general design, arrangement, texture, materials, plantings and colors proposed to be used in the location, construction, reconstruction, alteration or repair of the building, structure or improvement and the type of windows, exterior doors, lights, landscaping, parking, signs and other exterior fixtures and appurtenances which will be subject to public view from a public way, or other public place. Plans shall show the relationship of the proposed action to the surrounding properties and structures.

(b) A photograph of the building or structure in question, if any.

(c) Photographs of the buildings on contiguous properties, if any.

(d) Samples to show the nature, texture, and color of materials proposed to be used.

(e) The history of the building or structure in question, if requested by the board of architectural review.

Section 144. Approval or Disapproval of Plans and Specifications; Issuance of Certificate of Appropriateness; Issuance of Permit.

(a) Upon receipt of an application for a review required by this article and the plans and specifications, the board shall confer with the applicant and shall approve or disapprove such plans and specifications and, if approved, shall issue a certificate of appropriateness therefor, with or without conditions, or with such modifications of the plans and specifications as the board deems necessary to execute the purposes as declared in section 126 and to require compliance with the regulations and restrictions set out in this article; otherwise, the board shall reject such plans and specifications and shall not issue the certificate of appropriateness. The failure of the board to approve or disapprove such plans and specifications with or without conditions or modifications, within sixty days from the date of application for the certificate of appropriateness shall be deemed to constitute approval of the application. The zoning administrator shall issue the permit provided the work to be done under the permit complies with the requirements of the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code and other ordinances and laws applicable or relating thereto.
The board of architectural review shall utilize the following criteria, along with other criteria they deem necessary, in their view of applications for certificate of appropriateness within the ADC District.

1. Harmony of scale.
2. Harmony of materials, textures, colors and motifs.
3. Impact on the surrounding environment.
4. Historic or architectural significance of the proposed action.

Section 145. Permit Required; Prerequisites to Issuance.

No improvement, structural or otherwise, in the Architectural Design Control District shall be located, constructed, reconstructed, altered, repaired or demolished unless a permit therefor is issued by the zoning administrator. No such building permit shall be issued by the zoning administrator unless:

(a) A certificate of appropriateness has been issued for the purpose by the board of architectural review to the owner thereof; and

(b) The location, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or demolition thereof otherwise complies with the requirements of the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code and other ordinances and laws applicable and relating thereto except, as otherwise provided in this article.

Section 146. Exclusions.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent:

(a) The ordinary maintenance or repair of any exterior elements of any building or structure;

(b) The construction, reconstruction, alteration or demolition of any such elements which the authorized municipal officers shall certify as required for public safety.
CHAPTER 632

An Act to create the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission; to provide for the appointment of the members thereof; to prescribe the powers and duties of the Commission with reference to the establishment, designation, preservation, and marking of historic landmarks and historic districts; to prescribe the effect on assessment for taxation of designation of historic landmarks and historic districts; to empower the Commission, under certain conditions, to acquire property by purchase, gift or lease; and to transfer to the Commission certain powers and duties with respect to historic markers.

Approved April 6, 1966

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. § 1. There is hereby created in the Executive Department of the State Government the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, hereinafter referred to as Commission.

§ 2. (a) The Commission shall consist of ten members. Seven shall be appointed by the Governor and the remaining three shall be the Director of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the State Librarian, and the Director of the Virginia Research Center for Historic Archaeology, all as ex officio members, but with full voting rights.

(b) Of the seven members appointed by the Governor, one may be chosen from a list of three names submitted to him by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, one may be chosen from a list of three names submitted to him by the Virginia Historical Society, one may be taken from a list of three names submitted to him by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, one may be chosen from a list of three names submitted to him by the Dean of the School of Architecture, University of Virginia, one may be chosen from a list of three names submitted to him by the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the remainder shall be appointed from the State at large.

(c) Of the appointive members, initially two shall be appointed for terms of four years, two shall be appointed for terms of three years, two shall be appointed for terms of two years and one shall be appointed for a term of one year. Thereafter, appointments shall be made for terms of four years, except appointments to fill vacancies occurring other than by expiration of term, which shall be filled for the unexpired term.

(d) No member of the Commission shall receive compensation for his services but they shall be reimbursed their necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

§ 3. The Commission may employ an executive director and such other employees, assistants, and technical personnel as may be required for the performance of its duties.

§ 4. The Commission shall:

(a) Make a survey of, and designate as an historic landmark, the buildings, structures and sites which constitute the principal historical, architectural and archaeological sites which are of State-wide or national significance. No structure or site shall be deemed to be an 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 major relationship with the life of an 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 type 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.

(b) Prepare a register of buildings and sites which meet the requirements of the preceding paragraph, publish lists of such properties and inspect such properties from time to time; publish a register thereof from time to time setting forth appropriate information concerning the registered buildings and sites.

(c) With the consent of the landowners, certify and mark, with appropriately designed markers, buildings and sites which it has registered.

(d) Establish standards for the care and management of certified landmarks and withdraw such certification for failure to maintain the standards so prescribed.

(e) Acquire by purchase, gift, or lease and administer registered landmarks, sites and easements and interests therein; such acquisition may be made from funds provided by law or otherwise.

(f) Lease or sell property so acquired under terms and conditions designed to ensure the proper preservation of the landmark or site in question.

(g) Establish historic districts for registered landmarks and designate the area thereof by appropriate markers provided the county or city in which the district or registered landmark is located fails or refuses to take such action as is necessary to establish and maintain such districts.

(h) Identify historical districts for registered landmarks and aid and encourage the county or city in which the district or landmark is located to adopt such rules and regulations as the Commission may develop and recommend for the preservation of historical, architectural, or archaeological values.

(i) Prepare and place, from funds provided by law, State historical markers on or along the highway or street closest to the location which is intended to be identified upon such marker.

(j) Seek the advice and assistance of individuals, groups and governments who or which are conducting historical preservation programs and coordinate the same insofar as possible.

(k) Seek and accept gifts, bequests, endowments and funds from any and all sources for the accomplishment of the function of the Commission.

§ 5. In any case in which the Commission designates a structure or site as a certified landmark, it shall notify the official having the power to make assessments of properties for purposes of taxation within the county or city in which the structure or site is located and such designation and notification shall be, prima facie, evidence that the value of such property for commercial, residential or other purposes is reduced by reason of its designation.

§ 6. When the Commission establishes an historic district, it shall notify the official of the county or city whose duty it is to assess property for the purpose of taxation by the county or city in which such area is located of the fact of such establishment and the boundaries of the district, together with the restrictions which are applicable to properties located in such district and of the fact that commercial, industrial and certain other uses within such district are restricted. The tax assessing official shall take such factors into consideration in assessing the properties therein and, based on the restrictions upon the uses of such property, place a lower valuation upon the same.

§ 7. In the establishment of historic districts, the Commission shall not act in any county or city in which local officials have established such districts. In any county or city having power to establish such districts and
which has not done so, the Commission shall, in appropriate cases, designate such districts and notify the proper officials of the county or city in which the same is located and request them to take such action as will enable the establishment and perpetuation through local action, of historic districts.

§ 8. Whenever the Commission, with the consent of the landowner, certifies property as being a registered landmark, it may seek and obtain from such landowner such restrictions upon the use of the property as the Commission finds are reasonable and calculated to perpetuate and preserve the features which led it to designate such property as an historical landmark. All such agreements between the Commission and the landowner shall be in writing, and, when duly signed, shall be recorded in the clerk's office of the county or city wherein deeds are admitted to record and when so recorded shall be notification to tax assessing officials of the restrictions therein set forth. Such restrictions shall be observed by the tax assessing officials of such county or city in placing a lower valuation upon such property in future assessments or reassessments of real estate.

§ 9. All agencies of the State shall assist the Commission in the disposition of its duties and functions upon the request of the Commission or the executive director thereof.

§ 10. All powers, duties and functions of the State Librarian and the State Library Board relating to the erection, maintenance and control of historical markers under Article 6 of Chapter 6 of Title 42 of the Code of Virginia are hereby transferred to, and vested in the Commission, and, for these purposes, the Commission shall have all the powers and duties, including the appointment of committees, heretofore exercised by the State Library Board.

§ 11. This act being designed for the public welfare and the perpetuation of those structures and areas which have a close and immediate relationship to the values upon which this State and the Nation were founded, and which serve as a means of illustrating to present and future generations the inherent worth of such values and the unchangeable truths thereby demonstrated, shall be broadly construed in order to accomplish the purposes herein set forth.