

VLR-11/18/80 NRHP-7/28/82

Amendment VLR-12/6/95 NRHP 10/8/18

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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date entered

1. Name

historic Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District

and/or common Charlottesville Historic District

#104-0072

2. Location

street & number (see Continuation Sheet #63)

N/A not for publication

city, town Charlottesville N/A vicinity of Seventh congressional district (J. Kenneth Robinson)

state Virginia code 51 county (in city) code 540

3. Classification

Table with 4 columns: Category, Ownership, Status, Present Use. Includes checkboxes for district, public/private ownership, occupied/unoccupied status, and various present uses like agriculture, commercial, educational, etc.

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number N/A

city, town N/A vicinity of N/A state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Charlottesville City Hall

street & number N/A

city, town Charlottesville state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (4) (See Continuation Sheet #1)

title (1) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal X state county local

depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District is composed of approximately three hundred buildings. The traditional heart of the city's commercial, civic, and religious activities is found towards the center of the district, with early residential development and industrial sites located along the fringe. As proposed, the district encompasses all of the original 1762 township and its 1818 annexation as well as portions of the 1860 annexation. Contained within the district is the Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District, a two-block area placed on the National Register of Historic Places in June 1972. The district's boundaries have been determined through the use of prominent existing borders (i.e., the C&O right-of-way and McIntire Road), the presence of stylistic integrity, and/or historical precedent.

As viewed on a map, the northernmost section of the district is seen as a projecting arm terminating at Lyons Court and at the 250 Bypass. Middle- and upper-middle-class residences extend along both sides of Park Street to Lyons Court. Similar houses are found interspersed on the northwestern side of Park Street between Lyons Court and the Route 250 Bypass; however, this area has been weakened by the recent construction of a large church unsympathetic in scale and quality to its neighbors. Houses on the northeastern side of Park Street, north of Lyons Court, are uniformly of post-1930 construction and not suitable for inclusion in the historic district at this time.

The eastern boundary for the district, below the Park Street appendage, is set on the western curb of Seventh Street. The area immediately west of Seventh Street maintains much of its late 19th-century character with only moderate post-1930 development. Houses worthy of note are to be found in the blocks east of Seventh Street but are sparsely scattered among parking lots and contemporary structures not compatible with the historic district.

A strong southern boundary is formed by following the line south and parallel to the C&O railroad right-of-way in part and Water Street in part. In this fashion, a four-city-block area of paved parking lots is excluded from the district (see sketch map).

The western boundary follows Saxton and Main streets to the intersection of High and Market streets with Preston Avenue and McIntire Road. Contained within the district's perimeter are Main Street commercial buildings, while to the west is vacant land from an urban renewal project. North of the Market/Preston intersection, the district boundary is delineated by McIntire Road and a steep, wooded hillside. All properties on Altamont Street, Altamont Circle, and North First Street are thus included.

An irregular route is followed by the northern boundary between McIntire Road and Park Street. Such a course roughly follows the pattern of development of the low-lying area between the higher elevations of Park Street and North First Street. The houses that are excluded are, for the most part, post-1930 builder houses.

The commercial core of the Charlottesville Historic District centers on a recently constructed, seven-block, pedestrian mall, designed by Lawrence Halprin. The mall is located on Main Street between Second Street NW and Seventh Street NE. Although most of the first-story facades have been altered to reflect the changing, contemporary tastes of the last fifty years, much of the original late 19th-century character of these two- to three-story brick buildings remains intact in the upper facades and cornices.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #12)

Acts of the Assembly 1790, 1801, 1816, 1819, 1851.
Anburey, Thomas. Travels through the Interior Parts of America. 2 Vols. London: W. Lane, 178
Burnley, W.S. The Court House of Albemarle County.
Dabney, William M. "Jefferson's Albemarle: History of Albemarle County Virginia 1727-1819."
Ph.D. dissertation, University of Virginia, 1951.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 112 acres

Quadrangle name Charlottesville East, Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
	17	721780	4213080		17	721720	4212750
C	17	721460	4211800	D	17	721400	4211670
E	17	720740	4211820	F	17	720900	4212460
G	17	721740	4213120	H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point on the W side of Park St. at int. with the SW ramp of U.S. 250 Bypass; thence about 1250' SW along said side to opposite the SE corner of int. of Park with Lyons Ct. La.; thence across Park to said corner and cont. about 500' E along S side of Lyons Ct. La. to E property line (pl) of 610 Lyons Ct., then S along said line, then W along rear property lines (rpls) of 610, 606, and 602 Lyons Ct. to Epl of 702 Park; thence S along said pl, crossing Evergreen Ave. and cont. S along rpls of 636-630 Park, crossing Park La. and cont. along rpls of 620-540 Park, crossing Farrish St. and cont. along rpls of 534-522 Park and cont. along W side of 7th St. NE S to SW intersection of 7th and Water Sts.; thence cont. about (See Continuation Sheet 1A)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date October 1980

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell 6/9/82

title H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date NOV 18 1980

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates *N/A*

Builder/Architect *N/A*

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Selected as the site of the Albemarle County Courthouse during the 18th century, Charlottesville served as an important regional political center. Growth was slow and dependent upon such factors as the founding of the University of Virginia in 1819, the coming of the overland railroad in 1848, and the development of street rail systems in 1887. In addition to the town's strong associations with Thomas Jefferson, the area is significant for its rich Revolutionary and Civil War history and for its diverse collection of 19th-century governmental, commercial, residential, and industrial architecture. Typical of many American 19th-century towns, Charlottesville contains the following distinct districts: a small courthouse square containing (in addition to the courthouse) several early 19th-century brick offices set about a small public green; a centrally located late 19th-century "main street" with numerous 20th-century modifications (malled in 1974-75); a turn-of-the-century railroad passenger station with industrial buildings clustered nearby; and several tangent residential neighborhoods, each stating progressions of development and the social status of its occupants. Though pocketed by demolition and urban renewal programs of the mid-20th-century and affected by remodelings unsympathetic to its historic fabric, Charlottesville contains a wide variety of 19th- and early 20th-century historic architectural styles. The buildings included in the Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District reflect Charlottesville's economic, social, and architectural development; and, along with maintenance of the original town plan, they give the city its strong sense of historic continuity.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND :

Albemarle County, formed out of the western section of Goochland County in 1744,¹ was named for William Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle and Governor of the Virginia Colony from 1737 to 1754. It was formally organized in 1745 with the placement of the county courthouse at Scott's Landing (present-day Scottsville) on the James River. The county underwent boundary reductions in 1761 and 1777 from which five counties and parts of two other counties were formed.²

As a result of the first land reduction, the county seat was moved to a more central location, and 1,000 acres of land were purchased from Colonel Richard Randolph in 1761. The site chosen was situated just west of the Rivanna River water gap through the Southwest Mountains and was on the Three Notch'd Road, the main route leading west to the Blue Ridge. This land was conveyed in trust to Dr. Thomas Walker of Castle Hill, who drew up the earliest deeds and offered prizes to encourage settlement.³ On December 23, 1762, the General Assembly decreed,

that fifty acres of land, contiguous to the courthouse of Albemarle county, have been lately laid off into lots and streets for a town, which would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of that county, if established a town for the reception of traders... That from and after the passing of this act the said fifty acres of land, so laid

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Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District,
Charlottesville, Virginia

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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS:

- (2) Historic Landmark Study
1976 Local
Department of Community Development
Charlottesville, Virginia
- (3) National Register of Historic Places --
"Albemarle County Courthouse Historic
District"
1972 Federal
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20243
- (4) Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory
1969 Federal
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

7. DESCRIPTION:

Several city, county, and federal governmental buildings are found within the historic district and form the basis for an earlier National Register of Historic Places nomination (see: Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District). The previous district is approximately two blocks in area and is roughly bounded by Fourth, E. Jefferson, W. Park, and High streets. The Albemarle County Courthouse (1803 with 1859, 1865, and 1938 alterations, Georgian/Greek Revival) is the nucleus around which the city of Charlottesville developed. The courthouse and the courthouse office building (1939, Colonial /Georgian/ Revival) are both located in the Court Square area between High and Jefferson streets. These buildings form one point of a triangle of governmental buildings within the historic district. The other points of this triangle are the Charlottesville City Hall (ca. 1960, contemporary) on the northeastern end of the mall and the United States Post Office and Courts Building (1906, Classical Revival) on East Market Street.

Residential sections of the district are concentrated to the north and west. Recently many residences between Market and High streets have been converted to office space. Three distinctive residential areas within the historic district are Park Street, North First Street, and Altamont Circle/Altamont Street.

The Park Street area, between Lyons Court and Hedge Street, is composed of upper-middle-class residences. This four-block section of Park Street demonstrates mid- to late 19th-century strip development along a fashionable suburban street. These houses are set back from the street on large, well-maintained wooded lots; stone or iron fences often serve to accent these yards. Most of the houses appear to be architect designed with Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles predominating.

The streetscape of Park Street changes south of Hedge Street as lot size decreases and building density increases. All houses on this part of Park Street have been converted

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

200' SE along S side of Water to W side of 9th St. and cont. about 500' S along W side of Belmont Bridge;

thence ext. about 200' NW along N side of Avon St., then about 175' NE, then about 450' W, thereby crossing 6th St. SE and paralleling the RR tracks, thence jogging about 40' S, then about 230' WNW to E side of 4th St. SE; thence NE to N side of Water St.; thence about 1180' NW along said side; thence SW along W side of 2nd St. SW to S side of South St., thence SE along said side to W side of 2nd St. SE, thence S about 50' to southernmost RR track; thence about 850' W along said track;

thence about 250' NE along E edge of parking lot and cont. NE along E side of Saxton St. to int. with Main St. and cont. about 300' along SE side of Main to int. with Preston Ave.; thence N along E side of Preston to int. with McIntire Rd.; thence NE along McIntire to a point about 360' NE of 500 McIntire Rd.;

thence about 150' SE to 450' contour and cont. SE along said contour for about 500', then jogging SE to W side of 2nd St. NE; thence about 320' SW along said side, crossing said st. and cont. SE along NEpl of 500 2nd St. NE; thence about 90' S to alley, then jogging along N side of alley to W side of 3rd St. NE; thence about 220' SW along said side of 3rd; thence about 270' SE along NEpl of 414 3rd St. NE to E side of 4th St. NE; thence N along said side to NEpl of 418 4th; thence SE along said line to rpl of 433 Park; thence NE along rpl of 433-435 Park, crossing Hedge St. and cont. along rpls of 501-515 Park, crossing Parkway and cont. along rpls of 601-611 Park, crossing Wine St. and cont. along rpls of 617-627 Park, crossing Northwood Ave. and cont. along rpls of 705-713 Park, crossing E of (and excluding building at) 735 and cont. NE along rpls of 743-807 Park to SW ramp of 250 Bypass; thence SE along said ramp to point of origin.

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7. DESCRIPTION:

from residences to offices. Although in excellent repair, some of these buildings have lost important architectural features, such as porches, during recent remodelings.

North First Street provides examples of a slightly later development -- late 19th century to early 20th century. The houses on North First Street are densely situated builder houses, with the exception of the Abell-Gleason House (ca. 1860, Greek Revival) at 521 North First Street. Styles include vernacular adaptations of Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival.

The Altamont Circle/Altamont Street area, immediately to the west of First Street, is another distinctive residential area within the district. Probably the product of a single developer, these Colonial Revival builder houses (ca. 1915-1920) are strikingly similar in form and execution on both sides of Altamont Circle. The focal point of Altamont Circle is an unusual octagonal, five-story brick apartment building (1928).

Situated on the western slope of the prominent hill which Altamont Circle crowns, the eastern side of Altamont Street is slightly higher in elevation than the western side. As one stands on Altamont Street, a three-tiered development pattern is evident. The houses on Altamont Circle were built first, then the structures on the eastern side of Altamont Street, and finally, the buildings on the western side of the street were constructed. Taken as a whole, all three sets of houses work to make the Altamont Circle/Altamont Street area noteworthy.

The area between Water Street and the C&O railroad right-of-way contains both commercial and residential structures. Associated with the C&O railroad, and included in the district, are a number of commercial brick warehouses dating from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, a four-story, wood-frame, mid-19th-century warehouse, and an early 20th-century Colonial Revival train station, now abandoned. The continuous line of warehouses that once ran along both sides of the railroad tracks between First Street and the train station is now interrupted by several parking lots (not included in the district).

Six religious buildings are found in the Charlottesville Historic District. Three Gothic Revival structures, each with a tall spire rising above the district's two- to two-and-one-half-story scale, are Christ (Episcopal) Church (1895-1898, 116 West High Street), First Christian Church (1897, East Market and First streets), and Beth Israel Synagogue (1882-1903, 301 East Jefferson Street). Other churches within the district include Holy Comforter Catholic Church (1925, 210 East Jefferson Street, Roman Revival), First Methodist Church (1924, 101 East Jefferson Street, Colonial Revival), and First Presbyterian Church (1955, 500 Park Street, Colonial Revival). The irregular form and scale of these buildings add to the district's varied skyline.

Also located within the historic district are: a former school building, a public library, and two small parks. The McGuffey School (ca. 1920, Colonial Revival), now the McGuffey Art Center, is located at 201 Second Street NW. The McIntire Public Library (1919-1922), with its semicircular portico with Corinthian columns and large multi-light fanlight above the door, at 220 Second Street NE, is an excellent example of Classical Revival architecture. The parks in the district are both one city block in size. The

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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7. DESCRIPTION:

city's urban congestion is relieved by these green spaces with their colorful plantings and public benches. Lee Park contains an equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee, by Leo Lentelli, 1924; the equestrian statue of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, by Charles Keck, 1921, stands in the middle of Jackson Park.

The architectural styles within the district represent different periods of Charlottesville's development. These styles include examples of Federal, Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Bungalow.

Many Federal-style buildings exist within the historic district and are concentrated on Court Square (see: Number Nothing /1823/). The Massie-Wills House (ca. 1825, 213-215 Fourth Street NE) and the Jones House at 109 East Jefferson Street are other examples of this style.

As noted above, the Gothic Revival style appears on several late 19th-century churches in the district. An example of residential Gothic Revival is the Perkins House (ca. 1850) at 433 North First Street.

The 1860 portico of the Albemarle County Courthouse is a late example of the Greek Revival style. The Levy Opera House (1852, 350 Park Street) has a raised basement and four pilasters supporting a Tuscan entablature and is also representative of Greek Revival in Charlottesville.

Several commercial Italianate buildings are located on the mall. Of these, 411-413 West Main Street (ca. 1890), with wooden keystones over window openings, prominent brackets, and molded surrounds, is one of the better examples. Other examples on the mall are located at 112, 205, 207 and 209 West Main Street. The Tower House (1854-1861, 408 Park Street) is an example of the residential Italianate.

Two of Charlottesville's best examples of the Queen Anne style are located on Park Street. These are the Marshall-Rucker House (1894, 620 Park Street) and the Duke House (1884, 616 Park Street). 501 Park Street has decorative leaded-glass windows, and 526 North First Street has excellent Queen Anne turned work on the porch.

The Colonial Revival style is the most prolific style within the Charlottesville Historic District. Some of the finest examples of this style are the First Methodist Church (1924, 101 East Jefferson Street), the Sterling-Lewis House (1923, 101 East High Street), the C&O train station (1905, Water Street), and the Watson House (1925, 515 Park Street) with its square portico with balcony and Ionic fluted columns.

Besides the refined McIntire Public Library, other examples of Classical Revival architecture are the U.S. Post Office and Courts building (1906) on East Market Street and the Virginia National Bank (1916) on the mall at 300 East Main Street.

Only a few Bungalow style houses are noted within the district. Two examples, 414 Altamont Street and 512 North First Street, are massive in form with porches typical of the style.

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

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7. DESCRIPTION:

While the Charlottesville Historic District has not remained totally intact and free of modern development, most of the recent infill development has been sympathetic to the district's established style, material, and scale. Notable exceptions are the Charlottesville Towers Apartments on North First Street, the Thomas Tire Company (ca. 1975) on Water Street, Fidelity American Bank Building (ca. 1960) on the mall, and 415 Fourth Street, N.E. Several structures of architectural importance have been razed to make additional parking areas for the city's commercial and civic operations.

Overall, the Charlottesville Historic District retains many of the commercial, civic, and residential structures that were built during Charlottesville's formative years. Alterations that have occurred to these structures tend to have been sympathetic to the district. Parts of the district, such as the Park Street, North First Street, and Altamont Circle/Altamont Street areas, have been subjected to very few changes since their creation. While the Charlottesville Historic District has not been immune to change over time, it still possesses much of its early Virginia town character and maintains visible, functional links to Charlottesville of the past.

Wayne Kille, UVA/William W. Martin, UVA

An inventory of the Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District follows:

(See Continuation Sheet # 14)

8. SIGNIFICANCE :

off as aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby established a town, to be called and known by the name of Charlottesville.⁴

Named after Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, wife of George III, Charlottesville was divided into twenty-eight squares with two half-acre lots per square: there were four east-west streets and five north-south streets.⁵ At the first sale in September 1763, fourteen lots were sold to seven purchasers, ten more being sold in 1764. The residue, after twenty-three lots were sold in 1765, was divided into fifteen parts and sold as "outlots" for agricultural use by town residents.⁶

The town grew very slowly. Thomas Anburey, a British soldier sequestered outside of Charlottesville with 4,000 British and Hessian prisoners from Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, wrote in January 1779, "this famous place we had heard so much of consisted only of a court house, one tavern and about a dozen houses."⁷ Only one building remains from around this time: the Butler-Norris House at 410 E. Jefferson Street (ca. 1785).

The Revolutionary War touched Charlottesville directly when in May 1781 the General Assembly adjourned from the capital at Richmond in order to reconvene at the Swan Tavern in Charlottesville. This move was undertaken to escape from General Cornwallis and his

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

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rapidly approaching troops. On June 3, 1781, Cornwallis dispatched Colonel Banastre Tarleton to Charlottesville with orders to capture the legislators, particularly Governor Thomas Jefferson and Delegate Patrick Henry. Jack Jouett, son of the proprietor of the Swan Tavern, came upon the British in Louisa County. Suspecting their intent, he rode forty-five miles through the countryside to Charlottesville where he warned the legislature in time so that the majority could retreat to Staunton. Tarleton, upon finding his mission in vain, burned the court records, stores, and ammunition. The Swan Tavern is now the site of the Redlands Club (ca. 1823, 300 Park Street); an oak tree under which Tarleton allegedly camped still survives on East High Street.

In 1790 the General Assembly authorized that twenty acres of land belonging to John Jouett be given to the trustees of the town to be divided into streets and half-acre lots. These lots were to be sold at public auction with the condition that a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet square with a brick or stone chimney, be built within three years.⁸ There is no record that the town appropriated the land at this time, but in 1818 the area immediately north of the courthouse, known as Anderson's Addition, was annexed. In 1810 this post town had only grown to forty-five houses, a courthouse, a jail, and an academy.⁹ In 1816 the General Assembly added twenty years to the time allotted for building a house on a town lot.¹⁰

Established as a county seat and trading center, Charlottesville had a courthouse from its earliest settlement. As county property, the courthouse was first located outside the town on the immediate northern edge and was not bordered by any streets. The intent was to reproduce an English green.¹¹ This situation proved impractical, and with the 1818 annexation the courthouse property was incorporated into the town proper. The two-story, brick rear wing of the present courthouse building dates from 1803, earlier structures having been of wood. The front portion was added in 1860 and the portico in 1870. The courthouse was also used for religious services in the absence of any church building in Charlottesville before 1826. Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe worshipped in this early "common temple."

Aiding Charlottesville's development during the early 19th century was Jefferson's Central College, chartered by the General Assembly in 1816.¹² A year later construction was begun on the first building. By shrewd management Jefferson transformed his small college into the University of Virginia, "an academic village", which was chartered by the Commonwealth in 1819.¹³ Located one mile west of Charlottesville in the foothills of the Ragged Mountains, the University had from its start a profound impact on the physical and cultural growth of the town. The building of the University helped to ease the depression of 1819 and to spur commercial activity within Charlottesville. The University provided an additional source of income which has continued to the present day. The first session of the University opened in March 1825 with forty students and Thomas Jefferson as rector; in 1826 there were one hundred forty students.

Along with marking the opening of the University, the 1820s saw the establishment of the county's first newspaper, the Central Gazette (1820), and the building of the first church, Christ Episcopal Church, designed by Thomas Jefferson, (1825, 116 W. High Street, razed in 1895 for the present Gothic Revival structure). The Marquis de Lafayette visited in 1824 and saw a town inhabited by about six hundred persons with a courthouse, a half-

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8. SIGNIFICANCE:

finished church, and three or four taverns.¹⁴ Four buildings remain from this period: 109 E. Jefferson (1814, Georgian), 213 7th (1820, Federal), 240-242 Court Square (1820, Federal), and 416 Park (1824, Federal).

In an age when water transport was crucial, Charlottesville, located on a small creek running into the Rivanna River, had no direct connection to the outside world. As a result, in the heyday of the canals and turnpikes, commercial and transportation activity passed to Scottsville to the south. However, due to its position as county seat and as the site of the University of Virginia, the town did not totally stagnate. In 1836 it could boast four churches, three large and commodious hotels, one tavern, two bookstores, two drugstores, twenty general mercantile stores, one girls' school, one boys' school, one preparatory school, a circulating library, a weekly printing office, numerous professions, a volunteer fire department, and "about 200 large and handsome houses, generally of brick construction."¹⁵ The population stood at approximately 957. A number of large brick houses dating from this period remain, including: 422 N. 2nd (ca. 1839, Federal), 426 N. 2nd (ca. 1836, Greek Revival), 115 E. High (ca. 1835, Greek Revival), 222-224 Court Square (1830, Federal), and 307 E. Market (1853, Greek Revival).

The coming of the first railroad insured the continuation of Charlottesville's growth and brought the beginnings of industrial development. The first rail line of the Louisa Railroad Company, better known as the Virginia Central (now the Chesapeake and Ohio), entered Albemarle County in 1848, reached Charlottesville in 1850, and provided Piedmont to Valley service by 1852. After 1852 Charlottesville was also served by the Orange and Alexandria line, which used Virginia Central tracks as far as Gordonsville. By 1860 this line extended to Lynchburg. These railroads provided a reliable, constant, all-weather means of communication and transportation. One result, partially due to the influx of Irish railroad workers, was to increase the population from 1,890 in 1850 to 2,600 in 1853. The Statistical Gazetteer of 1855 describes Charlottesville as "a flourishing town" having four churches, two banks (Farmers Bank of Virginia and Monticello Bank)¹⁶ and four newspapers.¹⁷ A Greek Revival town hall was erected by a joint stock company in 1852 and provided room for lectures, concerts, and thespian productions (Levy Opera House, 350 Park Street). Gas became available for homes and offices in a restricted area in 1857, and the telegraph reached Charlottesville in 1860.

The growing changes in the town's stature were reflected in changes in its government. By an act of the General Assembly in 1801, Charlottesville was authorized to hold annual elections for five trustees, who were to maintain streets, settle boundary disputes, authorize a market, quiet public nuisances, appoint a town clerk, and collect taxes to total no more than \$200.¹⁸ In 1851 this government was changed to a mayoral form with a mayor, four aldermen, and a town sergeant assuming all powers and duties formerly held by Albemarle County magistrates within the town limits. These annually elected officials replaced the trustees and were authorized to pass ordinances relating to civic affairs and to tax up to \$1,000.¹⁹ Their sphere of influence increased when .271 square mile of land located around the center of town was annexed in 1860.

As with other Virginia cities, Charlottesville's growth was halted by the Civil War. During this period Charlottesville served as a Confederate hospital center. The town's

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wartime medical contributions are reflected in a letter appearing in the Richmond Examiner in August of 1861,

Charlottesville is now a vast hospital for the sick and wounded of our army. A more salubrious location for such a purpose could not well have been chosen, to say nothing of the warm-hearted and noble-minded people, whose highest pleasure and chief delight consists of ministering to the comforts and wants of our disabled soldiers.²⁰

Medical facilities for the soldiers were first established at the University of Virginia; however, by 1862 it became apparent to the University administration that the institution's expanding medical role threatened the existence of the University as an academic institution.² As a result, three hospitals were established in the town of Charlottesville proper. These were Delevan, occupying the Delevan Hotel near the present Southern Railway Station; Midway, on the site of the present Midway Building; and the Monticello House on Market Street, destroyed by fire in 1862.²²

Although Charlottesville saw little military action, the town was occupied from March 3 through 6, 1865, by General Sheridan's forces following the defeat of General Jubal Early near Waynesboro. During the occupation, General Sheridan established headquarters at the John Wood House (408 Park Street) and later at Mrs. Betsy Coles's home (522 Park Street, demolished 1969). Sheridan's staff, General Merritt and General Custer, were quartered in the Shackelford House (303 E. High Street) and the Farish House (The Farm, E. Jefferson Street).²³

Maintaining pre-war trends, agriculture continued to dominate Charlottesville's economy in the post-war years. Although the economic instability associated with Reconstruction is evidenced by the number and frequency of land title turnovers, the region's agricultural sector grew significantly between 1870 and 1880. Census figures for the former record 824 farms, while the latter indicate an increase to 2,099.²⁴ The economic growth reflected in the agricultural sector was due in part to an influx of Northerners and Germans to the area. Period accounts record little community hostility to the new arrivals. Indeed, the new farmers were instrumental in the success of the area's emerging wine industry.²⁵

The agricultural character of Charlottesville during the post-war years was recalled by W. W. Waddell in an account delivered to the Albemarle Historical Society in 1940:

The town was surrounded by about half a dozen large farms. On the northeast the Sinclair Estate ran up to High Street and down to the river, the section now known as Locust Grove. On the southeast and south the Brennan Estate and Mr. Slaughter Ficklin's farm ran to the C & O Depot. On the southwest was the Fife Estate which is now covered by Fifeville and ran up to the Southern Railroad. The Colonel T. L. Preston and Andrew J. Craven farms were on the northwest and north and extended to the old line of the Southern Railroad. This section is now Preston Heights and Rose Hill.

You were on country roads when you left East High Street, crossed the C & O Railroad, or left the foot of Beck's Hill, which after all were

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not much worse than the town streets....²⁶

The industrial sector of the town also expanded during the 1870s. Major industries included the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Monticello Wine Co., Hotopp's Wine Cellar, R. F. Harris & Son (farm implements), Charlottesville Milling and Manufacturing Co., two cigar plants, and two wagon and carriage factories.²⁷ Municipal growth was reflected in an 1873 land annexation of .340 square mile and the erection of the Albemarle County Jail (409 E. High Street) in 1875.²⁸

Regional growth in the 1870s was influenced by the increasing importance of Charlottesville as a rail center. The economic rivalry with the canal town of Scottsville was resolved in favor of Charlottesville in the 1870s. The decade witnessed the expansion of two principal railroads, the Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio. The intersection of these two lines divided the town into four sections and encouraged commercial expansion along these cross axes.

Municipal growth continued into the 1880s. In 1880 Charlottesville was formally chartered and a governmental system of twelve aldermen representing three municipal wards established. At the time the city was incorporated, Charlottesville covered an area of 781 acres²⁹ with a population of 1,676. A substantial professional population was represented. Residential patterns of the period were drawn along occupational lines. Lawyers and judges resided on Park Street and merchants lived on Ridge Street, while doctors settled along High Street.³⁰

Much of the town's extant architecture dates from the period of Victorian prosperity. Residential and commercial structures reflect a local tradition of Victorian eclecticism and vernacular adaptation. Notable are the residential structures found along Park Street. Writing as early as 1874, James Alexander commented on this area's architectural character:

The residences on this street are built in good taste and their situations are lovely and picturesque, and are well calculated for persons of means and leisure. Doubtless, in time to come, the lands attached to these dwellings will be divided and subdivided to make room for other households.³¹

Despite Alexander's concern for the future of Park Street, the area has retained its architectural integrity over the years. Representative of this residential architecture are the 1884 Duke House (Queen Anne, 616 Park Street), the 1892 R. H. Wood House (Queen Anne, 743 Park Street), and the Marshall-Rucker House of 1894 (Queen Anne, 620 Park Street). Examples in the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles can also be found within the district boundaries. These include the Gothic Revival Perkins House (433 N. First Street) and commercial Italianate examples found on Main Street (112, 205, 207, 209, 411 Main Street).

Beginning with the 1890-91 state-wide economic expansion and continuing into the first decades of the 20th century, Charlottesville experienced a period of suburban real estate development. This development was fostered by transportation improvements and industrial promotion. The city's first street railway, the Charlottesville and University Street

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Railway Company, was incorporated by the General Assembly in March, 1887. Linking downtown with the University, the company began operation on June 11, 1887.³² Influencing Charlottesville in a number of ways, the street railway encouraged residential development along its route, fostered further improvements in area transportation systems and, finally, opened opportunities for several local real estate development companies. The first of these companies was the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company, organized in 1889.³³ This company was joined by a variety of other such organizations, including the Charlottesville West End Land Company (1890), the Development Company of Charlottesville (1890), the Belmont Land Company (1890), and the Jefferson Park Hotel and Land Improvement Company (1890).³⁴ The success of these development companies is reflected in population increases during the period. Records indicate a steady population increase from 1,676 in 1880 to 10,688 in 1920 to 15,245 in 1930.³⁵

Since the 1920s Charlottesville has become conscious of the historical importance of its community. The dedication of Monticello as a public shrine in 1924, the centennial celebrations at the University of Virginia, and the influence of Colonial Williamsburg were factors influencing the town's historical awareness.³⁶

This historical awareness is reflected in the number of Colonial Revival structures built during this period. Examples include the Watson House (1925, 515 Park Street) and the First Methodist Church (1924, 101 E. Jefferson Street).

The historical importance of the proposed district has been recognized by both private citizens and governmental agencies. Sympathetic renovation of older residential structures to commercial use has successfully expanded the district's commercial core, while maintaining established architectural patterns. Concern for the preservation of the town was incorporated into the Charlottesville City Code in 1976 with Article XVI which established the Historic Preservation and Architectural Design Control District. The target area of this legislation is within the boundaries covered by the National Register district. Generally, demolition within the district has been minimal. Exceptions to this can be found along the southern boundary in the railroad/industrial sector and along the 200 block of Jefferson which was demolished for a proposed high-rise development.

The area chosen for the National Register is important both for its historic character and architectural cohesion. The district contains structures representing the major historical, economic, and commercial stages of town development. It achieves architectural cohesion through scale (generally one to three stories) and similarity in building materials (predominantly brick followed by frame). Thus, the boundaries of the district delineate an organic urban form which is diverse yet unified.

Kate Kuranda, UVA/Karen Lang-Kummer, UVA

¹
William Hening, The Statutes at Large: Being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia, Vol. 5, Chap. XXXI, p. 267.

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² These counties include: Albemarle, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Nelson, Amherst, and parts of Appomattox and Campbell.

³ Department of Community Development, Community Profile, p. 8.

⁴ Hening, Vol. 7, Chap. XX, p. 597.

⁵ The east-west streets were: Jefferson, Market, Main and Water; the north-south streets were: Court (now E. 5th), Union (now E. 4th), School (now E. 3rd), Church (now E. 2nd), Green (now 1st) and Hill (now W. 2nd). Hebllich and Walters, Holsinger's Charlottesville, p. 13.

⁶ Rev. Edgar Woods, Albemarle County in Virginia, p. 27.

⁷ Thomas Anburey, Travels through the Interior Parts of America, p. 184.

⁸ Acts of Assembly, Chap. XXXIX, 1790.

⁹ Jedidiah Morse, The American Gazetteer, no pagination.

¹⁰ Acts of Assembly, Chap. XCV, 1816.

¹¹ Mary Rawlings, ed., Early Charlottesville: Recollections of James Alexander, 1828-1874, p. 1.

¹² Acts of the Assembly, Chap. LXXV, 1816.

¹³ Acts of the Assembly, Chap. XIX, 1819.

¹⁴ Works Progress Administration, Jefferson's Albemarle: A Guide to Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville, p. 45.

¹⁵ Joseph Martin, A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, p. 113.

¹⁶ John Moore, Albemarle: Jefferson's County 1727-1976, p. 172.

¹⁷ Richard Edwards, ed., Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia, p. 205.

¹⁸ Acts of the Assembly, Chap. XLVI, 1801.

¹⁹ Acts of the Assembly, Chap. CCLIV, 1851.

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²⁰ Richmond Examiner, August 23, 1861, quoted in Chalmers L. Gemmill, MD, "The Charlottesville General Hospital 1861-1865," The Magazine of Albemarle County History, Vol. 22, 1963-1964, p. 98.

²¹ Ibid., pp. 99-100.

²² Ibid., p. 100.

²³ Judge Egbert R. Watson, private letter, in "Sheridan's Raid Through Albemarle," ed. Mary Rawlings, The Magazine of Albemarle County History, Vol. 14, 1954-1955, p. 12.

²⁴ William Edward Webb, "Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia, 1865-1900," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Virginia, 1955, pp. 52-72.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ W. W. Waddell, lecture to Albemarle County Historical Society, 1940, quoted in Moore, pp. 217-218.

²⁷ Webb, pp. 73-94.

²⁸ Department of Community Development, Charlottesville.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Hebllich and Walters, p. 14.

³¹ Rawlings, Early Charlottesville ... p. 42.

³² Randolph Kean, "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville," The Magazine of Albemarle County History, Vol. 33-34, 1975-1976, p. 8.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 1-52.

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United States Census Office, Compendium of the Tenth Census, pp. 56, 313, 733.

36

Moore, p. 367.

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(See Continuation Sheet #13)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by street name)

Altamont Circle

400 Block

400: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roof porch with Ionic columns and bracketed cornice. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. Central entrance with single-light sidelights and elliptical fanlight.

401/401 A: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped dormer on gable roof; 4 bays. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1890. 2 entrance bays; segmental arches over bay openings; modillion cornice around dormer.

402: cast stone; 2½ stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch fronts south bay of house. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. Entrance with multi-light transom and sidelights in south bay. 2-story, 3-part, bay window projection in north bay.

403: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story portico with Doric columns and pilaster returns. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Central entrance; 1/1 sash windows; interior chimney at north end; alteration on south 1st-floor porch

404: brick (7-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch with stylized Doric columns and bracketed cornice. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. Entrance in southern bay with single-light sidelights and 3-light transom.

405: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; central dormer; 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof porch. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. Entrance in south bay; 1st floor 3 - 6/1 sash windows, 2nd floor 2 - 6/1 sash windows per bay; chimney at north end.

406: brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay raised porch with Ionic columns and plaster returns. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Entrance in north bay; fanlight and sidelights around doorway; 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Broken cornice; modillion brackets and dentils.

407: brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with brick piers. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. North bay entrance; fanlight over entrance, 2 fixed sidelights at door, segmental arches over windows; interior chimney.

408: brick (5-course American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with pediment and Doric columns. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Middle bay entrance; fanlight above doorway; 1/1 sash windows, fixed-pane sidelights.

409: brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Ionic columns and pilaster returns. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. South bay entrance; broken pediment over entrance, fanlight over doorway, fixed sidelights; interior chimney; modillion cornice.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Altamont Circle (continued)

410: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; pyramidal roof with central dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. Central entrance; fixed transom above door; 1/1 sash windows, jack and soldier arches; dentils at cornice; interior chimney to south.

411: brick (6-course American bond) and wood frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 hipped dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof porch with Doric columns and pilasters returns. Colonial Revival cottage. Ca. 1920. South bay entrance, double doors with fixed panes above; 1/1 sash windows, double sash in gable; 2 central chimneys.

Altamont Apartment Building: brick (5-course American bond with Flemish variant); 5 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Apartment building. 1928. Entrance centered between radiating bays. Door flanked by fluted pilasters with broken arch pierced by window with scrolled label molding.

Altamont Street

400 Block

400: wood (aluminum siding); 1½ stories on raised basement; gable composition roof with 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 3-bay, 1-story porch. Cape Cod. Ca. 1940. Central entrance, 6/6 sash.

401: brick (irregular American bond); 2 stories; low-hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch across facade. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Segmentally arched windows. Window and door additions to entrance bay. 1-story, 1-bay, shed-roof addition.

402: brick (5-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped standing-seam metal roof with 1 dormer; 3 bays; 1-story front porch with Ionic columns. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Entrance in left bay; 1/1 sash windows.

403: cinder block; 1½ stories on raised basement; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch. Builder's Cape Cod cottage. Ca. 1945. Central entrance, 6/6 sash.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Altamont Street (continued)

- 404: wood (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped standing-seam metal roof with 1 dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Ionic columns. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Entrance in left bay; 1/1 sash windows.
- 405: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 2-story, 2-bay porch across facade (2nd story enclosed). Builder's house. Ca. 1910.
- 406: wood (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof with hipped-roof dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roof porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Entrance in south bay.
- 407: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 2-story pedimented porch in center bay. Vernacular. Late 19th-century. Interior end chimneys. Double-door central entrance with transom and sidelights.
- 409: frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof with center cross gable; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roof porch. Builder's house. Ca. 1900.
- 410: brick (irregular American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof; 1 oversize shed-roof dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roof porch with attenuated battered wood piers on brick bases. Bungalow. Ca. 1930. Entrance with sidelights in south bay. Craftsman-design, double-hung sash windows.
- 411: brick (irregular American bond); 2½ stories; low-pitch hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 1-story, 4-bay 'L' porch across facade. Builder's house. Ca. 1910. Segmentally arched windows. Central entrance in later addition. Stone retaining wall.
- 412: stucco; 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roof porch with square piers. Vernacular. Ca. 1935. Central entrance. Wide overhang eaves. Exterior end chimney to south.
- 413: brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof with 3-bay frame shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch across facade. Builder's cottage. Ca. 1930. 6/1 sash.
- 414: stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof with 1 oversize gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roof porch with battered piers on brick bases. Bungalow. Ca. 1925. Central entrance. Bracketed dormer eave. Exposed rafter ends. Exterior end chimney to north.
- 415: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with center hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch across facade. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. Segmentally arched windows. Entrance with fanlight and sidelights.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Altamont Street (continued)

416: stucco (stone basement); 1½ stories on raised basement; shed roof with 1 dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roof porch. Craftsman house. Ca. 1930. Central entrance. Bracketed eave. Exterior end chimney to south.

418: frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof with center cross gable; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with turned balusters in center bay. Builder's house. Ca. 1910. Central entrance.

419: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade. Builder's house. Ca. 1915.

420: cement; 1 story on raised basement; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Double garage doors to end.

500 Block

500 (Hillside Apartments): brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; gable roof; 16 bays. Apartment building. Ca. 1960.

Avon Street

200 Block

215 (Brown Milling Co.): frame with aluminum sheet siding; 3½ stories; 3 bays; gambrel roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890s. Entrance central bay east side; 6/6 sash with plain board surrounds; 1st story extensively altered; stucco and wooden entablature added. Sanborn maps: 1886: dwelling; 1891: dwelling.

Court Square

Albemarle County Courthouse: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 5 bays; 2-story pedimented portico over central entrance bay. Georgian/Greek Revival. 1803, 1859, ca. 1865, 1938. Replacement entrance with 12-light transom and stucco jack arch. 9/9 sash with molded surrounds, stucco jack arches, blinds. Modillion cornice. Civil War monument to Virginians and 2 cannons in front yard. Historical: "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 capital 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." Historic Landmark Study, p. 53. Also Burnley, W. S. Court House of Albemarle Co. N.R.

(See Continuation Sheet #18)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Court Square (continued)

Albemarle County Office Building: brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with 6/6 sash gable dormers; 5 bays. Colonial (Georgian) Revival. 1939. From center 3 bays projects pedimented pavilion: 1st story has 3 round-arched openings. Under porch entrance with double doors framed by fluted pilasters, Doric frieze and fanlight above. 8/8 sash with jack arches, stone sills, and molded surrounds. Full entablature with modillions at roof line. Molded brick water table. Pedimented gable ends on east and west. False chimney on southern front. Architect - Elmer Burrus. WPA project. N.R.

100: (see Farish House, 500 East Jefferson Street)

100 (Annex): brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof; 6 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1880. North wall abuts Eagle Tavern. Entrance on north face: Colonial Revival with fluted pilasters, pediment, 4-light transom, 6-panel, flat panel door. Windows on west wall: 1/1 sash with segmental arches. Box cornice. N.R.

220: brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; slate gable roof; 4 bays. Vernacular. 1866. Entrances in 2nd and 3rd bays. Molded door and window surrounds. 4-light transoms over doors. 6/9 sash with blinds. Mousetooth cornice. Stepped gable on south end. Entrance to basement under window southern bay. Present structure erected on foundations of an early 19th-century frame building. Old hardware incorporated into new building. Restored under direction Frederick D. Nichols. 1967. Sources: Albemarle County Historical Society. N.R.

222-224: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; slate gable roof; 6 bays. Federal. Ca. 1830. Entrances in 3rd and 6th bays from north. Entrances have plain board architraves with dog ears, transoms, replaced doors. 6/6 sash with molded surrounds. Irregularly spaced fenestration on 2nd story. Mousetooth cornice. Sources: Alexander's Recollections, p. 24. N.R.

230: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 6 bays. Federal. 1820, 1861. 1820 building absorbed in 1961 renovation. Little of original building remains. Entrance in bay from north. Door dates with earlier structure: 4-panel, flat-panel with raised stiles, 4-light sidelights, 4-light transom. 8/8 sash replaced. Immovable blinds attached to wall. Metal cornice. Sources: Alexander's Recollections, p. 24. N.R.

240-242 (Number Nothing): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; pedimented gable end faces courthouse; 4 bays. Federal. Ca. 1820. Entrances in 2nd and 4th bays from north. Doors: one 6-panel, raised-panel, one 6-panel, flat-panel. Bolection molding door surrounds. Flat panels in door reveals. Jack arches over doors and windows. 9/6 sash both levels except 9/1 1st story, far left bay. Some blinds, some shutters. Historical: Such mercantile duplexes were once common in the Court Square area but have since disappeared. Tradition associates this building with the slave-trade. Alexander's Recollections, p. 19. N.R.

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)High StreetWest High Street100 Block

100 (Carver House): brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with bell-cast roof, bracketed cornice and columns with decorative sawn balustrade. Detached house. Builder Colonial Revival. Ca. 1890. Entrance in center bay with patterned sidelights and transom. Projecting end pavilion with wooden pedimented gable end. Molded cornice. 2/2 sash with louvred shutters. Historical: Tax records of 1889 indicate building valued at \$1,250 was on the property. In 1892, Dr. E. M. Magruder bought the lot. In 1901, T. P. Carver bought house, and it has remained in the family. Source: Historic Landmarks Study.

101 (Watson-Tomas House): brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with bracketed cornice and chamfered posts, square balusters. Detached house. Builder Colonial Revival. 1880s. Entrance is located in east bay. Central gable on two street facades and rear elevation with bracketed cornice returned at gable ends. Windows and doors not centered but functionally placed. 2/2 sash. Historical: John D. Watson purchased lot in 1882. 1889 tax book indicates that a structure valued at \$1,500 stood on lot. Watson's daughter, Mrs. George Walker, sold to Wm. J. Buchanan in 1920. Charles Tomas purchased house in 1941. Prominent persons to live in house were Wm. Mann Randolph, and Dr. Lindsay Robertson. Source: Historic Landmarks Survey.

104 (Carver House): brick (7-course American bond with every 8th course Flemish bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing-seam metal); 2 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with decorative sawn balusters, chamfered posts, and pierced frieze. Detached house. Builder Colonial Revival. 1891. The door is located in the west bay and is surrounded by wide sidelights and transom.

105 (Carver-Blakey House): brick (random course American with Flemish bond); 2½ stories; hipped, gable roof (standing-seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (office) Colonial Revival. 1894. Door centered between sidelights and transom in central bay of facade.

107: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 7 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1880. Central raised entrance in projecting bay; 1/1 sash windows; 1 interior chimney; bracketed modillion cornice.

111 (M. C. Thomas House, common name: Baker-Heyward Llorens, Archs.): brick (stretcher bond with coursed ashlar foundation); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1-story, 1-bay (center), porch that wraps around central bay with entrance, Doric columns, modillion block cornice. Commercial (office). Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 1910. Entrance in center of bay, sidelights, and transom.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

High Street (continued)

West High Street (continued)

100 Block (continued)

116 (Christ Episcopal Church): stone (coursed granite); 1½ stories; gable roof (slate); 5 bays. Church. Gothic Revival. 1895-1910. Entrance set in center of building, articulated by pointed arch below rose window, double doors with recessed cutwork. Facade is characterized by a central rose window, flat buttresses, entrance portal, and corner towers of differing heights. The roof ridge has iron cresting with crenelations.

200 and 400 Blocks -- See Appendix, Continuation Sheet #63
East High Street

100 Block

101 (Sterling-Lewis House, common name: Senior Center): brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay (1 bay in west wing of house porch with paneled columns and square balusters. Commercial (office). Colonial Revival. 1923. Joseph Hudnut, architect. Entrance is 6-raised-panel door in center bay, with fluted pilasters and raised pediment.

102-104 (First Methodist Church Building): brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; gable roof (slate); 8 bays. Church offices. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1930. Entrance in center, double doors with 8 raised panels.

105 (George House): brick (5-course American bond with every 6th course Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Commercial (office). Builder's Italianate. Ca. 1875. Entrance is 8-raised-panel door in center bay with hood.

108-116: parking lot.

109 (Dinwiddie House): brick (6-7-course American bond with every 6-7 course Flemish bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate) with 1 hipped-roof dormer; 2 bays. Commercial (office). Colonial Revival. Ca. 1916. Entrance located in east bay; double doors with sidelights and elliptical fanlight of beveled glass.

115 (Leitch-Munday House): brick (Flemish bond with sides and rear random); 2 stories; parapet roof (standing-seam metal); 5 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch supported by Doric columns, heavy turned balusters on 1st floor, slender turned balusters above. Detached house. Greek Revival. Mid-19th century. Entrance located in center bay; door surrounded by sidelights and transom.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

High Street (continued)

East High Street (continued)

200 Block

201 (Nelson Sanitorium): brick (Flemish bond with sides and rear 5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 4 bays. Commercial (office). Vernacular. Mid-19th century. Entrance in center bay; double doors with 4 raised panels; pilasters and decorative transom below raised cornice. (addition)

202-216: vacant lots.

205 (Nelson House): brick (stretcher with random sides and rear); 2 stories with English basement; hipped roof (standing-seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with bracketed octagonal columns with sawn balustrade. Commercial (office). Greek Revival/Italianate. 1857-62. Entrance in west bay; double doors with sidelights and transom.

211 (Trice-Towe House): stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns and square balusters. Detached house. Greek Revival. Ca. 1850s. Entrance in center bay, 6-raised-panel door with wide sidelights and transom.

215 (Land S Building): brick (stretcher); 2 stories; flat roof; 5 bays. Commercial (office). Colonial Revival. 1960-61. Entrance in center bay, 6-raised-panel door with sidelights and narrow fluted pilasters.

300 Block

301 (City Mortgage and Insurance Co.): brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate) with 5 gable-roof dormers; 5 bays; 3-bay, broken-pedimented porch supported by Doric columns. Georgian Revival. 1958. Johnson, Craven, Gibson, architects.

302-316: parking lot.

315-317 (City Court House): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 7 bays; 1-story, 3-bay pedimented porch with 3 arched openings. Government. Georgian/Jeffersonian Revival. 1962. Johnson, Craven, Gibson, architects. Entrance in center, arcaded portico.

400 Block

401 (The Wheeler Building): brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate) with 3 pedimented-roof dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center), pedimented porch with grouped Doric columns. Commercial (office). Georgian Revival. 1924. Entrance in center of facade, Palladian.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

High Street (continued)

East High Street (continued)

400 Block (continued)

402-408: Jackson Park. Park with brick retaining wall and Equestrian Statue of Stonewall Jackson by Charles Keck, 1921. (Statue located on E. Jefferson Street side of park).

407 (Wheeler Building, common name: Preston-Morris): brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Commercial (office). Georgian Revival. 1974. Entrance in center, 6-raised-panel door with narrow sidelights.

409 (Albemarle County Jail): brick (5-course American bond with every 5th course Flemish bond on front); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing-seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with hipped roof supported by slender Doric columns. Government. Late 19th-century Vernacular. 1870s-80s.

411 (Elks Lodge Home, common name: Juvenile Court): brick (stretcher); 2 stories flat roof; 3 bays with 1st-floor windows closed off. Government. Colonial Revival. 1903.

415: parking lot and drive.

418: vacant lot.

600 Block

609: brick (7-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with pedimented pavilion; 3 bays; single-story veranda porch. Colonial Revival. 1906. Central entrance with fanlight; 1/1 sash windows; Ionic columns (6); rusticated stone lintels; modillion and dentil cornice; slate roof; flush end chimneys.

614: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2 stories; double-gable standing-seam roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch; 2/2 lights in sash windows. Vernacular. Ca. 1885. Center entrance; shutters; full cornice with "s" brackets under box molding; additions on rear; original Victorian porch removed.

615: brick (7-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with pedimented pavilion; 5 bays; veranda porch removed. Vernacular. 1908. 1/1 sash windows; rusticated stone jack arches; full modillion cornice; interior chimneys; slate roof; tripartite windows in dormer; split Federal fanlight over asymmetrical entrance door.

619: brick (7-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped with pedimented pavilion roof; 5 bays; 1-story porch. Colonial Revival. 1901. Central entrance under pedimented portico; 6/6 lights in sash window; Doric columns with reflected pilasters; brick sills; asphalt shingle roof; rear interior chimney.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)Jefferson StreetEast Jefferson Street100 Block

Southeast Corner of E. Jefferson and 1st streets (Lee Park): Park, equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee in center. Trees, grass, bushes, other landscaping. Diagonal paved walkways. Chessboards with chairs.

101 (First Methodist Church): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 2-story, pedimented Doric portico. Colonial Revival. 1923-24. Entrance in center bay. Multi-light sash windows. Detached tower and steeple. Joseph Hudnut, architect.

109 (Jones House): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; hipped roof; 5 bays; 1-story porch spans middle 3 bays of facade. Late Georgian. 1814. High basement. Entrance in center bay with fanlight over door. 6/6 sash with molded surrounds. Sources: Alexander's Recollections, pp. 19-20.

200 Block

206: brick (Flemish bond, painted white); 2 stories; hipped roof; 2 bays. Colonial Revival. 1885. Entrance in west bay: elliptical fanlight and 1-light sidelights. Plate-glass windows 1st story. 2/2 and two 1/1 on 2nd. Bracketed cornice. False gables with brackets. Similar to 208 East Jefferson.

208: brick (Flemish bond, painted white); 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays. Colonial Revival. 1882-1889. Entrance in west bay. Replaced door surround with crosses in frieze. 12/12 sash 1st story, 8/12 2nd. Bracketed cornice. False gable with brackets. Holy Comforter Catholic Church acquired property in 1918; served as rectory until recently.

210 (Holy Comforter Catholic Church): brick (American bond with Flemish); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Classical Revival. 1925. Front modeled on triumphal arch. 2-story pilasters support entablature of gable end facing Jefferson Street. Pedimented entrance recessed beneath 2-story arch of facade. Original site of 1880 Catholic church.

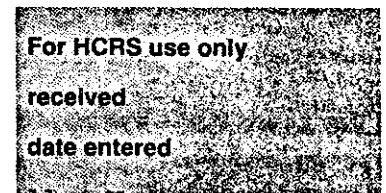
300 Block

301 (Beth Israel Synagogue): brick (running bond); 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays. Late Gothic Revival. 1882-1903. High basement. Entrance in center bay - 2-6 panel, raised-panel doors (painted bright blue) with splayed reveals terminating in pointed arch. Above entrance - 3 lancets under brick pointed arch with keystone. 1/1 sash with colored glass beneath pointed arches in 1st and 3rd bays. 4 brick pilasters terminating in pyramidal roofs form 3-bay division of facade. Corbeling at cornice from which emerges a 5th pyramidal-roofed pinnacle piercing the gable.

(See Continuation Sheet #24)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Jefferson Street (continued)

East Jefferson Street (continued)

300 Block (continued)

304: brick (7-course American bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays. Colonial Revival. 1904. Entrance in right bay, altered, Wall-of-Troy molding above. Window left bay: plate glass. 6/6 sash with segmental arches elsewhere. Palladian window in gable end. Cornice with dentils returns on gable end - gable faces street. Intersecting gables over T-shaped plan. Similar to 306 East Jefferson.

306: brick (7-course American bond, painted red); 2½ stories; intersecting gables over T-shaped plan; 2 bays. Colonial Revival. 1904. Entrance in left bay - replaced double doors. 1/1 sash with segmental arches. Palladian window in gable end. Cornice with dentils returns on gable end - gable end faces street. 1-story porch was once on facade. Similar to 304 East Jefferson.

400 Block

400: brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; mansard roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch with square brick supports spans 3 bays of facade. Colonial Revival. 1920. High basement. Entrance in center bay. Plate-glass windows 1st story. Double 10-light casement replaced in right bay. 6/6 sash on 2nd story. N.R.

410 (Butler-Norris House): brick (Flemish bond east section, 5-course American bond in west section); 2 stories; gable roof; 7 bays. Vernacular. 1785, 1880. Entrance in 4th bay. Molded brick at cornice and water table. 9/9 sash with jack arches in west section, 2/2 in east. Originally 3-bay, 2-story building; 3 bays added to west in 1880. Party wall with 412 East Jefferson. Edward Butler, signer of Albemarle Declaration of Independence, probably built original section of house in 1785. Sources: Who Built 410 Jefferson Street, Margaret Fowler Clark, np.nd., Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. no. 104-52. N.R.

412: brick (only patch of original Flemish bond remains, replaced brick in stretcher bond); 2 stories on high basement; gable roof; 4 bays. Federal. Ca. 1830. Entrances in 1st and 3rd bays from east. Replaced door with 3-light fanlight. 6/9 sash with jack arches. Mousetooth cornice. Entrance to basement in west bay - was once passageway to back yard-(?) only surviving example of this in Charlottesville. Sources: Alexander's Recollections, p. 35. N.R.

414: brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; slate gable roof - large windows cut into roof forming light wells, masked by balustrade; 4 bays. Colonial Revival. 1946-47. Entrances in 1st and 4th bays. 6-panel, raised-panel doors; framed by pilasters supporting low pediments. 4-light casements grouped in rows of 4, beneath jack arches with stone keystones. Some replacement plate glass. Protecting wooden cornice above 2nd-story windows. Brick gable ends extend above roof line. N.R.

(See Continuation Sheet #25)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Jefferson Street (continued)

East Jefferson Street (continued)

400 Block (continued)

418: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 5 bays, 1-bay addition. Colonial Revival. 1826. Remodeled 1921. Entrance in center bay: 2-story projecting, pedimented pavilion with wooden facing painted white, quasi-Palladian window on 2nd story. Segmental broken pediment over entrance. 6/6 sash except 1/1 in three west bays 1st story. Mousetooth cornice. Brick gable ends extend above roof line. Brickwork between 2 tall, exterior end chimneys forms curtain above roof line. N.R.

500 Block

500 (Farish House): brick (stretcher bond, painted white); 3 stories; hipped roof; 5 bays. Greek Revival. 1854. Entrance in center bay. 4 brick pilasters with molded brick capitals form divisions of facade. Extensively altered, especially center bay: wall recessed, 1st-story entrance and 2nd- and 3rd-story windows replaced. Balconies and iron grills added. Elsewhere 6/6 sash 1st and 2nd story. 8/8 replaced on 3rd. Molded surrounds. Sixth Street side less altered. Pilasters. Entrance: double doors, architrave, transom. Sources: Alexander's Recollections, p. 27; illustrated edition Daily Progress, 1906. N.R. (100 Court Square -- east of 516)

516 (Monticello Hotel): brick (Flemish bond); 9 stories; flat roof; 7 bays. Colonial Revival. 1924-26. Entrance in center bay. Plate-glass doors. Giant order Doric pilasters on 1st 2 stories - support Doric entablature. Tripartite windows between pilasters on 1st story: 2/2 / 6/6 / 2/2 - panels between and thermal windows above. 6/6 sash above - alternately single and paired. Jack arches and stone sills. Huge cornice and balustrade at roof line. East wall abuts 500 East Jefferson. Architect: Stanhope Johnson of Lynchburg. N.R.

600 Block

612: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1965. Entrance in center bay, plate-glass doors. Flanked by iron, fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Plate-glass windows.

West Jefferson Street

100 Block

100: (see appendix -- Continuation Sheet 63)
 103: brick (stretcher bond with Flemish bond every 5th course); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with stylized Doric columns. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Central entrance with single-light transom. Cross gable projection to east.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Main Street (continued)

East Main Street (continued)

100 Block (continued)

101-105 (Aulegree/Flanagan Building): brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1916. Recessed entrance in east bay; corbeled brick cornice, 1/1 sash windows, plate-glass windows.

104: stucco; 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Colonial/Mediterranean Revival. Ca. 1890. 2 entrances on left 2 bays; 1/1 sash windows, stair tower to left, engaged pilasters with Corinthian capitals, modillion cornice, tile eave on top.

107: stone aggregate block; 3 stories; shed roof; 1 bay. Modern. Ca. 1930. Recessed west entrance; plate-glass windows.

110: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. Recessed central entrance; 6/6 casement windows set in semicircular bays, 8/8 casement windows, full entablature, dentil cornice, balustrade on roof, 4 engaged concrete columns with Roman Ionic caps.

111: brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1880. Entrance in east bay; plate-glass windows, 1/1 sash windows, semicircular arched windows on 3rd floor.

114: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 2 bays. Commercial Italianate. Ca. 1890. East entrance; plate-glass windows and 1/1 sash on 2nd and 3rd floors.

118: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1885. Central entrance, plate-glass windows, fixed-pane windows; soldier course lintels.

120: brick (sheathed with aluminum panels); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1890. Central entrance; plate-glass windows; bracketed cornice.

123: brick (stretcher bond); 8 stories; flat roof; 5 bays. Neo-classical. Ca. 1916. Central recessed entrance; 2 giant Corinthian columns, "in-antis", single-paned windows, Grecian key motif.

123 (first addition): brick (stretcher bond with stone veneer); flat roof; 3 bays. No identifiable style. Ca. 1930. 1/1 sash fixed-pane windows; 1970 alteration.

123 (second addition): (see Appendix -- Continuation Sheet 63)
(See Continuation Sheet #28)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Jefferson Street (continued)

West Jefferson Street (continued)

100 Block (continued)

106: brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch wraps both bays. Colonial Revival. 1899-1900. Entrance in left bay, 1-light transom. 1/1 sash with segmental arches. Right bay: pedimented projecting pavilion with fish-scale shingles in the gable end. Widely overhanging eaves. Bracketed cornice.

116: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof with 1 hipped-roof dormer with two 1/1 sash windows; 3 bays. Colonial Revival. 1913. Entrance in center bay. Beveled glass door with fan and sidelights. 1/1 sash with segmental arches on 1st story, jack arches on 2nd. Bracketed cornice at roof line. Dentils in frieze. Originally a 1-story, 3-bay porch, now removed. See Historic Landmarks Study, photograph, p. 34.

Lyons Court Lane

600 Block

602: brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gambrel roof (composition) with 3 gable-roof dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940. Entrance in center bay, raised-panel door with sidelights, underpanels, fluted pilasters, and slight pediment.

606: brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition) with 2 gable-roof dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1939.

610: brick; 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with entrance articulated by pediment and coupled columns; modillion block cornice supported by Ionic columns, heavy turned balusters raised on brick piers. Detached house. Greek Revival. Ca. 1860. Entrance in center bay; door with sidelights, underpanels, and transom.

Main Street

East Main Street

100 Block

100: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 2 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Recessed entrance in right bay; 1/1 sash windows, shingled mansard canopy, brick quoins, pressed-tin cornice.

(See Continuation Sheet #27)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Main Street (continued)

East Main Street (continued)

100 Block (continued)

124: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1890. Storefront on 1st floor. Central-bay entrance; pressed-metal bracketed dentil cornice, rusticated quoin piers, semicircular arches.

200 Block

Intersection of E. Main and Second streets: Pedestrian park on Main Street mall: brick pavement; benches; trees; pots with bushes; fountain. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Grocery & bank; 1891: Vacant lot & dwelling; 1907: Cigar factory & bank; 1920: Drug store.

200 (Fidelity American Bank Building): brick (American bond with polished granite veneer on facade); 2 stories; shed roof; 7 bays. Stripped Classical Commercial. Ca. 1960. Entrance in central bay; 6 plate-glass windows extending 2/3 height of building with aluminum spandrels. Previous site of clothing & dry goods store (1886 Sanborn).

206: brick (American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. No entrance; 2nd-story windows blocked in; 2 chimneys; extensively altered during mid-20th century. Sanborn Maps: 1886: dry goods and variety; 1920: clothing.

208: brick (American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial Colonial Revival (classical detailing with full entablature at cornice line with columns). Ca. 1900. Recessed central entrance; plate-glass window on 1st floor, 3 - 5/1 sash windows separated by brick columns with Romanesque caps; 2 chimneys; 1st floor extensively altered with contemporary aluminum sign across both buildings and additions of plate-glass windows. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dry goods and variety; 1891: Same; 1907: Same; 1920: Same.

212 (Pugh Co. and Williams): brick with square marble veneer; 2 stories; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1885. Recessed central entrance with canvas awning; plate-glass display; extensively altered. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Hardware store and dentist.

214: brick with marble veneer; 2 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1860. Entrance -- 3rd bay from left; plate-glass windows; 1 chimney; extensive cosmetic alterations. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Books; 1891: Same.

(See Continuation Sheet #29)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)Main Street (continued)East Main Street (continued)200 Block (continued)

103

215: brick (5-9-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920-1930. Terra-cotta details, pediment and entablature visually supported by giant pilasters. Central-entrance bay recessed under movie marquee; alterations to a commercial space. Sanborn Maps: 1891: Bottle works; 1920: Hardware.

104

217: brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Center bay recessed under 2nd story; plate-glass windows on 1st floor; facade remodeled ca. 1960 - possibly 19th-century core. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Tin shop; 1891: Same.

105

219: brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Center-bay entrance recessed under 2nd story. Plate-glass display windows on 1st floor. Extensively altered. Possibly 19th-century core. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Adams Exp. Co.; 1891: Same.

106

220: brick (American bond); 3 stories; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1860. Recessed central entrance; plate-glass windows on 1st floor, 6/6 sash windows on 2nd and 3rd stories; 1-story, cinder block addition in rear; extensively altered. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dry goods; 1891: Mill'y.

107

222: brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Classical Revival. Ca. 1883. Greek fret frieze on cornice of roof. Central-bay entrance; elaborate fenestration details; center 2nd-story window 8/8 has projecting keystone, rusticated surround with broken pediment and urn; quoins along side in brickwork, entablature with dentil frieze separates 1st and 2nd stories; octagonal medallions on 2nd story above 1st and 3rd bays; Italianate details on east wall. Sanborn Maps: 1886-1920: Clothing.

108

223: brick; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Central entrance bay recessed under 2nd story; plate-glass display window; structural evidence suggests structure was once part of 225 E. Main Street and was later incorporated with 223 E. Main Street. New facade with shingle parapet added ca. 1975. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant; 1891: Vacant.

109

223 (addition): brick; 2 stories; flat roof; 2 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Contemporary facade. Entrance in both bays. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Grocery; 1891: Grocery.

110

225: brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Late 19th-century. East bay entrance; recessed under 2nd story; framed plate-glass windows on 1st floor; present facade ca. 1960. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant; 1891: Vacant.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Main Street (continued)

East Main Street (continued)

300 Block

300 (Virginia National Bank): granite; 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Classical Revival. 1916. Recessed portico supported by Corinthian columns terminated with engaged piers. Central-entrance bay -- double brass doors; 12/12 sash windows on 1st story, 8/8 sash windows on 2nd story. Simple surrounds; full entablature supported by porch columns, dentil cornice. Sanborn Maps: 1886: B & S Clothing; 1891: B & S Clothing.

300 (addition): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 1 bay. Modern Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1975. West bay entrance; brick with poured concrete spandrels and granite facing on recessed entrance. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Jewelry and dry goods; 1891: Jewelry and dry goods; 1907: People's National Bank; 1920: People's National Bank.

301: brick (American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 7 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Entrance located in 3rd bay, plate-glass display cases. Late 19th century; altered ca. 1960. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Grocery and bank; 1891: Grocery and bank.

313: brick (American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1885. 3rd bay (west) recessed entrance; plate-glass display cases on 1st story. Sanborn Maps: 1886: B & S; 1891: Art store.

314: brick (American bond); flat roof; 3 bays. Victorian Gothic with Colonial Revival. Ca. 1875-1900. Central-bay entrance. 3rd- and 2nd-floor Gothic windows with decorative brick surrounds; 1st floor altered. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Mill'y; 1891: Insurance.

315: brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Italianate. Ca. 1910. Concrete belt course separates 1st and 2nd stories. Entrance located in 3rd bay west; double arched windows on 2nd story; decorative brickwork. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Confectioners; 1891: Hardware.

316-318 (Walker Building): tan pressed brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 3 bays. Entrance in center bay recessed beneath 2nd story; plate-glass windows on 1st story; 6/6 sash windows on 2nd and 3rd stories. Colonial Revival details: between 1st and 2nd stories. Entablature with egg-and-dart molding, plain frieze, and detail cornice; jack arches with keystones and corner blocks above windows; brick pilasters on the parapet are capped with stone finials and the dates 1895 and 1909 are carved on the corner ones.

317: brick; 2 stories; flat roof; 2 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1880. East bay entrance; plate-glass display case in west bay of 1st story; facade altered to vertical wooden weatherboarding. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Snack shop; 1891: Snack shop.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Main Street (continued)

East Main Street (continued)

300 Block (continued)

319: brick; 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1880. Contemporary facade (ca. 1960) of polished granite. Center-bay entrance; plate-glass display windows in east and west bays. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Shoe store; 1891: Shoe store.

320 (Gilmore Furniture Co.): brick (frame and sheet metal facade); 3 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Classical Revival. 1909. Central pediment with dentil cornice. Entrance in east bay; plate-glass windows on 1st floor, 2nd and 3rd stories 15/20/15 fixed lights. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Clothing; 1891: Clothing.

321: brick (American bond); 6 stories; flat set-back roof; 3 bays. Commercial Colonial Revival. Ca. 1930. Entrance in center bay; 2-story pedimented window over entrance bay; simple entablature cornice. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Barber, books, confectionery; toys and bakery; 1891: Barber, men's furnishings, confectionery, toys, bakery.

322 (People's National Bank): brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Colonial Revival. 1896, ca. 1909, 1917, ca. 1950. Central entrance with semicircular fanlight; plate-glass windows on 1st story, square windows with wide, flat surrounds on 2nd story; brick quoins to cornice line. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Jewelry; 1891: Jewelry.

400 Block

400: brick (stretcher bond), veneer over cinder block; 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1930-1940. Recessed central-bay entrance; plate-glass windows on 1st floor, 1/1 sash with simple mold surrounds on 2nd.

404: yellow brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Art Deco. Ca. 1930. Recessed central-bay entrance; plate-glass windows on 1st, 9/1 / 15/1 / 9/1 sash (Palladian) window on 2nd story; decorative terra-cotta panel above 2nd-story windows.

407: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 6-bays 2nd story, 4-bays 1st story. Palladian/Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Entrance is left of center; keystones around Palladian windows with Romanesque brick cornice, plate-glass window on 1st story, 2 chimneys. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Drugs; 1891: Clothing.

410: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1890-1900. No entrance (incorporated in 2 buildings); plate-glass windows on 1st story, 1/1 sash windows on 2nd; pressed-tin cornice applied at roof line: modillions, dentils, and swags.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Main Street (continued)

East Main Street (continued)

400 Block (continued)

411-413: brick (American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 6 bays. Italianate. Ca. 1890. Wood entablature with Italianate brackets extending across building. Central- and east-bay entrances; plate-glass windows on 1st floor, 2/2 sash on 2nd story; left half has been extensively altered. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Hardware; 1891: Hardware and cigar factory.

412: brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890-1910. Recessed central entrance; plate-glass windows on 1st floor; 1/1 sash on 2nd and 3rd stories, arched; stone sills.

414: brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Italianate. Ca. 1890. Recessed central entrance. 1st-story, plate-glass window; 2nd story, 1/1 sash windows with stone sills; full pressed-metal entablature at cornice line: modillions, egg-and-dart.

415: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Watered-down International Style. Ca. 1930. Streamline curve in 1st story; glass brick with aluminum frames. Entrance in right bay. 2nd-story windows almost Chicago type. Sanborn Maps: 1886: General merchandise.

416-418: brick (6-course American) with polished black glass; 3 stories; 3 bays. International Style. Ca. 1930-1940. Central-bay entrance; plate-glass windows on 1st floor, ribbon windows on 2nd.

417: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 2 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Entrance recessed beneath 2nd story; plate-glass windows on 1st story, 2 windows of 2nd story have 20 lights, brick jack arches and poured-concrete sills; extensively altered. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Hardware; 1891: Grocery and fish house.

420: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1950. Central-bay entrance; plate-glass windows with shutters on 1st, 3 - 9/9 sash on 2nd.

422: brick (painted) with aluminum facade; 1 story; shed roof; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Central-bay entrance; plate-glass windows.

425: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; flat roof; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1960s. Entrances in 1st and 5th bays; plate-glass windows, 4/4 sash on 2nd floor and 3rd floor. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Grain, hay, and feed store; 1891: Furniture.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)Main Street (continued)East Main Street (continued)500 Block

500: brick (American bond); 2 stories; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1940. Entrance recessed under 2nd story; 1st story -- plate-glass windows, 2nd story -- 12-light windows with metal muntins and poured-concrete sills. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Printing shop; 1891: Same; 1920: Drugs.

503-513: brick and concrete; 5 stories; flat roof; 8 bays. Contemporary (ca.197 parking deck. Entrances all deeply recessed and found in various areas of building; plate glass on 1st and 2nd stories; square brick piers with concrete panels that run height of building, west corner contains with glass wall to wall. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Drugs, sewing machines, dwellings; 1891: Same.

510: brick; 3 stories; shed roof; 6 bays (3 bays to the west incorporated into Reid Market - 500 E. Main). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890-1910. Extensively altered by interior renovation. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant; 1891: Vacant.

518: brick (American bond); 1 story; shed roof; 4 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1950-60. Entrance in 2nd and 3rd bays -- recessed; plate-glass windows in 1st and 4th bays. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Cobbler and grocery; 1891: Same.

520: brick (American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1895. Door to 2nd floor in far left bay; entrance in center bay; plate-glass window, 6/6 sash windows with blinds, wooden framing around picture window; extensive alteration. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dwelling and grocery; 1891: Dwelling and grocery.

524: brick (6-course American bond with stucco); 2 stories; drop shed roof; 4 bays. Spanish Colonial Revival. 1929. Entrances -- 2 located in interior bays; 4/4 casement windows with 4-pane transom above, wood framed; partial tile roof, wrought-iron details on 2nd and 3rd stories; 1 chimney. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Grocery and vacant lot; 1891: Grocery and vacant lot.

528: brick (6-course American bond); 1½ stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1885. Right bay entrance. Simple string course above plate-glass window. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Cobbler, furniture, upholstery; 1891: Cobbler, furniture, upholstery.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Main Street (continued)

East Main Street (continued)

600 Block

Northwest corner East Main and Seventh streets (City Hall Annex): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 11 bays. Contemporary Colonial Revival. Ca. 1970. Central-bay entrance. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant lots and dwelling; 1891: Vacant lots and dwelling.

West Main Street

100 Block

100: corrugated metal siding and tile over brick; 2 stories; shed roof; 10 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Off-center entrance; plate-glass windows.

101: brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Recessed off-center entrance; plate-glass windows, 1/1 sash windows, triple casement sash, metal mansard canopy, giant order engaged pilasters with stone capitals, metal modillioned cornice.

105-107 (Letterman's Department Store): brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Three 1st-floor entrances; plate-glass windows, pilasters with stone Ionic capitals, thermal window above bay windows; 1/1 sash windows, brick jack arches, dentil and modillion metal cornice.

109: brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1875. Recessed central entrance; plate-glass windows, 1/1 sash windows, dentil and modillion metal cornice.

111-115: brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1875. Central entrance; 1/1 sash windows, plate-glass windows.

112: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 6 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Recessed central entrance; plate-glass windows.

117-121 (Walter's Building): brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 5 bays. Victorian Commercial. Ca. 1880. Recessed entrances found in 3 places; plate-glass windows, 1/1 sash windows, continuous stone sill and lintel, modillion cornice, finials on top of cornice.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Main Street (continued)

West Main Street (continued)

100 Block (continued)

118-120: brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 7 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1880. 2 recessed entrances to east and west; 1/1 sash windows, stone sills; semicircular lights over 3rd-floor windows, recessed brick panels above 3rd-floor windows, egg-and-dart molding, bracketed metal cornice.

200 Block

200-220: brick with enameled steel; 3 stories; flat roof; 9 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Plate glass; entrance off center.

205: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 10 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1895. Recessed off-center entrance; plate-glass windows, arched window surrounds, stone sills, egg-and-dart molding, louvred windows, corbeled brick cornice.

211: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 2 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1885. Right recessed entrance; plate-glass windows, metal modillion and bracket cornice, 1/1 sash windows.

213: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1885. Recessed entrances on left of building; plate-glass windows; modillion cornice, 6/6 sash windows with segmented head, wood surrounds, brick drip and corbeled cornice.

219-221: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 5 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1910. 1 recessed entrance on right, 1 storefront entrance; plate-glass windows, 1/1 sash windows, semicircular brick arch panels over windows, dentil and bracketed metal cornice.

223: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1860. Central entrance; plate-glass front, 2/2 sash windows, jack arches, houndstooth brick molding, bracketed and modillion metal cornice.

228-234: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 6 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1900. Pressed metal modillions and cornice; entrance in left 3 bays.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Market Street

East Market Street

200 Block

North side (United States Post Office): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 15 bays; 2½-story pedimented portico with 6 Ionic columns, plain frieze, modillion cornice. Stucco facing beneath portico. Classical Revival. 1906, 1936. Entrances in 3 center bays. Elliptical fanlights over doors. 1st-story windows: 8/8 sash with segmental arches; 2nd: 6/6 with jack arches. Plain frieze and modillion cornice. Architect of 1936 remodeling: Louis A. Simon.

200 (YMCA): brick (English bond); 2 stories; hipped roof; 5 bays. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1905. Central-bay entrance; arched 12/12 sash windows on 1st floor, 6/6 sash windows on 2nd floor, entrance with decorative broken pediments and pilaster surrounds in end bays, central entrance altered, windows with stone key stones, springers, and sills; exterior end chimneys; structure remodeled by Anderson and Strudwick in 1961. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Presbyterian Church; 1891: Presbyterian Church; 1907: YMCA.

204-206: brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with 3 pedimented dormers; 5 bays. Commercial Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Entrance to Main St. arcade in 1st (east) bay, commercial entrances in 2nd and 3rd bays (east); plate-glass windows on 1st floor; 6/6 sash windows on 2nd floor; east and west interior end chimneys; facade altered to Flemish bond. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant; 1891: Vacant.

300 Block

300-302: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 6 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920-1930. Recessed entrance in east bay; 8/8 sash windows on 1st and 2nd stories, decorative brick and stone cornice. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Drugs; 1891: Drugs.

301: brick (random bond); 2½ stories; roof: intersecting gables with 1 hipped-roof dormer; 3 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1870. Entrance in center bay. 1st and 3rd bays are projecting pavilions, clipped on the outside face. 1/1 sash. Tin shingling in gables. Wide eaves supported by plain brackets.

307: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories above high basement; hipped roof; 3 bays; 2-story entrance porch with paired Ionic columns. Greek Revival. Ca. 1853-54. Entrance in center bay. 1st story and basement: glazed doors with 4- and 5-light sidelights and 4-light transom. 6/6 sash. Paneled spandrels beneath 2nd-story windows. Pilasters project in brickwork on facade. Sources: T. Mociago, "The Dr. John C. Hughes House; Its History, Design and Architectural Sources". UVA Graduate Report, 1973.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)Market Street (continued)East Market Street (continued)300 Block (continued)

308: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. Entrance in east bay; 12/12 sash windows on 1st floor; 6/6 sash windows on 2nd floor, all 2nd-story windows set in recessed arches; rear exterior chimney; 1st story recessed east addition. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Drugs; 1891: Drugs.

310: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1907. Double-door, plate-glass recessed entrance in middle bay; 1/1 sash windows with stone sills on 1st and 2nd floors; exterior end chimneys east and west; 1-story, 3-bay addition to east. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant; 1891: Vacant.

313: brick (American with Flemish bond); 3 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Renaissance/Colonial Revival. 1915-16. Entrance in center bay, recessed beneath 2nd story, coupled Doric columns supporting an entablature and an oval-motif balustrade. 4/4 sash. Balconies in center bay, 2nd and 3rd stories. Stone quoins at all corners and as decoration on the end walls. Brick parapet hides roof.

314: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Italianate. Ca. 1890. Concrete water table between basement and 1st floor; bracketed eaves; entrance in 2nd bay west; windows have been altered. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dentist; 1891: Dentist.

400 Block

400: brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 6 bays. Vernacular Commercial. Ca. 1900. Recessed brick panels above 2nd-story windows; recessed entries in east and west bays; plate-glass display windows on 1st story; 2/2 sash windows on 2nd story; dentils, modillion cornice. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Commission; 1891: Commission.

404: brick (5-course American bond) and glass block; 2 stories; flat roof; 7 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Structure divided into 4 stories. Rectangular glass-block panels on 2nd floor. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Shed, vacant lot; 1891: Shed, vacant lot, and real estate; 1920: American Express.

413: brick with granite piers and marble panels; 2 stories; flat roof; 7 bays. Stripped Classical. Ca. 1960. Central-bay entrance; double 2-light casement windows on 1st and 2nd floors; 4-bay cinder block, brick and concrete addition adjoins rear of structure; evidence of a 2nd-story exterior stair on east elevation of principal structure. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Bank, dwelling, furniture dwelling, ice house; 1891: Bank, dwelling, furniture, dwelling, ice house, wagons.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Market Street (continued)

East Market Street (continued)

400 Block (continued)

414: brick (American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Classical Revival. Ca. 1910. Entrance in west bay; plate-glass windows on 1st floor; 9/9 sash windows on 2nd floor; full entablature supported by giant order columns. 1st floor extensively altered. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Stable; 1891: Stable.

415 (Haden Building): brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof; 2 bays. Colonial Revival. 1910. Entrance in west bay, 3-light transom, segmental arch. 9/9 sash replaced, blinds. Rusticated quoins. Plain metal belt course. Foliated frieze and box cornice at roof line. Stone says "Haden Building 1910."

500 Block

501-597: Vacant lot - parking area. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Toy store, tin-smith, offices.

599: brick and poured concrete; 2 stories; shed roof; 6 bays. Commercial Colonial Revival. Ca. 1930. Concrete pilasters mark bay divisions; 4-bay garage recessed under 2nd floor; plate-glass windows with a 4-light transom on 1st floor; 6/6 sash windows on 2nd floor. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant lot; 1891: Dwelling.

600 Block

600 (City Hall): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; flat setback roof; 14 bays. Contemporary. Ca. 1960. Entrances in 1st bay west and 5th bay east; fixed casement windows on 2nd floor. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dwelling, wagon shed; 1891: Dwelling, wagon shed.

601: brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof, gable faces street; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1870. Double-door entrance in center bay: 8-panel, raised-panel doors with elliptical fanlight. 6/9 sash windows: flat arch with keystones.

605 (Northwest corner of East Market and Seventh streets): brick (American with Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof with 3 dormers, hipped roof; 9 bays. Commercial Vernacular. 1900. Entrance in 4th bay from right. Windows: segmental arches.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)Market Street (continued)West Market Street100 Block

Northwest corner of Market and First streets (First Christian Church): brick (American with Flemish bond); 2-story original section, 3-story addition to west; gable roof; 3 bays. Gothic Revival. 1897. Entrances in both north and south projecting towers. Towers have pyramidal roofs with lead finials and smaller pyramidal roofs at their 8 corners. Pointed-arch windows and doors. Splayed door reveals. Between towers, gable end of main body of church faces Market Street - 4 lancets and rose under pointed arch on 2nd story. Corbeling at cornice. Patterned slate roof. Original site 1836 Church of Christ. Sources: Alexander's Recollections, p. 95.

107: brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story, flat-roof porch spans middle 2/3 of facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Entrance in easternmost bay, 1-light transom over door. 9/9 sash. 1st-floor windows: segmental arches, 2nd-story windows extend to flat wooden cornice. Similar to 113 West Market.

112: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 6 bays. Gothic Revival. Ca. 1897. 2 towers (1 with belfry), entrance in towers; lancet windows, brick houndstooth molding, rose window, pineapple finial over central bay; addition with 4 stories and 8 bays.

113: vermiculated block, painted white; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story, flat-roof porch spans middle 2/3 of facade. Vernacular. 1908. Entrance in easternmost bay. Louvred windows 1st floor, 9/1 sash 2nd. String course between 1st and 2nd floors. Terra-cotta frieze under overhanging eaves of roof. Similar to 107 West Market.

200 Block

200: stucco over brick; 2-story main building, 1-story addition; hipped roof on main building, low-pitched roof on addition; 2 bays. Mediterranean. Ca. 1920. 10-pane casement windows with fixed sidelights on 2nd floor; building renovated 1978.

206 (Mentor Lodge): brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Institutional Vernacular. Ca. 1913. 2 1st-floor entrances; 1/1 double-hung segmental-arch windows; circular, louvred oculus in attic story; tile parapet.

210: cinder block with white metal veneer; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1955. Fixed glass storefront; entrance in east bay.

(See Continuation Sheet #40)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Market Street (continued)

West Market Street (continued)

200 Block (continued)

212-216: vacant lot (storage for Maddox Supply Co.).

218 (A & P Grocery): brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Brick pediment over central entrance; large fixed-paned windows, balustrade along parapet.

220: cinder block with brick and stone veneer; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1955. Recessed east bay entrance; plate-glass windows; west addition.

Park Street

300 Block

300 (Redland Club): brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch across facade. Federal. Ca. 1832. Brick mousetooth cornice. Paired interior end chimneys with connecting parapet. N.R.

350 (Levy Opera House): brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays. Greek Revival. 1851-52. 4 pilasters support Tuscan entablature; raised basement; 6/6 lights in sash windows; standing-seam metal roof; tripartite entrance and 2nd-floor window detail; pilasters are stuccoed and painted white; single-bay garage in rear. N.R.

400 Block

401: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 3 bays; hipped roof with 4 dormers; tabernacle entrance porch. Colonial Revival. 1924. Brick quoins; double sash windows; 6/6 lights in end windows; 4/4 lights in central pair; slate roof; recessed end chimneys; brick sills; jack arches; circular-headed pilastered dormers.

402 (United Virginia Bank): brick and glass (common bond); 2 stories; modified gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial with Colonial Revival influence. 1970. Pre-fabricated fixed windows; steel frame with brick facade; large 2-story, plate-glass viewing window to rear walkway.

408-410 (Tower House; John Wood House) (attached): brick (alternating stretcher bond); gable roof with campanile crown; 5 bays; single-story square entrance porch. Italianate "Pilastered". 1854-61. Double circular-headed windows, 6/6 lights in sash; standing-seam metal roof; heavy scrolled brackets at cornice; huge pilasters frame side walls; arched paired windows in campanile; recessed interior chimneys.

(See Continuation Sheet #41)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Park Street (continued)

400 Block (continued)

409: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2 stories plus tower; gable roof with conical cap; 5 bays; single-story veranda. Victorian and Colonial Revival. 1900. Full entablature with brackets; pilaster columns with Ionic caps; 1/1 lights in sash windows; asphalt shingle roof; 2 pair recessed end chimneys.

413: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2½ stories; low-hipped roof; veranda 1-story porch; 2 bays. Vernacular. 1921. 1/1 lights in sash windows; low dormer with louvred window; recessed end chimneys; standing-seam metal roof.

414: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; recessed architrave -- center door; 3 bays. Colonial Revival. 1903. Modillion cornice; 1/1 lights in sash windows; Palladian window above entrance; polygonal dormer with paired sash windows; 6/6 lights; interior chimneys.

415: stucco (over brick); 2 stories; gables and conical turrets roof line; 7 bays; 1-story center porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Federal core: ca. 1814. High basement; 1/1 light in sash windows; modillion cornice; central gable; vermiculated stone porch; standing-seam metal roof; end chimney off rear pavilion.

416: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 2-story asymmetrical porch. Federal and Victorian. Ca. 1824. Double sash windows; wooden lintels with end blocks; recessed end chimney; standing-seam metal roof; bay window; overhanging eaves; bracketed cornice.

417-419: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped, gable, and turret cap roof line; 5 bays; single-story, middle-bay porch. Colonial Revival. 1906. Ionic columns on raised basement; 3 projecting bays, 2 recessed; central dormer with Palladian window; rusticated stone lintels and sills; full dentil cornice.

420: brick (American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with gable pavilion and turret caps; 5 bays. Victorian Revival with Colonial influence. 1901. Square entrance porch replaced veranda; 1/1 and 6/6 lights in sash windows; jack arches over windows; Federal fanlight over door; octagonal tower with Adamesque medallions.

421: brick (American bond); 2½ stories; steep hipped roof with gabled pavilion roof. Colonial Revival. 1910. Pedimented architrave (veranda removed); 8/8 lights in sash windows; heavy rustication -- stone jack arches; full modillion cornice; slate roof; interior chimney; circular window in end gable; returns on gable cornice.

427: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; 5 bays; pedimented portico; mansard roof. Federal/Second Empire. 1836-37. Central entrance; 6/6 lights in sash windows; 3 arched dormers; standing-seam metal roof; recessed end fireplace chimneys; Doric columns support portico.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Park Street (continued)

400 Block (continued)

433: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; full veranda porch. Vernacular. 1925. 1/1 lights sash windows; recessed end chimney; shutters; standing-seam metal roof over veranda; slate on main roof; Doric columns supporting porch.

435: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 3 bays; pedimented portico. Colonial Revival. 1907. Brick quoins; central entrance with Federal-style fanlight and sidelights; full dentil cornice carried through pedimented portico; slate roof; interior chimneys; coupled side windows; 1/1 lights in wood sash; Palladian window in dormer.

500 Block

500 (First Presbyterian Church): brick (Flemish bond with glazed headers); 1½ stories; 3 bays; pedimented portico; gable roof with spire. Colonial Revival. 1955. Circular windows above 1/1 sash windows; 4 Doric columns support portico with full entablature; half-circle fan window in end gable; church modeled after Gibbs St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (1722). "L"-shaped church school wing and office extension.

501: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 6 bays; pedimented portico; varied gable-hipped roof. Victorian. 1904. Modillion cornice; 1/1 sash windows; tripartite dormer window; extenuated chimneys on interior; Doric columns; veranda porch; slate roof.

509: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 5 bays; plain Doric-columned veranda. Colonial Revival. 1925. Brackets under eaves; 6/6 lights in sash windows; interior chimneys; slate roof; narrow front door with plain fanlight; rear addition.

515 (Watson House): brick (American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gables; 5 bays; symmetrical entrance porch. Colonial Revival. 1925. Square portico with balcony and Ionic, fluted columns; 12/12 lights in sash windows; arched dormer window; interior chimneys; decorative mullion fan- and sidelights by entrance door.

522½: brick (common bond); 1½ stories; 2 bays; asymmetrical gable roof (extends lower in back). Vernacular. 1880s. Converted 2-car garage; central dormer with pedimented cap; 2 entrances through converted garage doors; exposed stovepipe and flues; side stair to upper level left; Spanish tile roof.

(See Continuation Sheet #43)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Park Street (continued)

500 Block (continued)

532: brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gambrel roof; 3 bays; 2-story porch. Colonial Revival. 1850s and 1920s. 6/1 lights in sash windows; Federal-style fanlight; square columns support porch with rail between; 4 recessed end chimneys; Federal-style door added during 1920 remodeling.

534: stucco over brick; 2½ stories; cross gable roof; 4 bays; raised basement. Victorian Vernacular. 1911. 8/8 lights in sash windows; diamond-paned casement windows in attic, exposed rafter ends; 1-story, flat-roofed veranda with balustrade; interior extenuated chimneys; varied roof line; slate.

540: stucco over frame; 2½ stories; varied-gables roof. Victorian Vernacular. 1900. Asymmetrical entry under 1-story porch with Doric columns and standing-seam metal roof; 1/1 windows (sash) with shutters; full entablature; fishscale shingle under gable end; half-round fan window.

600 Block

601: brick (American bond); 2½ stories; steep slate hipped roof; 4 bays; 1-story veranda. Victorian. 1891. 1/1 lights in sash windows; coupled windows above entrance; full modillion cornice; extenuated chimneys flush (recessed) with end gables.

611: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof with dormer pediment; 3 bays; central entrance. Victorian Vernacular. Ca. 1874. 6/6 lights in sash windows; modillion cornice in portico; central interior chimney; slate roof; rectangular transom; overhanging eaves; full-length bay window with wooden spandrels; Colonial Revival veranda.

616 (Duke House): frame; 2½ stories; cross gable roof with pedimented gable on pavilion; 5 bays; raised basement; asymmetrical entrance. Queen Anne. 1884. Tripartite dormer window; full veranda with turned columns; gazebo at southern corner of house; white weatherboarding fishscale shingles; flush end chimneys; shutters.

617: shingles covering brick; 2 stories; central gable roof; center entrance; 3 bays. Victorian Vernacular. Ca. 1880. "L"-shaped plan; square portico with balcony; fanlight over door with sidelights; full entablature; box molding; 2 interior chimneys; 6/6 lights in wood sash.

620 (Marshall-Rucker House): brick (English bond); 2½ stories; 3-gable roof (slate); 6 bays; open Romanesque arcade. Colonial Revival/Romanesque Revival. 1894. Asymmetrical entrance; Colonial Revival porch; 1/1 lights in sash windows with sandstone lintels; modillion cornice; continuous drip molding; interior chimneys.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Park Street (continued)

600 Block (continued)

621: stucco over brick; 2½ stories; 2-gable roof; tripartite entrance porch; 5 bays. Colonial Revival. 1843. Asymmetrical entrance; projecting end pavilion; overhanging eaves; wide dormer in standing-seam metal roof. 2 external chimneys on left gable wall; shutters; alterations made in 1884 to give Picturesque impressions.

625: brick (Flemish bond); hipped roof (asphalt shingle); 5 bays; 1-story portico; center entrance; symmetrical. Colonial Revival. 1902. Modillion cornice, tripartite windows with stone lintels; 1/1 sash windows; segmental arches with keystones; twin dormers; 2 interior chimneys; oriel window to rear; veranda.

627: brick (American bond); 2½ stories; intersecting gable roofs; 5 bays. Colonial Revival. 1922. Tabernacle portico over central entrance; symmetrical plan; 6/1 lights in sash windows; shutters; external end chimneys; slate roof; Doric columns; Federal-style fanlight; returns at gable ends.

630: brick facade (alternating stretcher bond) and wood frame; 2 stories; flat roof with stepped-gable facade. Commercial Town House. 1965. 8 units per building (2); long vertical single-light windows; metal sash; plywood paneling on exterior wall; standing-seam metal roof (fake mansard).

632: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 3 bays; tabernacle portico. Colonial Revival. 1928. 8/8 lights on side sash windows; 6/6 lights in central window; 1-story addition on right with deck (balcony); blinds (solid); dentil cornice; Doric columns in portico; full entablature.

636: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 5 bays; square portico with balcony and rail; center entrance; symmetrical plan. Colonial Revival. 1950. 6/6 lights sash windows; concrete lintels; addition to right with balcony and separate gable roof.

700 Block

702: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; slate gable roof; 5 bays; pedimented tabernacle portico; central entrance; symmetrical plan. Colonial Revival. 1931. 6/6 lights wooden sash windows; half-circle fanlight over entrance; recessed end chimneys.

705: stucco over wood frame; 2 stories; 3-gable roof (standing-seam metal); 3 bays; recessed central entrance with balcony. Italianate. Ca. 1850. 6/6 lights in windows with tilted sills, chamfered architraves; bracketed cornice and overhanging eaves; 2 interior brick chimneys.

709: brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 bays; enclosed porch across entire front. Vernacular. 1920s. Central entrance through porch glass wall; 1 interior chimney; 1 recessed right end wall; carport overhang extends to left of house.

(See Continuation Sheet #45)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Park Street (continued)

700 Block (continued)

713: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; standing-seam metal, peaked-gable roof; 3 bays; high porch, single story with balcony. Late Georgian and Italianate influence. 1861. Central entrance door -- tripartite with sidelights; 6/6 lights; segmental arches over windows; interior chimneys; large Italianate brackets under eaves.

717: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 (side)-bay porch. Roman Doric columns support pediment. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1935. Central entrance with decorative, multi-light sidelights and semielliptical fanlight. 8/8 sash with architrave heads. 1-story, 1-bay brick and frame sun room with balustrade deck to south.

721: brick (painted, bond not visible); 1½ stories; gable roof (slate?); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Cape Cod. Ca. 1940. Central entrance with decorative 4-light transom. 1-story, 1-bay, brick, gable-roof wing to north.

743: wood frame (weatherboard), fieldstone under porch on facade and north end of house; 1½ stories; gable roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch. "Peak" gable over central bay supported by bracketed columns; squared columns and balusters. Detached house. Late Victorian. Ca. 1890s. Entrance in center bay with transom above. 1½ story at front, south end 2½ stories. Octagonal 2-story tower on south front and semicircular fieldstone below weatherboard tower on north front.

745: brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. 1950s-60s. Entrance in center bay. Exterior end chimney on north, single ramp.

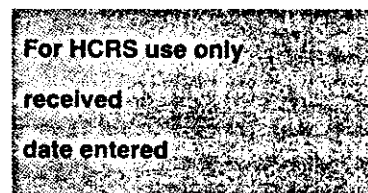
747: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Porch wraps around front and part of south end, Tuscan columns supporting overhanging cornice. Paired columns define entrance; balcony level above entrance. Turned balusters. Detached house. Late Victorian. Ca. 1905. Entrance in north bay, double doors. Projecting gabled south bay, slate shingles in pediment and semicircle-headed sash window. 2 high interior ridge chimneys with corbelled caps. Detached brick, 1-story garage north of house. Built on land subdivided from the Hodges Estate in 1903.

751: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Modillion block and dentil cornice supported by stout Ionic columns with slender turned balusters. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1904. "Peak" gable over south bay with thermal window. Modillion block cornice.

(See Continuation Sheet #45A)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Preston Avenue

100 Block

100-106: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 5 bays. Commercial Italianate. Ca. 1915. Entrances located in 4 places in front facade; 1/1 sash windows, semicircular heads, recessed brick panels above windows, brick corbeling above panels, houndstooth brick below bracketed metal cornice.

113: Vinegar Hill lot (empty).

114: stone and cinder block; 2 stories; flat roof; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1920. 1st-floor main and garage entrances; on 2nd floor, 2 northern bays each contain 4 - 1/1 sash windows; center bay contains 3 - 1/1 sash windows; tin cove cornice.

South Street

East South Street

100 Block

100: brick (5-course American bond); 3 stories; flat roof; 6 bays with small 6-bay addition to east. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Entrances in 1st and 4th bays from west. 2 large plate-glass windows on 1st story. 3/4 louvred windows on 2nd and 3rd stories. L-shaped elevator shaft projects above roof line between 4th and 5th bays from west. Colonial Revival entrance.

400 Block

401: brick (5-course American bond); 4 stories; 15 bays; flat roof. No identifiable style. Ca. 1920-40. 1st-story windows 2/2 sash with wooden surrounds, windows of stories 2-4 are 12-light with 4-light hinged sections. Walls are terminated at the roof line by terra-cotta roof tiles. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dwelling; 1891: Dwelling.

West South Street

100 Block

100: cement over (?) brick; 3 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1916. Entrances in each of the 4 bays. 2nd- and 3rd-story windows boarded up. Shallow shed roof supported by large brackets covers 1st story. Projecting pilasters form major divisions of facade, metal cornice above 3rd-story windows and again at roof line.

106 and 108: see appendix, continuation sheets 63 & 64
(See Continuation Sheet #47)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Park Street (continued)

800 Block

801: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch wraps around front and south side, also around north front semi-hexagonal bay, turned columns and square balusters. Detached house. Victorian. Ca. 1890. Entrance in center bay, 6-raised-panel door with sidelights, underpanels, and transom. Semi-hexagonal bay on north front. Porch altered; spindle frieze removed, originally wrapped around 3 sides of house. Detached concrete block garage at rear. Originally part of "Rock Hill" Estate. Agnes Flannagan had the present house built. An original modillion block removed from cornice has the name "_____ Marshall," December 7, 1892. House was home of the Trevillian family from 1908-1934; Strother Home 1934-1956.

807: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch supported by slender square columns with slight hipped roof. Detached house. Ca. 1925. Entrance in south bay. Door has simple architrave trim. Slight projecting gable north bay with returned cornice. Decorative gables on other 3 elevations. Molded cornice. 1/1 sash with wood sills, lintels--flanked by shutters. 2 interior ridge chimneys.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

South Street (continued)

West South Street (continued)

200 Block

200: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories above high basement; hipped roof with one dormer; 3 bays; 1-story entrance porch covers facade: paired columns with Romanesque caps. Greek Revival/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1850. Pilasters form bay divisions, support Colonial Revival entablature.

204: frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; intersecting gables; 4 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch covers 3 western bays. Queen Anne/Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Entrance in center bay. 2/2 sash. Sawwork and 2-light fixed window in gable end facing street. Turned spindles and sawwork on porch.

208: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square pier supports on brick bases. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Central and left bay entrance; 1-light transom; 6/6 sash windows with molded surrounds; plain wooden cornice.

214: frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; intersecting gables; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-10. Entrance in left bay. Paired 1/1 sash windows. Porch has turned balusters and posts.

218: see appendix, continuation sheet #64

222: asphalt shingles over (?) frame; 2 stories; gable roof with false gable facing South Street; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. Italianate. Ca. 1885. Entrance in center bay. Entrance porch has chamfered posts, decorative sawwork, brackets. 2/2 sash windows with bracketed window heads. Gable window head over 2nd-story window, center bay.

226: frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof with cross gable projection in east bay; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch across facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Center entrance with sidelights and transom. Bracketed cornice.

Walker Street

100 Block

107: stucco and wood; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 2 bays; 2-story, 2-bay porch with Doric columns and half-column returns. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. East bay entrance; fixed panes above doorway; 1/1 double-hung sash; interior chimney; standing-seam metal roof.

109: brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay raised porch, Doric columns with pilaster returns. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. East central-bay entrance; 1/1 double-hung sash windows, fixed panes above doorway; interior chimney.

(See Continuation Sheet # 48)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Walker Street (continued)

100 Block (continued)

111: brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with hipped central dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, raised porch with Doric columns and pilaster returns. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. West bay entrance; fixed panes over doorway, 1/1 sash windows; interior chimney, east end.

113: brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, raised porch with Doric columns. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. East bay entrance; fixed-pane transom above doorway; 1/1 double-hung sash windows; central interior chimney.

115: brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, raised porch with Doric columns. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. Entrance west bay; fixed-pane transom over door; 1/1 sash windows; modillions and dentils at cornice.

117: brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay, pedimented-roofed porch with Doric columns. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. Central entrance; fixed-pane transom above door; 1/1 sash windows; modillions and dentils at cornice; standing-seam metal roof; central interior chimney.

119: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, gable-roof porch in center bay. Ranch style. Ca. 1955. Central entrance. Exterior end chimney to east.

Water Street

East Water Street

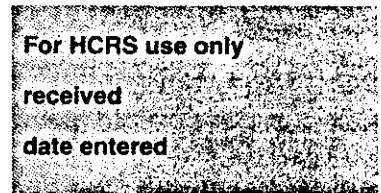
200 Block

217: brick (7-course American bond); 1 story; shed roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900-1910. Entrance in center bay; jack arch and brickwork over entrance; front parapet.

219: brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 2 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Simple corbeled brick cornice; entrance--left bay; windows originally jack arched, now filled in; 1 chimney; 1st floor altered.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Water Street (continued)

East Water Street (continued)

400 Block

401: brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; shed roof; 6 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Entrance - 3rd and 4th bays; corbeled brick cornice, segmental-arched windows; contemporary interior renovation. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dwelling; 1891: Dwelling; 1920: Pepsi and Lemon Cola Bottling.

403 (Old Pepsi-Cola Building): brick (6-course American bond); 3 stories; shed roof; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Entrances located in end bays; segmental-arch windows on 1st and 2nd stories; 16-pane casements on 3rd story; 1 large smoke stack; interior renovations. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Livery stable; 1891: Livery stable; 1920: Pepsi and Lemon Cola Bottling.

410 (Charles King and Sons Company): brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 14+ bays. Industrial Vernacular. 1897-1917. Simple cornice and stepped-parapet wall; metal windows, 6/6. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dwellings and tenements; 1891: Dwellings and tenements; 1907: Charles King.

500 Block

511: brick (7-course American bond); 1½ stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Entrance in central bay; segmental arches in brickwork over windows; mousetooth brick cornice; windows and doors recent. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dwelling; 1891: Dwelling.

515: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 4 bays on 1st story, 3 bays on 2nd story. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Segmental-arch windows -- 2/2. Present entrance -- side of building, original -- on Water Street; 2 chimneys; corbeled brick cornice. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Eating house; 1891: Eating house.

C & O Depot: See Appendix Continuation Sheet #64

West Water Street

200 Block

209-211: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1960. Entrances in each of 3 bays. Pilasters in brickwork surround center bay rise ½ height of building. Stepped brickwork on gable end facing street.

210-214: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1940. Entrance in center bay: plate-glass doors. Plate-glass windows. Advertisements painted on brick.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Water Street (continued)

West Water Street (continued)

200 Block (continued)

218-220: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Late 19th/early 20th century. Extensively altered ca. 1975. Entrances in east and 4th from east bays. Plate-glass display windows in each bay of 1st floor. Gravel/cement panels on 2nd floor.

First Street

North First Street

100 Block

105: brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; low-pitched roof; 5 bays. Italianate Commercial. Ca. 1900. Basement, 2 north bays have paired openings with brick segmented arches; 1st story, 1/1 sash windows, semicircular thermal windows; 2nd story, 1/1 sash windows.

300 Block

361: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story pedimented porch to north. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1930. Entrance with semicircular fanlight in north bay. Dentiled cornice. Exterior end chimney to north.

400 Block

408: stucco over wood frame; 2½ stories; 2 bays; tripartite arched entrance porch. English/Vernacular. 1918. 6/6 lights in sash windows; flush end chimneys; slate roof; plain wood architrave; fake Tudor half-timber decorations.

409: stucco on wood frame; 1½ stories; 2 bays; gable roof with 2 shed dormers. ("Bungaloid"); Vernacular. 1923. 6/6 and 4/4 lights in wood sash windows; interior chimneys; tripartite window arrangements; Doric columns; asphalt shingle roofs; brick sills.

411: brick (alternating stretcher); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof with pedimented pavilion. Queen Anne Vernacular. 1882. High basement; 2/2 lights in wood sash; chamfered columns and rail in porch; cut-out cornice moldings; interior chimney.

412: brick (common bond); 2 stories; 2 bays; hipped roof; 1-story veranda porch. Vernacular. 1889. 6/1 lights in wood sash; interior chimney; standing-seam roof: Doric wooden columns; 3-light transom; box cornice.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

First Street (continued)

North First Street (continued)

400 Block (continued)

415: brick (7-course common bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof with pedimented pavilion; single-story veranda porch. Queen Anne Vernacular. 1882. 2/2 lights in wood sash; bay window on pavilion front; bracketed cornice; chamfered porch columns and ornate porch cornice cut-outs; interior chimney.

416: brick (common bond); 2 stories; 2 bays; hipped roof. Vernacular. 1889. Companion house with #412; veranda porch removed; 6/6 lights in wood sash; interior chimney; standing-seam metal roof; box cornice.

422: wood frame and weatherboarding; 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof with low central pavilion gable; single-story entrance porch. Queen Anne Vernacular. 1870. 6/6 lights in sash windows; chamfered porch columns; transom over door; centralized interior chimneys; shutters.

423-427: brick (common bond); 2 stories; 3 and 5 bays; gable and hipped roof; single-story entry porches. Vernacular (1889) and Commercial Town House (1973). Buildings joined into apartment complex; #427 stylistically strong Queen Anne influence with large thermal windows; drip moldings, turned porch columns.

433 (Perkins House): wood frame and weatherboard; 2 stories; 3 bays; single-story veranda porch. Gothic-Picturesque Revival. Ca. 1850. 4/4 lights in wood sash; high basement; veranda added at later date; gingerbread ornament in gable cornice; dormer windows; standing-seam metal roof; centralized interior chimneys.

436: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof with central pedimented pavilion; single-story veranda porch. Queen Anne Vernacular. 1874. 6/6 lights in wood sash; asphalt shingle; centralized interior chimneys; high basement in rear; bracketed cornice in porch roof.

500 Block

504: brick (common bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; hipped roof; single-story veranda porch. Queen Anne Vernacular. 1873. 6/6 lights in wood sash; bracketed cornice; dentils in porch cornice; central interior chimney; standing-seam metal roof; "Gibbs surround" columns supporting porch roof.

511 (Charlottesville Towers): brick (common bond); 5 stories; 4 bays; flat roof; small entrance porch. Commercial Town House Apartments. 1960s. Modern metal sash casement windows; unadorned brick construction over steel frame.

(See Continuation Sheet #52)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

First Street (continued)

North First Street (continued)

500 Block (continued)

512: stucco over wood frame; 1½ stories; 2 bays; sloping gable roof. English Vernacular. Ca.1920s. Asymmetrical entrance; roof swoops low out over porch; flush end chimney and interior chimney; oversized brackets under eaves; 6/1 lights; exposed roof rafters.

514 (Perley House): wood frame and aluminum shingles; 2 stories; 2 bays; 4 gable roofs with 2-story bay window; single-story veranda porch. Queen Anne Vernacular. 1889. 2/2 lights in sash windows; gouged floral designs in porch rail and cornice; standing-seam metal roof.

518: wood frame and weatherboarding; 2 stories; 2 bays; double gable roof; single-story veranda porch. Queen Anne Vernacular. 1889. 2/2 lights in wood sash windows; interior chimneys; chamfered columns; standing-seam metal roof; awnings added; asymmetrical entrance.

521 (Abell-Gleason House): brick (common bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; low-hipped roof; single-story, flat-roofed porch. Greek Revival. 1859. Internal, centralized chimneys; 4/4 lights in wood sash windows; 4 Doric pilasters on front facade; paired windows; Italianate brackets.

522: wood frame and weatherboarding; 2 stories; 2 bays; 4 gable roofs with pedimented pavilion; single-story veranda. Queen Anne Revival. 1889. 2/2 lights in wood sash windows; 2-story bay window; central internal chimney; transom over door; standing-seam metal roof.

526: wood frame and weatherboard; 2½ stories; 3 bays; gable roof with pedimented front. Queen Anne Vernacular. Ca. 1889. 2/2 lights in wood sash windows bracketed cornices; veranda porch with spool frieze and loop balustrade; interior chimneys; paired arched dormer louvres; standing-seam metal roof.

530: wood frame and weatherboarding; 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof with pedimented pavilion. Queen Anne Vernacular. Ca. 1889. 2/2 lights in sash windows; internal chimney; standing-seam metal roof; wooden arches, pilasters, paneled spandrels, dentiled cornice; veranda porch.

531: stucco over wood frame; 1½ stories; 3 bays; gable roof with shed dormer; 1-story portico. Bungalow Vernacular. 1920s. Raised basement; central chimney; center entrance; shingled porch fronts with large circular openings; 1/1 modern sash windows.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

First Street (continued)

North First Street (continued)

500 Block (continued)

532: wood frame with aluminum siding; 2½ stories; 2 bays; gable roof. Queen Anne Vernacular. 1906. 2/2 lights in sash windows with shutters; standing-seam metal roof; internal chimney; Doric columns on broad veranda porch; decorative rail above porch roof; Georgian architrave added to front door.

533: brick (common bond) and wood siding; 1 story; 3 bays; hipped roof; small entrance porch. Suburban Ranch style. 1950s. Living room picture window with side casements; asphalt shingle roof, interior chimney.

South First Street

100 Block

102-106: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; low-pitched roof with stepped parapet; 6 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. 2nd story 2/2 sash, double-hung; brick segmental arches, 1st-story metal cornice.

Second Street

Second Street Northeast

100 Block

108: cement block with brick veneer (random bond); 2 stories; 2 bays; shed roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1940. 1st story recessed beneath 2nd story; 2nd-story windows recent; fixed 16-light window separates 2 entrances. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dwelling; 1891: Dwelling; 1920: Vacant.

110: brick (American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular Ca. 1940. Entrance -- center bay; International ribbon windows. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dwelling; 1891: Dwelling; 1907: Vacant.

200 Block

220 (McIntire Public Library): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; flat roof; semicircular portico with Corinthian columns: 2 stories, covers entrance bay. Classical Revival. 1919-1922. Entrance has large multi-light fanlight, broken pediment supported by narrow, fluted half-columns. 4/4 sash windows with jack arches flank entrance. Niches with large urns bearing the names of ancient philosophers in the 1st and 3rd bays. Full entablature with modillions at roof line; balustrade hides roof. Granite trim: water table, steps, window sills. Walter Blaire, Architect. Cornerstone laid November 27, 1919.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Second Street (continued)

Second Street Northeast (continued)

400 Block

407: brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; 3 bays; hipped roof: 1 hipped-roof dormer with 2 - 1/1 sash windows; 1-story porch, with paired Doric (attenuated) columns, covers 2 left bays. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Entrance with 2-light transom in center bay. 2/2 sash windows with blinds and segmental arches. Far right bay is projecting pedimented pavilion, fish scale shingles sheathe gable end facing street. Dentils in cornice of porch and main roof.

409: frame (weatherboard, painted yellow); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof with false gable in center bay; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch has hipped roof, false gable, chamfered posts. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-1910. Entrance in center bay: 3-light sidelights, 4-light transom. Windows: recently replaced, paired, single light. Plain board corner posts with simple capitals.

410: frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; hipped roof with intersecting gables; 1-story porch with Tuscan columns on pedestals covers facade. Queen Anne. 1896. Entrance in center bay: 2-light transom and louvred doors. 2/2 sash windows with blinds. Left bay is projecting pavilion with shingles in gable end. Bracketed cornice.

411: brick (random bond); 1½ stories; 3 bays; roof: intersecting gables with 1 hipped-roof dormer with 1 - 1/1 sash window, shingles on sides; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-1920. Glazed, double-door entrance with single-light transom and stone lintel. 1/1 sash windows with stone lintels. Right bay with clipped corners has gable end facing street. Bracketed cornice.

413: aluminum siding over (?) frame; 2 stories; 3 bays; steep hipped roof with gable over projecting pavilion of right bay; 1-story porch covers 2 right bays: chamfered posts. Vernacular. Ca. 1910-1920. Entrance in right bay: 2-light transom. 1/1 sash windows. Sawwork above window in left bay (clipped corners). Similar to 415 Second Street Northeast.

422 (The Old Manse): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; 5 bays; gable roof; 1-bay entrance porch with paired octagonal columns. Late Federal. 1839. Entrance in center bay with 6-panel, raised-panel door, 1-light transom. Windows retain much original glass, have molded surrounds, blinds: 6/9 sash 1st story, 6/6 on 2nd. Mousetooth cornice. Side porch added 1930s.

(See Continuation Sheet #55)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Second Street (continued)

Second Street Northeast (continued)

400 Block (continued)

415: aluminum siding over (?) frame; 2 stories; hipped roof with gable over projecting pavilion of right bay; 3 bays; 1-story porch with square posts and decorated cornice covers facade. Queen Anne/Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Entrance in center bay. 2/2 sash windows. Sawntwork in gable facing street. Similar to 413 Second Street Northeast.

419: aluminum siding over (?) frame; 2 stories; hipped roof with false gable; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with attenuated Doric columns covers facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Entrance in center bay: 1-light transom. 1/1 sash windows.

423: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof with false gable and intersecting gable; 3 bays; 1-story porch with Doric columns, balustrade, bracketed cornice wraps facade. Colonial Revival/Vernacular. Ca. 1910-1920. Entrance in right bay: 1-light sidelights, fanlight, segmental arch. Entrance in left bay, recessed: 1-light transom, segmental arch. Bracketed cornice. Similar to 425 Second Street Northeast (next door).

418: stucco and frame; 2 stories; hipped roof with gable roof projecting entrance pavilion; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch with false gable and low wall surrounding. Queen Anne/Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Altered: stucco, added shingles, replaced windows, etc. Entrance in left bay: 4-light transom flanked by 2 - 4/4 sash windows. 1/1 sash elsewhere. Shingles in gable end facing street. High basement. Similar to 440 Second Street Northeast (next door).

425: brick (American with Flemish bond); 2 stories; hipped roof with intersecting gables; 3 bays; 1-story porch with Ionic columns, curved balustrade and bracketed cornice wraps facade. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival/Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Entrance in right bay: double doors. Entrance in left bay: 1-light transom. Bay treatment of center bay. 1/1 sash windows with segmental arches. Bracketed cornice. Similar to 423 Second Street Northeast (next door).

426: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch with square, paneled columns. Greek Revival. Ca. 1836. Entrance in center bay with 6-panel, raised-panel door and 3-light transom. Windows have blinds, molded surrounds, 6/9 sash 1st story, 6/6 2nd. Mouse-tooth cornice. 3-bay, 1-story addition to north.

(See Continuation Sheet #56)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Second Street (continued)

Second Street Northeast (continued)

400 Block (continued)

440: asbestos shingle; 2 stories; hipped roof with intersecting gables; 3 bays; 1-story, shed-roof entrance porch with false gable. Queen Anne/Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Entrance in right bay with double doors, 4-light transom, flanked by 4/4 sash windows. 1/1 sash elsewhere. High basement. Similar to 418 Second Street Northeast (next door).

500 Block

500: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch covers 2 right bays: Tuscan columns, bracketed cornice. Colonial Revival/Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Entrance in center bay: 1-light sidelight, 3-light transom. 6/6 sash, some 8/8. Entrance in right bay recessed.

Second Street Southeast

100 Block

108: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1960. Entrance in south bay. Polished stone panels over wall openings.

109: stucco over brick with glass block; 3 stories; low-pitched roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1940. Central recessed entrance; fixed sash; projecting central cornice; renovated ca. 1970.

Second Street Northwest

100 Block

108: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; shed roof; 6 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1870. 2 bays infilled with glass block ca. 1935; stepped parapet.

110: parking lot (packed earth and asphalt).

115 (Blue Ridge Temple): brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories on high basement; 3 bays; flat roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1947. 2 entrances in east bay; 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows, glass block windows.

(See Continuation Sheet #57)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Second Street (continued)

Second Street Northwest (continued)

200 Block

201 (McGuffey School): brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof; 7 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. 4th bay entrance; 9/9 and 6/6 sash windows; 6 interior chimneys.

210: frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; gable roof with cross gable dormer; 3 bays. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Entrance in west bay beneath cantilevered shed roof. Irregular fenestration. 1/1 sash.

Second Street Southwest

100 Block

108: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1935. Entrance in south bay marked by vertical patterns in brickwork. Entrance recessed beneath oversized lintel. Brick, 1-story addition to south, ca. 1970.

112: stucco over brick; 1 story; flat roof; 2 bays. No identifiable style. Ca. 1950. Fixed-glass window; entrance to south.

114: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories with raised basement; gable roof with center pediment; 3 bays. Virginia "I" House. Ca. 1875. 1st story, Victorian porch across center bay, scrolled woodwork; 2/2 sash, double-hung windows; central entrance with sidelights; 2 central chimneys.

116: stucco over brick; 1 story; flat roof; 2 bays. No identifiable style. Ca. 1950. Fixed-glass window; entrance to north.

200 Block

201: stucco over cinder block; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1970. Plate-glass door entrance; false mansard roof.

205: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof with cross gable pavilion to south; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Italianate. Ca. 1880. Entrance with transom in center bay. 1-story, 3-part bay window in south bay. Bracketed cornice. Chamfered piers support hipped-roof porch.

209: brick (7-course American with Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof with false gable facing Second Street; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch supported by Doric columns. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Entrance in center bay: 3-light transom. 6/6 sash windows with simple wooden surrounds. Plain board cornice beneath projecting eaves. Similar to 213 Second Street Southwest (next door).

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Second Street (continued)

Second Street Southwest (continued)

200 Block (continued)

213: brick (6-course American with Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof with false gable facing street; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square supports, brick bases. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Entrances in center and left bays: 1-light transom. 6/6 sash windows with molded surrounds. Plain board wooden cornice. Similar to 209 Second Street Southwest (next door).

Third Street

Third Street Northeast

100 Block

105: brick (American bond); 1 story; shed roof; 2 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Left bay entrance; wood-framed window with stained-glass transom; Classical Revival cornice across whole building; 1 chimney. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Shed; 1891: Same; 1920: Barber shop.

108: brick (American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Entrance in southernmost bay; central bay has segmental arch in brick over 3-part, plate-glass window. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Dry goods, dwelling, kitchen, grocery; 1891: Same.

110-114: brick (American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 2 bays. "International" style. Ca. 1940-1950. Entrance -- 1 in each bay; plate-glass windows on 1st floor, ribbon windows on 2nd. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant lot; 1891: Vacant lot; 1907: Vacant lot; 1920: Vacant lot.

200 Block

206: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. 1960, 1968. Recessed entrance with 5-light transom. 2 multi-light windows 1st and 3rd bays. Pilasters frame facade and support plain entablature.

216: brick (5-course American bond); 3 stories; slate hipped roof; 3 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Entrance in northernmost bay. Pedimented door surround with 2-light transom. 6/6 sash with segmental arches, blinds added. Entrance to basement in southern bay facade. False gable with wooden shingles and dentil frieze over southern bay. 1-bay, 1-story addition to north.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Third Street (continued)

Third Street Northeast (continued)

200 Block (continued)

220: brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; flat roof; 4 bays; raised entrance stoop with wrought-iron railing. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1948-1949. Entrance in south bay with plate-glass doors and poured concrete surround. Concrete applied cornice. Multi-light casement windows with transom. Molded brick water table. Architect: Floyd Johnson.

400 Block

405: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 5 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1965. Entrance in center bay, molded surround. 9/6 sash windows. Plain spandrels between 1st- and 2nd-story windows. Blank window in center bay, 2nd story.

409: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay, hipped-roof entrance porch with Doric columns. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1955. Entrance in center bay with elliptical fanlight, 4-light sidelights. 6/6 sash paired windows. Plain board cornice.

412: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch spans middle 2/3 of facade: Tuscan columns. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Entrance in left bay. 1/1 sash.

420: stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof with 2 6-light dormer windows; 3 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch with Tuscan columns, spans facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1940. Entrance in center bay. 6/6 sash windows.

414: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof with 1 dormer with 2 6-light windows; 3 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch with triangular-shaped supports on pedestals spans facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Entrance in center bay. Entrance and stair added to center bay, 2nd story. 1/1 sash paired windows.

435: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-bay entrance porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1960. Entrance in left bay. 6/6 sash.

437: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof; 4 bays; 2-bay entrance porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1965. Entrance in 2nd bay from left. 6/6 sash.

(See Continuation Sheet #60)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)Fourth StreetFourth Street Northeast100 Block

112: brick (American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Entrances in 1st and 3rd bays. 1st-floor display plate-glass windows; 2nd-story 2/2 arched sash windows, corbeled brick brackets and cornice similar to 110 and 108 4th Street, Northeast. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant; 1891: Vacant.

110: brick (American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Central entrance recessed under 2nd story; plate-glass display cases on 1st floor; 2/2 sash windows on 2nd story; corbeled brick brackets and cornice brick corner pilasters. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant lot; 1891: Vacant lot.

108: brick (American bond and 5-course American bond on sides); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Central-bay entrance recessed under 2nd floor; plate-glass display windows on 1st floor; 2/2 arched sash windows on 2nd floor; corbeled brick brackets and cornice. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Vacant lot; 1891: Vacant lot.

111: brick (American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1850. Recessed entrance -- 1st bay (N.) plate-glass storefront with tile base on 1st floor, decorative corbeled brickwork; interior renovations in progress -- February 1980.

113: brick (American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Colonial Revival Commercial. Ca. 1930. Entrances in 1st and 3rd bays; central-bay, 20-light display case on 1st floor, central banded window on 2nd floor.

115-119: brick (American bond); 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1910. 3 separate entrances, 2nd, 3rd, 4th bays; plate-glass storefront windows on the 1st floor, pedimented hoods over 2nd-story windows, large storefront and roof cornices.

200 Block

211: brick (American with Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays. Federal. Ca. 1830. Entrance in left bay. 4-panel, flat-panel door with 3-light transom. 6/6 sash. 2-bay addition connects 211 to 213-14 Fourth Street. Sources: Alexander's Recollections, p. 56-58.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse H.D., Charlottesville, Va.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fourth Street (continued)

Fourth Street Northeast (continued)

200 Block (continued)

213-215 (Massie-Wills House): brick (Flemish bond, much reworking); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Federal. Ca. 1825, 1870s. Entrance in right bay. Two 3-panel, flat-panel doors, 4-light sidelights, 7-light transom. 9/6 sash 1st story: wooden lintels with end blocks, 6/6 2nd. Bolection molding window surrounds. Modillion cornice. Parapet gable end extends above roof line.

400 Block

414: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories on high basement; gable roof; 2 bays. Colonial Revival/Vernacular. Ca. 1930-1940. Entrance in right bay, 1-light fanlight. 1/1 sash windows with segmental arches, paired on 1st story. Gable end faces street, box cornice returns on gable end.

415: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch, glazed. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1965. Entrance (glazed) in center bay. Plate-glass windows on 1st and 2nd stories; spandrels between. Metal cornice.

418: frame (weatherboard); 2 stories on high basement; gable roof with false gable; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch: Tuscan columns, dentils in cornice. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. Entrance in center bay: shallow projecting pavilion, pedimented with shingles in gable end facing street. Glazed door with 3-light sidelights, 1-light transom. Palladian window on 2nd story above entrance, 2/2 sash with blinds elsewhere. Bracketed cornice. Corner post on 1st story only. At termination of corner posts a kick out of weatherboard forming a kind of belt course.

Fifth Street

Fifth Street Northeast

200 Block

206: brick (American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Recessed pedimented double-door entry occupies center bay; triple 18-light windows flank 1st-story entrance; patterned brickwork (each 5th course recessed); cornice with modillions and dentils.

208-210: brick (American bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Double-door entrance with single-light transom and fan in both 1st-story bays; 1/1 sash windows on 2nd floor; molded brick cornice.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fifth Street (continued)

Fifth Street Northeast (continued)

200 Block (continued)

209: brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 7 bays. Contemporary. Ca. 1950. Recessed entries in 2nd and 4th bays south; fixed plate-glass windows on 1st floor, 8-light casement windows on 2nd floor.

211: brick (facade--American bond; sides--6-course American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Entrance in 1st bay south; 1/1 sash windows on 1st and 2nd floors; rusticated base and window heads and sills; cornice with dentils and modillions.

212: brick (American bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1915. Recessed central entrance; 1/1 sash windows 1st and 2nd floor, corbeled brickwork.

217: brick (stretcher bond); 2 and 3 stories; flat roof; 7 bays. Commercial Vernacular. 1931+. Entrance in 5th bay from left. 4 bays original, (2 stories), 3 bays added (3 stories). 1/1 sash with flat arches.

Seventh Street

Seventh Street Northeast

200 Block

213: frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories, gable roof with 2 dormers: 6/6 sash and pilasters; porch covers 2 right bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1820. (Sign says moved 1829-1848). Entrance in center bay, 6-panel, flat-panel door. 6/6 sash with blinds. 1-story additions to north and south.

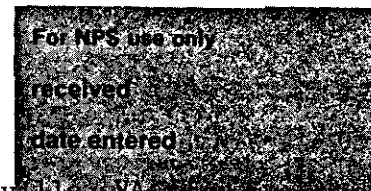
400 Block

413: brick (alternating stretcher bond); 2 stories; 4 bays; raised porch; hipped roof. Colonial Revival with Vernacular details. Late 19th century. 2-door asymmetrical entrance; 2nd-story balcony addition with weatherboarding; fluted Doric columns to porch; 2/2 lights in sash windows; segmental arch over side window; standing-seam metal roof.

425: brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; raised porch. Vernacular. Late 19th century. 6/6 and 1/1 lights; full box molding cornice; hipped roof; segmental arches; pedimented portico; standing-seam metal roof; interior chimney; asymmetrical entrance.

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Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse H.D., Charlottesville, VA
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2. LOCATION

Roughly bounded by Park St. and 7th St. NE on the east; by Water St. and the C&O RR tracks on the south; by Saxton and Main streets and McIntire Rd. on the west; and by an irregular line running east from the 500 block of McIntire Rd. to the rear property lines of the 400 block (west side) of Park St. and continuing north along the rear property lines of the west side of Park St. to the U.S. 250 Bypass.

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued) APPENDIX

West High Street

200 Block

205: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped slate roof with central hipped dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with hipped roof, columns, and turned balusters. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1916. Entrance in east bay.

217: brick (5-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped standing-seam metal roof with side gables; 2 bays; 2-story, 2-bay porch across front facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Entrance at right bay.

400 Block

400: brick (American bond); 1½ stories; gable standing-seam metal roof with central dormer extending over porch; 3 bays; 1½-story, central-bay porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. 1/1 sash windows.

West Jefferson Street

100 Block

100 (Magruder Sanitarium): brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with gabled dormer; 4 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with square piers and simple balustrade across east 3 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1899. 2-story, 3-part bay window in west bay.

East Main Street

100 Block

123 (second addition): brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. No identifiable style. Ca. 1970. East entrance; 9-paned fixed windows on 2nd floor; wooden 1st-floor cornice; stone caps on parapet.

West South Street

100 Block

106: brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 5 bays. Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1916. Corbeled brickwork with brick pilasters; entrance in 2nd bay (east).

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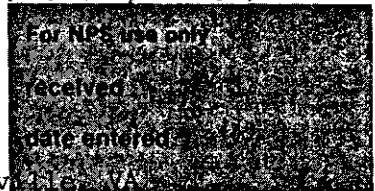
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Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse H.D., Charlottesville, VA

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued) APPENDIX

West South Street (continued)

100 Block (continued)

108: concrete over brick; 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1900. 4 cement pilasters divide building into 3 bays; entrance far right bay.

200 Block

218: frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; intersecting gables; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay enclosed front porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-10. 1/1 sash windows.

East Water Street

500 Block

C&O Depot: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof; 11 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1905. Central entrance has double door with elliptical fanlight, wooden arch, and keystone; 8/8 sash on 2nd story, simple molded surrounds, jack arches with keystones, 6/6 sash in wings. Sanborn Maps: 1886: Old depot.

The nomination of the Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District is the result of a graduate seminar at the University of Virginia School of Architecture taught by Barry N. Zarakov and K. Edward Lay during spring semester 1980. The following students worked on this nomination:

- Brad Boshier
- Rob Brennan
- Margaret Davis
- Doug Harnsberger
- Karen Lang-Kummer
- Kate Kuranda
- Bill Martin
- Clair Welch
- Wayne Kille

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The following documentation will amend the Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse District Nomination to include the Confederate Memorial of Charlottesville and Albemarle County as a contributing object. The nomination did not include the Confederate Memorial although it was eligible for the National Register at the time.

Description:

The Confederate Memorial of Charlottesville and Albemarle County is a bronze lifesize figure of a Confederate soldier in uniform standing atop a classical granite pedestal that is placed directly in front of the Albemarle County Courthouse at the edge of East Jefferson Street on the Courthouse Square in Charlottesville. The memorial is shaded by the canopy of a large tree and surrounded by a dense hedge of Japanese Holly. It is flanked by a Napoleon gun on the east and west, and a small pile of cannon balls, set in concrete and stacked to form a pyramid, has been placed directly in front of the base on the south.

The figure of the soldier, one of several stock models that was available from the American Bronze Foundry Company of Chicago in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, is mustachioed and goateed in the fashion of the day and faces south over the center of 5th Street, carrying its rifle at waist level in "at ready" position. The butt of the gun is secured by the proper right hand and supported against the proper right hip while the barrel is held in the fingers of the proper left hand pointing slightly upward and toward the southeast away from the body. The ends of a blanket, rolled up and carried across the soldier's proper left shoulder, rest against the proper left hip, and a knapsack is slung across the proper right shoulder and rests on the proper left buttock. The figure is covered by a heavy green patina, the result of eighty-six years of exposure and oxidation, that is particularly notable where the features of the face have been highlighted so as to give it an almost skeletal appearance.

The pedestal of the memorial is approximately twelve feet tall, composed of seven blocks of granite, squared and placed on top of one another to form a classical cap, dado, and base. The granite, reported to have been quarried in Barre, Vermont, is a light pink color now moderately discolored by dirt and streaking from the oxidation of the bronze elements of the memorial.¹ Four Corinthian pilasters carved in high relief decorate the dado at each corner and flank inscriptions on all four sides of the pedestal while bronze plaques mounted on the base below the inscriptions are decorated with symbols that represent various divisions of the Confederate Army and the seal of the State of Virginia. Like the figure of the soldier, the plaques are oxidized and streaked with a greenish patina.

Prominent raised letters on the front or south side of the monument announce "1861 VIRGINIA 1865," and surmount a Confederate flag carved in low relief on the dado above a

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Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse District
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rectangular bronze plaque on the base depicting crossed cannons to represent the artillery. Elsewhere on the pedestal lettering is engraved into the stone. On the east side of the dado an inscription above a rectangular bronze plaque with crossed rifles to represent the infantry reads:

1909
ERECTED BY
THE DAUGHTERS OF
THE CONFEDERACY
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
AND THE CITY OF
CHARLOTTESVILLE
TO COMMEMORATE
THE HEROISM OF
THE VOLUNTEERS OF
CHARLOTTESVILLE AND
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
"LOVE MAKES MEMORY ETERNAL"

On the north side a circular bronze plaque bearing the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia on the base is beneath the inscription on the dado:

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS
DEFENDERS
OF THE
RIGHTS OF STATES

The west side of the base has a rectangular bronze plaque with crossed scabbards and a bugle to honor the cavalry and the inscription on the dado above it is:

WARRIORS:
YOUR VALOR;
YOUR DEVOTION TO DUTY;
YOUR FORTITUDE
UNDER PRIVATIONS;
TEACH US
HOW TO SUFFER
AND GROW STRONG
'LEST WE FORGET

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Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse District
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Endnotes for Section Seven, Amendment to Charlottesville and Albemarle County
Courthouse District Nomination:

¹ Kuhlthau, A. Robert and Harry W. Webb, 1990, "Sculpture In and Around Charlottesville: Confederate Memorials, Charlottesville," *Magazine of Albemarle County History*, Volume 48, p. 25.

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Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse District
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All photographs are of:

The Charlottesville and Albemarle County Confederate Memorial
Albemarle County, Virginia
VDHR File Number:
Betsy Gohdes-Baten, photographer

All negatives are stored with the Department of Historic Resources collection at the Virginia State Library and Archives

DATE: June 8, 1995

VIEW OF: Confederate Memorial, proper southwest side, view facing northeast

NEG. NO.:

PHOTO 1 OF 3

DATE: June 8, 1995

VIEW OF: Confederate Memorial with Napoleon Cannon, proper west side, view facing east

NEG. NO.:

PHOTO 2 OF 3

DATE: June 8, 1995

VIEW OF: Confederate Memorial, proper south side with Albemarle County Courthouse in background, view facing north

NEG. NO.:

PHOTO 3 OF 3

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Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse District
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Shortly after the Civil War, citizens and local governing bodies across the country began to honor their heroes and their dead with memorial statuary. The movement began in the North but spread South quickly once economic conditions permitted. Despite the widespread interest in such commemorative sculpture, it is of interest that Charlottesville and Albemarle County were among the last communities in Virginia to erect a monument. What would become a nine-year endeavor began in February of 1900 when Senator George W. Morris introduced Virginia State Senate Bill No. 475 providing that the governing bodies of Charlottesville and Albemarle County should have the authority to levy a special tax "for the purpose of erecting on the court house [sic] square at Charlottesville, a monument in commemoration of the Confederate soldiers of Albemarle County . . ." ¹

Though authorization was given, six years passed before the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution to impose a small tax, "the proceeds to be used for the erection of a Confederate monument." The city of Charlottesville decided not to levy a tax and instead appropriated \$600 from the general revenues of the city for the memorial.²

Shortly after the county tax levy was passed, a seventeen-member monument committee was formed of representatives from the city and county, the Albemarle Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and the John Bowie Strange Camp of Confederate Veterans.³ When the county tax and the city cash contribution did not produce a sufficient sum to purchase a monument in the style hoped for, this group instigated a flurry of fund-raising activities that included unsuccessful efforts to get each child in the city and county to donate ten cents, and a tea and musical at the Meadow Creek Country Club that was more profitable.⁴ As soon as their goal of \$500 was met, the committee solicited designs for the memorial from three firms.⁵ A proposal submitted by Charles R. Walsh of the Cockade Marble Works of Petersburg, Virginia was eventually selected.⁶

Some changes in the plan were made by committee members during the next few months. Whether for this reason or because of a miscalculation, the finances in hand were found to be insufficient to cover the projected costs of the monument as redesigned. The Daughters of the Confederacy promptly arranged a minstrel show at the Levy Opera House to cover the shortfall. The event was well attended and netted an additional \$105.⁷

The dedication ceremony had been scheduled for 3 June 1908, the 100th anniversary of Jefferson Davis's birthday, but Walsh informed the committee in late May that the monument would not be ready in time, claiming that the foundry had not prepared the bronzes on schedule. The committee expressed its disappointment at missing the anniversary of Davis's 100th birthday, but set another dedication date in October.⁸

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The record is not clear why the Charlottesville City Council waited until 14 August, barely two months from the rescheduled dedication, to adopt a resolution expressing their desire that the monument be placed on the "triangular area in front of the Midway School" at the juncture of Ridge and Main Streets rather than in front of the courthouse. Within a few days, when the local newspaper, the *Daily Progress*, supported the idea in an editorial, a major controversy broke out.⁹ The general membership of the Daughters of the Confederacy strongly favored the move; the Board of Supervisors of Albemarle County were against it; and other prominent members of the community let their opinions pro and con be known. Before the matter could be resolved, however, the *Daily Progress* headlined an announcement on 9 September that the Cockade Marble Works was bankrupt. The accompanying article explained that debts had forced the company into receivership, and informed the shocked community that the granite for the Charlottesville monument had never even been quarried.

The Monument Committee lost little time in selecting another contractor, signing an agreement this time with the Kyle Granite Company of Washington, D. C.¹⁰ This firm was to supply a monument with a classical granite pedestal topped by a bronze figure of a Confederate soldier in "at ready" position. The American Bronze Foundry Company of Chicago was to have provided the same figure for the Walsh Company and, except for a few differences in the pedestal, the new monument would be identical to the one ordered earlier.¹¹

During the late-nineteenth-and early-twentieth centuries, Civil War monuments were manufactured in large numbers for communities in the North and South. The American Bronze Foundry Company, like many foundries of the period, commissioned the services of unidentified sculptors who prepared life-sized figures in the uniforms of both sides in several poses. Communities around the country could choose from a number of models that were easily cast to order.¹²

The American Bronze Foundry Company left few records, but advertising in periodicals such as *The Confederate Veteran* show that the company was formed in 1888. Its "at ready" figures like the one in Charlottesville, can be found in the communities of Farmville, Virginia, and Edenton, Fayetteville, Lexington, Louisburg, Oxford, and Shelby, North Carolina.¹³

When the agreement with the Kyle Granite Company was finalized, arguments about the location of the statue resurfaced. Matters came to a head at the second of two meetings held by the Monument Committee in early December of 1908. A vote of the thirteen members attending the meeting would overwhelmingly have favored the Midway Park location, but it was established that the issue had technically been settled by law. Language in the act of the General Assembly had specified that the tax authorized to finance the monument was "for the purpose of erecting [it] on the court house [sic] square at Charlottesville."¹⁴

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By mid-January 1909, the Kyle Granite Company informed the committee that the memorial would arrive shortly, and one month later, the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors ordered the removal of a watering trough in front of the monument site at the courthouse.¹⁴ Through efforts of congressmen representing the area, the federal government donated two Napoleon cannons for placement at either side of the memorial, and the Southern Railway agreed to ship them free of charge.¹⁵ These particular cannons had been manufactured in New England, but they were of a type widely used by both sides during the conflict and regarded as the "workhorse of Civil War artillery."¹⁶

The long-awaited monument arrived in Charlottesville on 10 March 1909. Within a week, it was erected over a copper box that contained a number of records and items that were important to the community. Among them were lists of living and deceased members of local Confederate organizations; two Confederate notes, one for fifty and the other for five dollars; a pamphlet containing the ordinances of the City of Charlottesville; a history of the University of Virginia; a history of Albemarle County; and post cards with illustrations of Charlottesville, the University of Virginia, and Monticello.¹⁷ A brief entry made in the Chancery Orders Book 19 of Albemarle County records that; "1909, On Wednesday, March 17th at 5 o'clock P. M. the statue of the Confederate Soldier in bronze was completed and stands in court house [sic] yard fronting the middle of 5th street looking south."¹⁸

Mayor E. G. Haden scheduled the dedication ceremonies on 5 May 1909 after the Napoleon guns were expected to arrive. The occasion was both a solemn and festive city and county holiday. J. H. Linsay, editor of the Daily Progress described the crowd that assembled for the unveiling of the memorial as one of the largest ever seen in Charlottesville. As the canopy draped over the statue was drawn aside, the Monticello Guards fired a single salute which was followed by a thirteen gun salute from the Napoleon cannons which had been placed on the east and west of the monument. Afterward, Representative Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, the featured speaker, gave a touching tribute to General Robert E. Lee and the Virginia troops, stating that if the Union could not be overthrown by the courage and leadership they evidenced during the Civil War, then it would likely remain strong forever.¹⁹ Thus, the Confederate Memorial remains where it was erected eighty-six years ago, in front of the historic Albemarle County Court House, to memorialize the soldiers in gray from Charlottesville and Albemarle County who lost their lives during the Civil War.

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Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse District
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Endnotes for Section Eight, Amendment to Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse District Nomination:

¹ *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 28 May 1906, in Kuhlthau, A. Robert and Harry W. Webb, 1990, "Sculpture In and Around Charlottesville: Confederate Memorials, Charlottesville," *Magazine of Albemarle County History*, Volume 48, p. 14.

² Albemarle County Supervisors Minutes, Vol. 1901-1909, 17 January 1906, p. 166, and Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 15-16.

³ Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 16.

⁴ *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 16 June 1906, in Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 18.

⁵ Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 18.

⁶ *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 12 July 1906, in Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 18.

⁷ *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 25 April 1908, in Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 18.

⁸ *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 8 September 1908, in Kuhlthau and Webb, pp. 20-21.

⁹ *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 14 August 1908, in Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 21.

¹⁰ *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 19 September 1908, in Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 25.

¹¹ Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 26.

¹² Shapiro, M.E., *Bronze Casting and American Sculpture, 1850-1900*, Newark, University of Delaware Press, 1985, p.165, in Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 27.

¹³ Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 28.

¹⁴ *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 15 December 1908, in Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 29.

¹⁵ Albemarle County Supervisors Minutes, Vol. 1901-1909, 17 February, 1909, p. 366 and Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 30.

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Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse District
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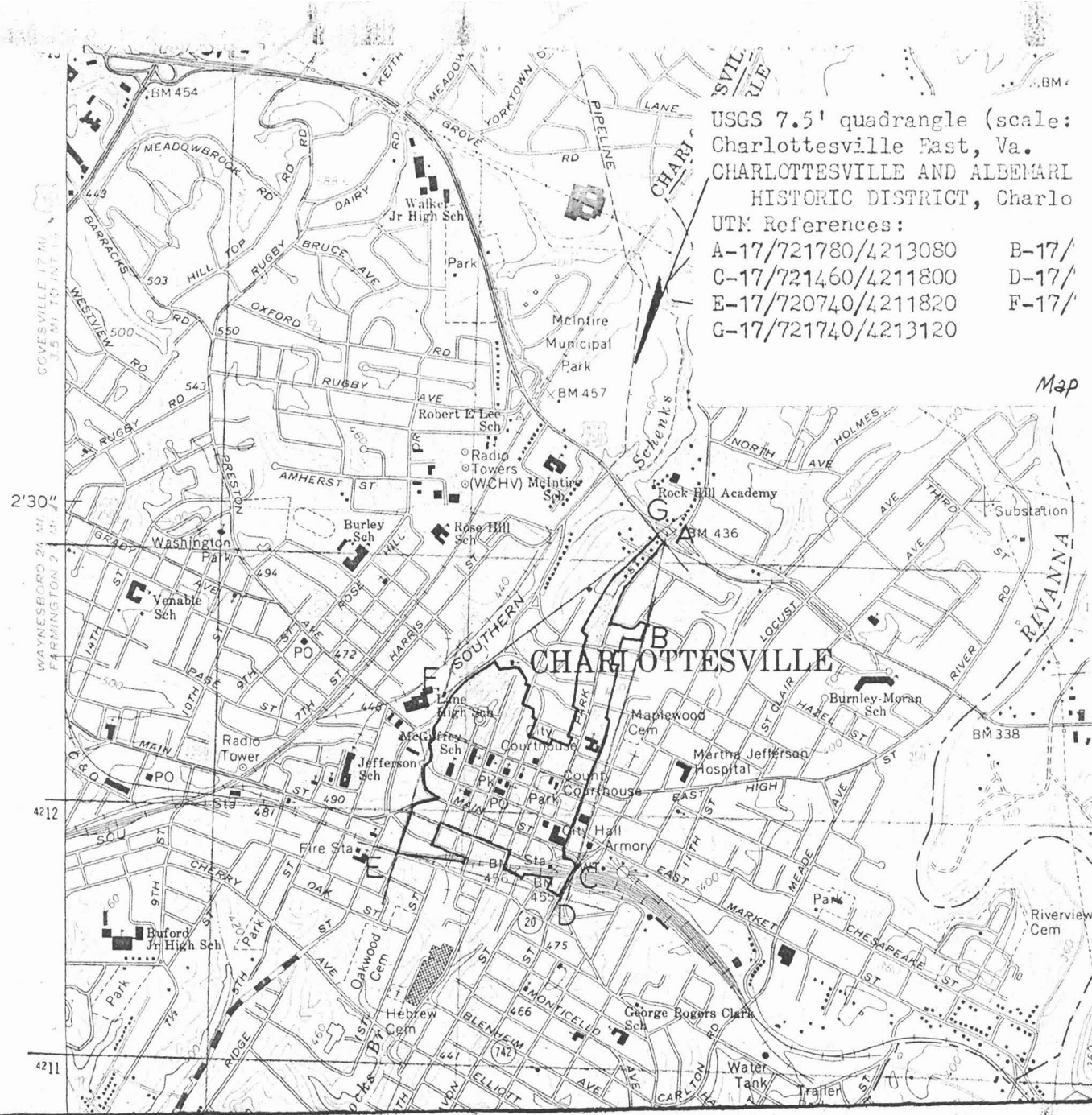
¹⁶ *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 21 April 1909, in Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 30.

¹⁷ Thomas, D. S., *Cannons: An Introduction to Civil War Artillery*, Gettysburg, Thomas Publications, 1985, p. 28, in Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 31.

¹⁸ Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 30-33.

¹⁹ Book 19, Chancery Orders of Albemarle County, 1897-1900, p. 601.

²⁰ *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 6 May 1909, in Kuhlthau and Webb, p. 35-38.



USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:
 Charlottesville East, Va.
 CHARLOTTESVILLE AND ALBEMARL
 HISTORIC DISTRICT, Charlo
 UTM References:
 A-17/721780/4213080 B-17/
 C-17/721460/4211800 D-17/
 E-17/720740/4211820 F-17/
 G-17/721740/4213120

COVESVILLE 17 MI
 3.5 MI TO INT
 WAYNESBORO 24 MI
 FARMINGTON 2 MI
 2'30"
 4212
 4211

Map

CHARLOTTESVILLE

SVIL
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360