Manual for Historic Property Owners

Albemarle County Historic Preservation Committee

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Introduction

History is no stranger to Albemarle County. From the earliest time of human occupation in Albemarle County's river basins (approximately 10,000 years ago) there is evidence that humans used land and river resources now part of Albemarle County for hunting and fishing. Native American tribes such as the Algonquian-speaking, Sioux-related Saponi and Monacan lived near the streams and rivers (now known as the James and the Rivanna), the latter peoples erecting burial mounds that Thomas Jefferson, arguably Albemarle County's best known resident, observed and investigated. Beginning in the late 1720s, English-issued land patents resulted in farms being established along the fertile land east of the Southwest Mountains and amidst the rich alluvial soils of the James and Rivanna river valleys. Today, some of the structures originally built in the eighteenth century remain standing in the County as are structures of the ante-bellum era, of Reconstruction and an eclectic mixture of various architectural styles from the 20th century.

This manual is designed to help you, the actual or prospective land owner, assess whether a property you own, or have an interest in owning, qualifies as historic. **Chapter 1** provides links to information that can help researchers discover more about their buildings and properties. It also outlines the process of "designating" a historic property or, in other words, listing a property in the state or national registers.

Chapter 2 addresses the basics of the appropriate treatment of historic properties, the reasons we preserve historic buildings, and the various types of historic preservation.

Chapter 3 introduces some local historic preservation stories. It describes the history of historic preservation in the County. It describes Albemarle County's National Register Historic Districts, provides case studies of how the historic preservation process operated for various properties in the County, and it provides a snapshot of some of the important historic structures that have been lost to wrecking crews and neglect over the last century.

CHAPTER ONE: GETTING STARTED

Is My Property Historic?

The Commonwealth of Virginia defines as "historic" any structure that is fifty years old or older. In addition to buildings and structures, objects, landscapes, and archaeological sites can be historic. Although additional criteria must be considered to determine if a resource is also "significant, uncovering the facts surrounding the original construction of a building is a good basis for understanding any resource.

Online Resources

- Visit **www.albemarle.org/historicpreservation** for the factors identified by the Albemarle County Historic Preservation Committee as contributing to the historic character and significance of a property.
- To learn how to research the history of a Virginia property, visit **www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/HowtoResearchHistoricProperty_2013.pdf**

Resources in this Manual

- **Learn how to conduct a deed search in Albemarle County**
- **Learn how to determine the date a building was constructed**
- **Additional research resources**
- To learn more about the criteria typically used to determine if a resource is significant historically, visit **Chapter 3**

CHAPTER ONE: GETTING STARTED

THE HISTORIC DESIGNATION PROCESS

The National Register of Historic Places, established in 1966 and managed by the National Park Service, is the official list of structures, sites, objects, and districts that embody the historical and cultural foundations of our nation. The National Register of Historic Places includes nearly 3,000 properties in Virginia.

The Virginia Landmarks Register, also established in 1966 and managed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), is the state's official list of properties important to Virginia's history. The same criteria are used to evaluate resources for inclusion in the state register as are used for the National Register.

Honor: Listing in the national and state registers is honorary. It recognizes a historic property's importance to its community, the state, and/or the nation, as well as encouraging good stewardship of the historic property.

No Restrictions:

- National and state register listings do not place restrictions on private property owners. Listing does not require owners to open their properties to the public or to restore them. Listing does not impose maintenance requirements beyond that which may be required by the locality.
- Under federal and state laws, private property owners can do anything they wish with their National Register-listed property, provided that no federal or state license, permit, or funding is involved and all local regulations are met.

Tax Credits: Owners of listed properties may qualify for financial benefits, when certain requirements are met, under the State and Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit programs and VDHR's historic preservation easement program. More information can be found **here**.

Federal Projects: Listing requires mitigation of adverse effects that may be caused by federally funded, licensed, and permitted activities, such as highway projects, utility projects, or airport expansions.

If a listed property is destroyed or its integrity is greatly altered, it may be removed from the registers.

The VDHR has compiled thorough information about the register program itself, technical guidance for preparing nominations and navigating the nomination process, evaluating a property's eligibility, and many other resources for owners of historic properties. These resources can be found on the **Registers Homepage** at the **VDHR** web site. VDHR has

prepared a **flowchart** that outlines the process that you might find useful. At the Registers Homepage, look for the ***Historic Registers Guidance and Training Materials***.

Applicants must navigate a two-step process to successfully list a property on the state and national registers. The first step is a preliminary evaluation typically referred to as a PIF (Preliminary Information Form). The purpose of the PIF is to provide sufficient information for the State Review Board to judge if a property or district warrants more detailed documentation to move on to the next step. The second step is formal nomination to the registers. Both steps are outlined at VDHR's web site. See *Technical Guidance for Preparing Nominations* **here** and VDHR's summary of the *Preliminary Evaluation and Nomination Process* **here**. Be sure to click through all the links on the pages to access all the help documents.

To begin a PIF for a property in Albemarle County, first contact the VDHR Capitol Regional Preservation Office **here** to introduce yourself and to let them know what you're working on. At this early stage, you will need to evaluate the property's significance and integrity. To learn how to evaluate significance and integrity, please see ***Guide to the Essentials for Evaluating and Nominating a Property to the National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register***.

Nomination forms require detailed historical and architectural documentation proving that the resource meets the applicable criteria. VDHR Regional staff can provide technical assistance, but cannot be expected to prepare the nomination form for property owners. Many owners hire private consultants to prepare the nomination form.

VDHR's Register ***Nomination Checklist*** and ***Writing Style Sheet*** are documents that provide extensive technical guidance on completing the nomination forms. Be sure to review them.

For more information on the National Register, a weekly list of registered properties, educational programs, and publications, visit the website of the **National Register of Historic Places**. VDHR also provides a list of ***Frequently Asked Questions*** that you might find useful.

CHAPTER TWO: HISTORIC PRESERVATION BASICS

WHAT IS HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND WHY DO WE PRESERVE?

In simple terms, historic preservation is the protection of the existence and appearance of resources that reflect a community's history. The resources may be objects, sites, buildings, structures, landscapes or districts. The history may be cultural, social, economic, political, archaeological or architectural. Our historic resources are meaningful not in isolation, but in the context of people across the ages and in the stories of the people who built them, lived in them, and used them. This context of people, their stories, and their buildings shapes our community's cultural heritage and contributes to a sense of continuity and belonging. The historic resources that still stand are tangible evidence of this context that today's County residents can directly experience by sight and touch. This visually reminds us that this community is a place different from all others. It is therefore important to protect a broad spectrum of historic resources, from large, impressive mansions to modest dwellings and structures, so that the sense of community continuity and belonging will be meaningful to all our citizens, now and in the future.

Historic preservation has many purposes.

- It promotes awareness of a community's history, both cultural and architectural.
- It preserves the historic, architectural, and aesthetic character of a community, and this establishes a unique sense of place and identity.
- It safeguards a community's heritage, making it available to future generations to enjoy.
- It fosters civic and neighborhood pride.
- It fosters civic beauty.
- It can help prevent sprawl, by re-using existing buildings.
- It contributes to sustainability by conserving resources, reducing waste, and saving money by repairing and reusing instead of tearing down and building new.
- It preserves old methods of workmanship used when buildings were meant to last.
- It can offer financial incentives to owners who rehabilitate their historic property.
- It can help stabilize property values and aging neighborhoods.
- It can increase tourism and business growth and strengthen local economies.
- It can improve business opportunities and be a good investment. Historic buildings may attract business simply because people like to look at them, work in them, and experience them.

Types of Historic Preservation

The term "historic preservation" includes a range of activities. The U.S. National Park Service, which oversees the Department of the Interior's historic preservation program, identifies four primary preservation activities.

Preservation: Preservation is preserving a place as it exists in the present time. It assumes that all historic features and materials will be retained when it is possible to restore or repair them, and they will be maintained as they are into the future. Preservation values the original building as well as its occupants and uses over time.

Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation fixes up a deteriorated historic property, sometimes for a use other than its original one. Like preservation, it values retaining and repairing historic features, but it allows more leeway for repair and replacement of elements that have been severely damaged by time.

An example of rehabilitation is when a developer of a historic property wants to obtain historic tax credits and needs to completely change the use of the historic structure to make it economically viable. In this instance state and federal reviewers of historic tax credit projects may allow the developer some flexibility in treatment so that the building can be spared the wrecking ball and gain new life with a completely new use. The developer would likely be required to retain primary areas of assembly, corridors, offices, and areas with the most significant and artful historic detailing. In less significant interior spaces, selective demolition may be allowed to accommodate required functions.

Restoration: Restoration puts a building or landscape back the way it was originally designed, or the way it was at a particular historically significant time in the past. This means repairs or alterations that came after the historic period are eliminated and missing features that are known to have existed in the historic period are recreated with historic materials and techniques. An example of restoration is the work of the owner of a historic home that has been modernized over the years, when the homeowner eliminates additions built after the historic period and undertakes only limited and sensitive mechanical, electrical and plumbing work to make the home usable in modern life.

Reconstruction: Reconstruction is the creation of a historically accurate copy of a historic property that no longer exists. The reconstruction may use traditional techniques and materials, but the materials may be new, and therefore different from the actual materials that would be found in an original structure. Reconstruction is often employed as part of an exhibit.

CHAPTER TWO: HISTORIC PRESERVATION BASICS

STANDARDS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Many communities have established standards and guidelines for the treatment of important historic properties in their localities. Some communities have adopted the standards of the Secretary of the Interior. As described at the Secretary of the Interior's website, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are common sense historic preservation principles written in non-technical language. They promote historic preservation best practices to help protect our irreplaceable cultural resources. The Standards are a series of concepts about maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic features and materials, and about designing additions and making alterations. The Guidelines offer general design and technical recommendations to assist in applying the Standards to a specific property. Together, the Standards and Guidelines provide a framework for making decisions about changes to historic properties. The Guidelines are advisory, not regulatory. The Standards are regulatory for tax credit projects and in communities that have specifically adopted the Standards as part of a local preservation ordinance. (Albemarle County has not established such standards.)

The basic principles of the Standards are: do no harm, repair rather than replace, replace like materials with like, and ensure that any modern additions or modifications are reversible. Visit the **National Park Service website** to read the complete Standards and Guidelines. For more in-depth help on specific preservation and rehabilitation topics, check out the **Preservation Briefs**.

CHAPTER TWO: HISTORIC PRESERVATION BASICS

DO'S & DON'TS OF WORKING WITH HISTORIC BUILDINGS

There is no shortage of books, brochures, web sites, and professionals offering advice on the appropriate treatment of historic buildings. Individual property owners make treatment decisions based on function, cost, appearance, availability of materials, applicable laws and regulations, and numerous other factors. The following list of Do's and Don'ts identifies some of the most basic strategies for working with historic buildings.

DO

- Recognize all buildings as products of their own time.
- Recognize and respect changes that have taken place over time.
- Treat sensitively distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craft work.
- Repair rather than replace worn architectural features when possible. When replacement is necessary, new material should match the old in design, composition, and color.
- Clean building walls using the gentlest methods possible. Avoid sandblasting and other damaging methods.
- Protect and preserve archeological resources.
- Alterations and additions may be acceptable if they do not destroy or damage significant historical or architectural fabric.
- Work to retain historic windows. Use caulk, shutters, sensitively design storm windows, porches, curtains, awnings, and shade trees to reduce heating and cooling loads.

DON'T

- Don't destroy distinctive original features.
- Don't use the wrong mortar.
- Don't sandblast to clean or remove paint from brick walls.
- Don't switch to a new type of mechanical system (e.g. forced air) unless there is sufficient space for the new system or an appropriate place to put it.
- Don't cut exterior historic building walls to add through-wall heating and air conditioning units.
- Don't damage historic finishes, mask historic features, or alter historic spaces when installing new systems.
- Don't drop ceilings or bulkheads across window openings

CHAPTER THREE: LOCAL STORIES

HISTORY OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY

The protection of historic resources in Albemarle County has thus far depended primarily on the ability and interest of their owners to maintain them. These owner efforts have been augmented by the actions of citizen groups, by listings on the Virginia Landmarks or National Registers, and by County policies and staff responsible for assistance in protecting such resources.

Beginning in 1977 and continuing into 1981, the Board of Supervisors received a proposal for a Historic Preservation Overlay District Ordinance that had been prepared by a Board-appointed ad hoc Historic Preservation Committee. These proposals were eventually tabled due to ongoing revisions to the County's zoning ordinances at that time, as well as sensitivity to public comments regarding whether the proposed ordinance should be a voluntary or involuntary one and the ways to delineate district boundaries.

No further action was forthcoming until 1983, when the Board considered a staff report on the original ordinance which had been modified to create either a mandatory protective one for all sites deemed significant, or one applicable only to Virginia Landmarks Register properties in Albemarle County. After discussion, the Board agreed to solicit comments on the proposed ordinance from the University of Virginia's School of Architecture, which responded promptly. Nevertheless, no further action was taken at that time by the Board. The six-year effort had come to an end without a product. More than seven years would elapse before historic preservation would be brought back for further consideration in Albemarle.

In 1990 a private group, Citizens for Albemarle, presented the Board with its own draft for a historic preservation ordinance and plan. After lengthy review, County staff recommended that the Board appoint a new committee to take up full consideration of the proposals submitted. There was no further activity toward this end, however, until May 1995, when the Board appointed a nine-member Historic Preservation Committee to study these latest plan/ordinance details and suggest methods for implementation, as well as to find ways to expand public awareness of the need for more effective protection of historic resources. This awareness was heightened by a County-wide survey in 1994 and positive reaction to the 1995 historic/architectural survey of twelve Albemarle villages.

More recently, additional interest has been demonstrated by state and local government. The 1996 General Assembly unanimously passed a generous historic homeowner tax credit bill, and the County began providing substantial staff support to the Historic Preservation Committee, along with active liaison from designated members of the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors.

Finally, the existence of additional preservation groups and community/neighborhood associations has helped to raise the level of knowledge and to narrow the issues.

These factors have brought increased receptivity to some form of regulatory means for preserving significant sites in the County; otherwise, unremitting growth pressures will eventually overwhelm the laudable voluntary efforts of property owners and preservation groups.

The principal added challenge faced by the Historic Preservation Committee, which has met regularly since 1995, will be to capitalize on these changed conditions to produce a balanced and effective plan which is acceptable to the citizens of Albemarle County.

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NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY

Many of Albemarle County's historic resources are recognized as contributors to National Register Historic Districts. The county's National Register Historic Districts are described below. Links to the nomination forms and maps of each district are also provided.

The **Covesville Historic District** is located fourteen miles south of Charlottesville, nestled in a cove created by the Boaz and Heards Mountains to the north and west and Fan and Brush Mountains to the south and east. Settlement of the area began in the 1740s, but the village of Covesville was not officially established until 1828. The early village took a linear form along the Charlottesville to Lynchburg stage coach route. That route, and the mid-nineteenth century arrival of the railroad, were links in Covesville's expansion. But the real impetus for development was the establishment of a commercial apple orchard in 1866. That orchard grew into one of the most successful apple operations in Virginia and it spurred significant construction in the area. The economic success of the region is seen in examples of high-style architecture, such as Federal, Greek Revival, and Queen Anne, while structures executed in vernacular styles represented the workforce that supported the local industry. Today, Covesville remains a small, rural village supported by outlying farms and orchards, with a substantial concentration of domestic architecture illustrating its long period of significance. Click **here** for the National Register nomination form and **here** for a map of the district.

The **Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District** contains 16,300 acres of land in the western part of Albemarle County, and incorporates small areas of northeastern Nelson County and southeastern Augusta County. Although the district's early settlement was tied to the development of the early roads and turnpikes through the Blue Ridge Mountain gaps, it was the arrival of the railroad and four tunnels through the mountains that dramatically spurred the growth of an agricultural community in the area and spurred one of Virginia's most successful early commercial orchard industries. Together with the railroad, the region's climate and beauty attracted wealthy residents who constructed high-style architectural retreats in the early-twentieth century and tourists who visited the area's mineral springs, inns, hotels, and scenic highways beginning in the later twentieth century. These built resources, most of which exhibit a high level of integrity, are located in a similarly well preserved rural landscape amidst vast panoramic vistas. With a period of significance ranging from 1734 to 1955, the district resources illustrate the Greenwood-Afton area's transformation from a frontier wilderness into a thriving agricultural community. Click **here** for the National Register nomination form and **here** for a map of the district.

The **Proffit Historic District** is located 2 miles east of U.S. 29 in north-central Albemarle County. It is significant as the most intact and thoroughly documented African American community in Albemarle. Primarily a residential community, Proffit was originally settled by newly freed slaves in the mid-18th century. Ben Brown purchased property in the area in 1871

and Proffit grew into a small but thriving, integrated community following the 1881 designation of the village as a stop on the Southern Railroad. Many of the structures in the district are two-story, frame residences in vernacular styles. The Evergreen Baptist church was built by the local black Baptist congregation in 1891 and remains an important architectural and spiritual landmark for the community. Click **here** for the National Register nomination form and **here** for a map of the district.

The **Southern Albemarle Rural Historic District** contains 83,627 acres in the southeastern part of Albemarle County. The district boundaries follow Monticello, Carters, Mount Alto and Green Mountains. The picturesque district is physically characterized by mountainous woodlands, rolling pastures, low-lying floodplains, large farms, historic villages, and crossroads communities. The development of the district represents a shift from a predominantly agricultural to a more diversified economy that is represented in architecture ranging from high-style mansions to vernacular residences and outbuildings dating from the early eighteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. The district is historically associated with important political leaders, including Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe. Architecturally, the district contains the best collection of buildings influenced by Jefferson's neo-classical ideals in the world, including Monticello, and an important collection of designs by Jefferson's craftsmen. Other prominent Colonial Revival architects are represented in the district, as are nationally significant landscape architects, and significant archaeological sites are also contained within the district boundaries. Click **here** for the National Register nomination form and **here** for a map of the district.

The **Crozet Historic District** is located at the intersection of Route 240 and Crozet Avenue in western Albemarle County. Prior to the late nineteenth century, Crozet had been a rural community with farms scattered around the countryside. With the establishment of a rail stop in 1876, Crozet grew into a thriving community supported by the railroad and a growing fruit industry. The town developed in a non-traditional pattern, along both the railroad and at the crossroads, with a commercial core and outlying residential neighborhoods. The district is significant for this pattern of development, as well as for the collection of architectural resources represented there, including largely vernacular versions of diverse architectural styles ranging from Greek Revival to Bungalow. The unusual settlement pattern and the diverse collection of architectural styles remain evident today. Click **here** for a map of the district.

The **Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District** contains 31,975 acres of land running along both sides of the Southwest Mountain range in northeastern Albemarle County. The district features a broad range of architecture, primarily domestic and farm-related, from the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Some notable buildings in the Federal, Greek Revival and Colonial Revival styles are featured, but most of the buildings in the district were influenced by a native building tradition. The district is characterized by individual farmsteads, but several crossroads hamlets are also present, including Keswick, Cismont, Lindsay, Stony Point and several African American settlements established after the Civil War. The district's settlement pattern and architectural resources provide a visual link with the agricultural society that played a vital role within the community, and the picturesque rural setting retains considerable integrity. Click **here** for the National Register nomination form and **here** for a map of the district.

The **University of Virginia and Rotunda Historic Districts** encompass Thomas Jefferson's academical village, his vision for a university founded in 1819 and dedicated to educating leaders in practical affairs and public service. At the core of the district is the terraced green Lawn dominated by the Rotunda, a half-scale adaptation of the Pantheon in Rome. Flanking the Lawn are two series of five, two-story pavilions linked by colonnades that front individual student rooms. Beyond the lawn rooms are the East and West Ranges, student housing fronted by a brick arcade with taller "hotels" at each end and middle, originally serving as dining halls. Gardens are located between the Lawn and the Ranges. Also included in the districts are buildings constructed after the completion of the original academical village buildings, among them Stanford White's Cabell Hall, which closes the south end of the Lawn, and White's Cocke and Rouss Halls, which flank Cabell, as well as Garrett Hall, Minor Hall, University Chapel, and the Brooks Museum. Click **here** for the National Register nomination form and **here** for a map of the district.

The **Rugby Road/University Corner Historic District** is an outstanding and well-preserved example of a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century university neighborhood. It comprises 84-acres situated north of Thomas Jefferson's original "academical village" at the University of Virginia. The district includes property in both the City of Charlottesville and in Albemarle County, and contains a broad range of commercial, residential, and institutional buildings mirroring the university's boom years from the 1890s to the Great Depression, when enrollment quadrupled and open farmland was transformed to a grid of city streets with planned residential circles, university playing fields, and large institutional buildings in park-like settings. A majority of the buildings in the district exhibit the revival styles that were popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and many were designed by well-known architects of the period. The district includes the heart of the university's commercial and fraternity sectors, including the block of brick commercial buildings along University Avenue long known as "The Corner" and twenty-three fraternity and eight sorority houses. Also included are a majority of the surviving non-academic buildings associated with the university during the period before World War II. Click **here** for the National Register nomination form and here for a **map** of the district.

The **Advance Mills Historic District** is located in the northern part of Albemarle County at the intersection of Routes 743 and 641. The district is significant as a milling and crossroads community in Piedmont Virginia from circa 1833 until the mid-twentieth century. The Advance Mills community was built and shaped by the Fray family who moved to the area in 1833. The Frays were responsible for centering the community around the dam on the north fork of the Rivanna River and for constructing a majority of the historic resources in the district. Advance Mills grew into a thriving milling community that operated well into the twentieth century. Today the district has a much more rural residential character, with examples of both high style and vernacular residences and outbuildings standing in a picturesque setting. Click **here** for the National Register nomination form and **here** for a map of the district.

The **Batesville Historic District** is located at the intersection of Routes 692 and 635 in western Albemarle County. Its distinguishing feature is its linear pattern of development along these routes. The district exemplifies crossroads community development in Virginia during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Development increased in the early nineteenth

century when Rt. 692 was incorporated as part of the Staunton and James River Turnpike. From then into the twentieth century, Batesville continued to grow, with residences built in simplified styles consistent with the vernacular building tradition in rural Virginia, primarily Folk National and Folk Victorian. Some commercial and religious examples of these styles were also built, as were a few high style examples of the Federal, Greek Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Development slowed in the 1930s, and Batesville experienced few intrusions since that time. Today, the district stands as one of the earliest surviving crossroads communities in Albemarle County. Click **here** for the National Register nomination form and **here** for a map of the district.

CHAPTER THREE: LOCAL STORIES

CASE STUDIES OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY

Many property owners in Albemarle County have contributed significant time, thought, energy and dollars to the maintenance, stabilization, restoration, renovation and preservation of their historic buildings and sites. Esmont Farm, Monticola and the St. John Rosenwald School are a few examples.

CHAPTER THREE: LOCAL STORIES

ESMONT FARM

The Story:

Esmont Farm is located less than a mile north of the village of Esmont at the intersection of Routes 715 and 719. The residence was built between 1816 and 1820 by Dr. Charles Cocke of Southampton County who acquired the surrounding 1,183 acres from Rezin Porter in 1815. Cocke, a physician by training, was a Whig politician who served both in the House of Delegates and the State Senate. The property changed ownership a number of times until it was purchased in its current configuration of 105 acres by Jan Karon in 1999.

Esmont Farm is a two-story, three-bay structure built of brick laid in Flemish bond with a plaster belt course. Windows and doors have stone lintels with turned corner blocks. The plan is a variation of the double-pile central passage layout, with the passage only extending halfway through the house. The house reflects the influence of Thomas Jefferson's architectural style either by design or through the influence of workmen familiar with the style. Specifically, the main hall's herringbone patterned parquet floors, the Roman Doric porch, the Chinese lattice railings, the full Doric entablature and triple-sash windows reflect Jefferson's influence.

Project History:

Ms. Karon led a meticulous renovation of the property that was as much an exercise in archaeology and architectural sleuthing as in design. As layers of modern finishes and additions were peeled away, historic elements were revealed that now allow the house to show its original character. Among the finds was the paint outline of the original single-bay front cornice on the brick wall, which gave the exact profile and location of the original porch. As modern plaster was removed from brick in the basement, an original hearth re-emerged. Once the infill rubble was

taken out of the firebox, the original iron pot-holder and other hardware used when this space was a winter kitchen were recovered. Removing the drywall ceiling in the basement revealed the underside of the original "wood nogging". This dropped ceiling held brick and mortar rubble in place as a sort of fire- and sound-proofing.

A distinct, yet sympathetic, addition provides a modern kitchen and sitting area without compromising the original house.

Tax Credits:

Architects for the project were Dalgliesh Gilpin Paxton Architects of Charlottesville, Virginia. Contractor for the project was Shelter Associates, LTD, also of Charlottesville. The project architects worked closely with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to ensure the work met the Department of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, thereby providing a substantial tax credit for the owner. VDHR approved both the reconstruction of the original residence and the addition.

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MONTICOLA

Property History:

Monticola was built in the early 1850s by Daniel James Hartsook and his wife, Elizabeth Hannah Carrington, daughter of Colonel Benjamin Carrington and Mary A. Cabell. Hartsook was one of a number of merchants who became successful in business ventures along the James River and Kanawha Canal linking Lynchburg and Richmond. In 1854, Hartsook and a partner founded the Bank of Howardsville and later started the James River Life Insurance Company. By the 1870s he owned almost 900 acres of property in the Howardsville area, including Monticola, as well as shops, factories, a mill and residences. The original Monticola property contained a small brick and stone roadhouse that had served as a tavern off the old Richmond - Lynchburg Stage Road. Known as the Fowles tavern, it remained on the property until it was destroyed by fire in the late 1960s.

By 1887, the effects of the Civil War and personal and business crises wiped out the Hartsook family fortunes. In that year, E. O. Nolting of Richmond purchased 456 of the then 791-acre property as a summer retreat for his family. Nolting was successful in the tobacco business, president of two banks, and director of a steamboat company. One of Nolting's daughters, Emily, inherited the property and lived there alone until the early 1950s. When Emily died, the property was inherited by her sister, Dr. Margaret Nolting, who was the first female physician in Virginia. Dr. Nolting did not occupy the property; it remained vacant from 1955 until 1968. Attempts at restoration occurred over the next several years by a series of owners. Though a complete restoration was not accomplished, the property was stabilized through these efforts. In 1987 Monticola was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Architectural Description:

Today Monticola is a 6,800 square foot Greek Revival mansion on 292 acres above the James River in historic Howardsville, Virginia. The house takes a double pile form with center passage and internal chimneys. It has a two-story tall, three-bay-wide penciled Flemish bond brick façade with a high basement and a slate covered hipped roof with a belvedere and widow's walk. The portico on the east façade has a two-tier, coupled-column configuration with pedimented roof and Chippendale railings. Under this portico a recessed space covers a doorway with flat transom and sidelights and two side doors into rooms on the first floor. The west portico has a semi-circular, two-story form with fluted Ionic columns. Some say that this porch was purchased from the Exchange Hotel in Richmond when that building was being razed.

Originally, two dependencies flanked the main house. One, the summer kitchen, is now connected to the manor house. The other dependency was destroyed by fire and has been replaced with a boxwood garden. Six outbuildings remain on the property, including a smokehouse and corncrib. A swimming pool has been added to the property, and is discretely placed outside of the original curtilage.

Project History:

In 2005, the property was purchased by Staunton, Virginia based Dunterry, LLC. Dunterry engaged architect Chris Jenkins of Frazier Associates in Staunton for the restoration efforts that resulted in the Monticola we see today. The owners wanted to take advantage of rehabilitation tax credits provided by the Commonwealth of Virginia. Therefore, the restoration had to follow the guidelines of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. These requirements had impacts throughout the property – from a mantel retained in a newly created bathroom to saving old windows throughout the house.

A significant challenge was restoring the house to reflect both the early 1850s original construction and the late 1890s addition, while adding modern amenities. The effort resulted in the restoration of the front porch to the original 1850s construction period and the restoration of the rear porch to the 1890s Nolting era. All electrical, plumbing and HVAC was replaced. Today the house includes a modern gourmet kitchen, three bathrooms, a powder room, laundry room and an English basement designed for leisure living. The project was completed in the winter of 2007, resulting in a restoration that is true to its history and construction and reflective of the history of Albemarle County while providing a home for today's use and enjoyment.

Did You Know?

In 1940 Paramount Pictures chose Monticola as the setting for its movie “Virginia” starring Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. Paramount considered this one of its biggest movies and was looking for a “fairly rundown and unattended Southern manor house” for the film. It found it in 1940. Today, over 75 years later, Monticola is still a Southern manor house, but is far from rundown and unattended.

CHAPTER THREE: LOCAL STORIES

ST. JOHN ROSENWALD SCHOOL

The Story:

The St. John Rosenwald School was one of 307 early twentieth century schools built in Virginia. Located in Cobham, it is one of seven identified Rosenwald schools in Albemarle County. The school was constructed in 1922-23 as a one-story rectangular building on a raised foundation with a pitched standing seam metal roof. It served as a public elementary school for African American children during the period of racial segregation, and may have operated until the 1960s. The goal of the Julius Rosenwald Fund was to combine private and public funds to improve the education of African Americans in the South. The St. John school followed the Rosenwald two-room school plan. It includes the large windows that were extremely important in this rural school type (although the original sash have been replaced with aluminum units). Large windows were needed to maximize daylight in rural areas that did not yet benefit from electricity. The building has a symmetrical footprint with two classrooms, two coat rooms, one kitchen and a moveable partition. It stands as a model of Rosenwald's architectural design.

Project History:

In March of 2009, University of Virginia architectural history students surveyed the St. John Rosenwald School, examining both the interior and the exterior of the building. In 2011 the church began fundraising efforts in the local community to transform the abandoned school into the St. John Family Life and Fitness Center. In that year a Board of Directors and Restoration Committee were established and the Fitness Center was certified as a non-profit corporation. The Center will serve as a fitness center, museum, library and community meeting center. Realizing the importance of maintaining the integrity of the building, the church worked with a

contractor to develop a rehabilitation best practice manual to guide each phase of the project. The manual outlines 5 rehabilitation goals for the school: windows and doors, roof, exterior cladding, exterior paint, and additions. Over the past 3 years the church has designed the layout for the new use, obtained a work permit, and hosted fundraising events.

Efforts Continued:

The church is pursuing historic designation through the state and has been working towards tax credits and grants, but funding continues to be a challenge. Once funding is secured, the renovation process can begin. A five-phase project is planned: 1) install septic system, 2) general renovations (remove fire damage and non-original walls, repair walls and ceiling, add insulation), 3) structural repairs (foundation, piers and floors, siding, roof, plumbing and electrical, deck with ramp), 4) site work, and 5) furnishings. The church hopes to complete construction by 2016.

CHAPTER THREE: LOCAL STORIES

LOST ALBEMARLE

Many of Albemarle County's significant historic buildings have been lost to demolition, fire, redevelopment or neglect. Some of those buildings are pictured here.

Abell Place Tobacco Barn

Advance Mills Rt. 641

Advance Mills Store Rt. 743

Advance Mills Store

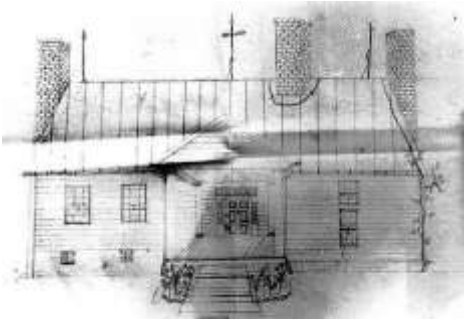
Alberene C&O Depot

Anatomical Hall UVA

Babers Store Howardsville

Bank of Crozet

Beck House



Bell Mount

Belle Grove Courthouse, Tavern or Jail

Belmont Keswick

Belvoir

Black Dwelling

Black Dwelling

Black Family House

Bridge to Shadwell

Broad Oak Rt. 616

Brown-Parrott House

Buck Island Methodist Church, Rt. 729

C&O Esmont Depot

Cabin in Grove (Coles)

Carrsville Orchard Company Barn

Carters Bridge Store Rt. 20S at 627

Castalia

Castalia

Castalia

Cherry Valley Rt. 601 at 676

Chestnut Avenue Plantation

Christmas Hill

Church Hill Keene

Church Rt. 601

Ckermont

Clover Fields

Colle

Colle

Copley

Creel House

Crossroads Mill Rt. 712 & 692

Crossroads Store & Gas Station

Crossroads Store & Gas Station

Crossroads Tavern Rt. 29

Crozet Mill

Crozet School

Dawsons Mill

Dawsons Row UVA

Donegal

Donegal

Donegal

Dunlora

Dunn House Rt. 609

Edgehill Episcopal Chapel

Enniscorthy Bank Barn

Eolus Mill

Ernscliff Outbuilding

Ernscliff

Estes Store & Gas Station Rt. 29 N at 641

Evans Log House Rt. 676

Fowles Tavern at Monticola Howardsville

Frame Barn Alberene

Free Covered Bridge over Rivanna River Rt. 250E

Gale Hill

Giddings

Goodwin Farm

Green Mountain Rt. 601 at 687

Greenwood Brick Store Rt. 690 & 691

Greenwood School for Boys

Hampstead Rt. 719 & 717

Hartmans Mill

Head of Creek Plantation

Holly Fork

Hopewell

House top of Jarmans Gap

Howardsville C&O Depot

Howardsville House

Howardsville Tripartite House

House

House

House

House Rt. 631

House Rt. 631

House Rt. 631

House

Hydraulic Millhouse

Ingleside Horse Barn

Ivy C&O Depot

Ivy Creek Farm Rt. 677

Ivy Mill

J I Maupin Store Rt. 719 Alberene

Jefferson Mill

Kenwood

Keswick Store

Lambeth Field Colonnades Entrance UVA

Langford

Licking

Log House Rt. 661 & 667

Log House Rt. 665 between 662 & 663

Log House Rt. 696 & 710

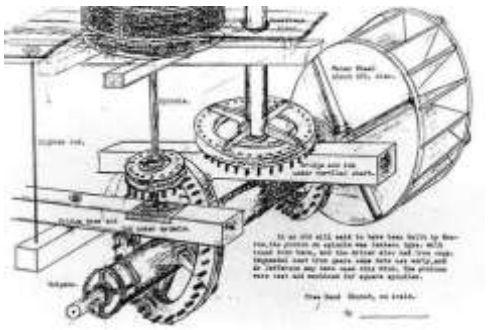
Lyman Mansion Rt. 20

Martin Barn Warren

Maupins Mill

Meadowbrook

Millington Metal Truss Bridge



Monroe Mill

Montalto Tower

Morven (Birkhead)

Mount Warren Outbuilding Rt. 627 Warren

Mount Warren

Mt. Cavalry Baptist Church

Norht Garden Sothern Depot

Nydrie Rt. 627

Oak Hill Rt. 600

Oakleigh Farm 547 W Rio Road

Old Longwood

Olds Iron Furnace & Forge

Pantops Academy Rt. 250E

Pen Park

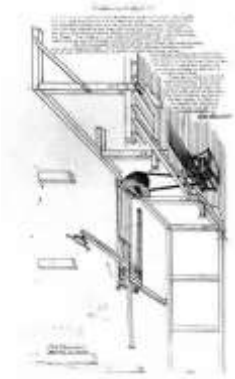
Piedmont Female Academy Cobham

Piney Grove

Poorhouse

Quick Cabin Rt. 20

Ragged Mountain Farm Rt. 681 at 637



Redlands Barn

Revolutionary War Barracks

Rio Mill Rt. 643 at 29 N

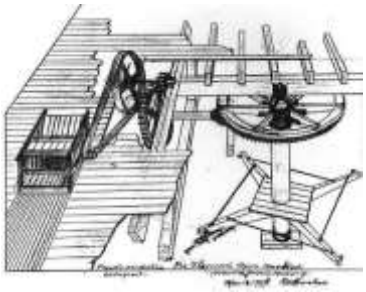
Robertson House Rt. 250W Freetown

Rogers Place

Sawmill

Scottsville Mill

Shadwell C&O Depot



Sherwood Barn

Sherwood

Shirland

Springdale Rt. 22

Springfield Tower Rt. 645

Stevens Place Rt. 614

Stevens Place Rt. 614

Stockton Creek Barn Rt. 250W

Stone Chamber Rt. 674 Pigeon Top Mnt

Stone Gate Rt. 600

Sugar Hollow House

Sutherland Barn

Temperance Hall UVA

The Meadows Rt. 631

The Quarters

Thurman House

Underhill Tobacco Barn Rt. 250E

Viewmont

Wakefield House off Rt. 630

Wakefield Log Saddlebag House

Warren C&O Depot

Warren Old Cabin

Warren Store

Warren Tavern

West Cairns

Williams House Rt. 29S

Willoughby

Wilton Tract Rt. 20N

Woolen Mills Dam

Woolen Mills

Young House

Zion Baptist Church
Rt. 298 at 775 Crossroads

Addendum

How to Conduct a Deed Search in Albemarle County

- Begin at the Albemarle County webpage, accessible from a home computer, a County library terminal or any computer with Internet access: **www.albemarle.org**
- From the drop down menu under **Online Services**, click on **GIS-Web** which takes you to the County GIS page.
- The **Basic Search** page gives several options:
    - Property address
    - Owner name
    - Parcel
    - Subdivision
    - Recent sales

  For most purposes, **property address, owner name**, or **parcel** are the most common and easiest searches to use.
- To do an index search for a certain address, type in the **house #** or **unit** and click on the **street name** from the pull-down menu. Once you have typed in this information, you will be led to a page which lists **Parcel Information, Owner Information, Most Recent Assessment Information** and **Most Recent Sales History**. It is Most Recent Sales History which will give you the reference needed for the deed book and page number of the deed that certified the present owners' purchase of the property.
    - The Deed Book and Page look like this: **4255/467**. The first number is the volume of the Deed Book held in the Land Records of Albemarle County Circuit Court. The second number is the page number in the volume which holds the deed.
- On the **Property Information** page, click on "Printable Page/Mobile View" to print out the page containing parcel information, including the Deed Book & Page. This is the first deed in your search. From here, you are tracking back the deeds, beginning with the current one. Each deed references the deed of sale which preceded it. Following this trail allows you to track the history of the parcel.
- With the current property information in hand, head up to the Albemarle County Circuit Court at 501 East Jefferson Street. Enter the building and head to the end of the hall, taking the stairs on the left up to the 2nd floor. Then enter the room on your right, walk past the clerk's desk and turn left into the land records room. On the right is a bank of computer terminals at which you can search online records dating back to 1957. On the left are shelves holding Deed Books, a carousel with microfilmed deeds and will books, and a back room holding historic (that is, 19th century and earlier,) Deed Books. **NOTE**: be aware that all Order Books and many other records prior to 1781 were destroyed during the Revolutionary War.
- Begin your deed search at any of the computer terminals. The main screen has a menu of search options at the top of the page. Click on **Book/Page** and type in the Deed Book

number and Page number retrieved from the **GIS-Web**. This should bring up a scanned copy of the original current deed.

  - **NOTE:** be aware that when page numbers are given for a plat, the page number is **NOT** the first page of the deed and will not show up in a search of the online Court records. To find the first page of the deed in this case, you must count backwards and manually type in page numbers in the online Court records until the record appears.
  - You can also type in just the Deed Book number and then a big list will come up and you can see which set of Deed Book pages has the page number you need.

- The first page of the deed (sometimes the second page, but not the cover page) usually contains the legal description of the property, which itself includes a physical description of the parcel as well as the Deed Book and Page number of the previous deed in the chain of title.
- For deeds and plats recorded prior to 1957, or to locate original records if the scanned image is illegible, use the Deed Book number to locate the hardbound volume containing the original deed. The volume numbers are printed on the spines of the Deed Books, which are laid horizontally on the shelves from left to right & front to back.
  NOTE: Many deeds from the 1990s are on microfilm, rather than hardbound. The microfilm carousel is located next to the Deed Books on the back wall of the Land Records room. Search the carousel for the Deed Book volume, pull the roll and take it to the microfilm reader located between the bookshelves and the reading tables. Feel free to ask one of the clerks to explain how the microfilm reader works.
- Continue following the parcel's deed history, from deed to deed based on the reference in the previous deed. Be sure to note references to wills and other legal documents, covenants and restrictions, or easements, and other descriptions. Quite often, fascinating stories emerge, such as the trade of a horse or head of cattle for acreage or finding that the current parcel owner is successor-in-title to Mr. Jefferson.
- Do note that if the parcel in question was once part of a larger piece of land, you may wander off into a tangential search. Be sure to record the Deed Book and Page number of any deeds associated with the larger parcel and track those deeds at leisure.
- If you wish to copy a deed, particularly one from the 18th or 19th century, carefully remove the sheets from the deed book and use the copy machine in the record room. As of this writing, copies are 50¢ per page and may be paid for at the clerk's desk.
  NOTE: Cash only transactions!
- If a deed is found which refers to a previous sale of the property by date and grantor/grantee, but not Deed Book and Page number, then you may have to look up the deed by grantor/grantee. For these deeds use the indexes located on the shelves at the front of the records room (that is, nearest the entrance door) and look up the deed by grantor or grantee's last name in order to continue the search.
- Depending on the history of the parcel or how happily you get lost in local history, deed searches can take anywhere from an hour to an entire afternoon

Addendum

How to Search for the Date a Building was Constructed

While deeds contain a legal description of the parcel involved, it is only rarely that they also contain any description of a dwelling or outbuildings on the property. In order to determine the construction date of a dwelling on a particular parcel, several types of documents can be consulted following the deed search. Most importantly, libraries and their employees are important sources of information.

- PLATS: Most deeds will either have a plat attached or reference a plat in the legal description of the parcel. A plat is a survey of the property or a particular piece of land and contains drawings of "metes and bounds," easements, boundary markings and other descriptors, as well as drawings or dimensions for any dwellings on the parcel. By tracing the chain of plats, one can often obtain a close estimate as to when a particular dwelling or other building appeared on the parcel.
- WILLS and INVENTORIES: Particularly for parcels going back to the 18th and 19th centuries, wills and inventories contain a wealth of information. The deed search should have given the names of previous parcel owners and these names can be searched in the Wills Index located on the back wall of the records room located on the second floor of the Circuit Court.
- CHANCERY ORDER BOOKS: According to the Library of Virginia FAQ, "a chancery case was one that could not readily be decided by existing written laws. A judge determined the outcome of the case. These types of court documents are useful when researching genealogical information and land or estate divisions and may contain correspondence, lists of heirs, or vital statistics, among other items. Cases in chancery often address estate and business disputes, debt, the resolution of land disputes, and divorce." Original Chancery books from 1768-1969 are located both in the records room (20th century books) and in the historic records room located at the back of the Land Records Room on the second floor of the Circuit Court (18th-19th century books).
- MAPS: Aerial photographs of areas in Albemarle County serve as a general starting point and give a literal picture of a particular area at a particular point in time. The 1937 set is available for viewing at the Community Development Department front desk located on the ground floor of the Albemarle County Office Building at 401 McIntire Road. Citizens may obtain copies of various photos if they bring along a thumb drive. A basic index of the 1937 set can be found **here**. Other sets from 1990, 1980, 1974, 1996 and 1957 are available for searching on terminals at the Scholars' Lab in Alderman Library at UVA.
- SANBORN MAPS: Sanborn maps were originally created for fire insurance purposes beginning in 1867 and ending in 2007. As the maps were specifically created for cities and towns, searching the maps is particularly helpful for parcels located in Alberene,

Crozet and Scottsville. The maps show size, shape & construction of dwellings, commercial buildings and factories. The maps also indicate widths and names of streets, property boundaries, building use, and house and block numbers. The maps can be accessed from any UVA Library through this link: **http://sanborn.umi.com/**

- SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARY: Hard copies of the aerial photo sets, maps, and other archival documents can be found at the Special Collections Library located across from Alderman Library at UVA. Names can be searched through digital and hardbound index catalogs.
- CENSUS RECORDS: Full census records are available to the public for the decades 1850-1940 (with the exception of 1890 census records, which were lost in a fire) at the microfilm records on the third floor of Alderman Library at UVA. These records detail name, age, occupation, and value of the home and other belongings.

Addendum

Additional Resources for Researching Historic Properties

Following is a list of general resources on Albemarle County, county history, buildings and maps. The resources have been gathered by Professor K. Edward Lay and his students over many years and contain a wealth of information for owners of historic properties, researchers and Albemarle County citizens.

Albemarle County Sources
K. Edward Lay©2013

- **Albemarle County's Historic Preservation Plan**
- **Tax credit information** (state and federal)
- **National Register Nomination forms**
- **National Park Service Preservation Briefs**
- **Lay's Papers on Albemarle County**
- **Lay's 2400 Albemarle County Buildings** (3300 Images)
- **Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society photos**
- **Albemarle County HABS Drawings**
- **Albemarle County WPA Records**
- **Albemarle County Holsinger Photographic Collection**
- **Albemarle County buildings listed in the Virginia State Register**
- **A map showing the location of Albemarle County buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places**
- In addition to the first definitive map of Virginia made in 1751 by Joshua Fry and Thomas Jefferson's father, Peter Jefferson, there **are four published county maps that show land holders**. The maps are: 1864 Union Map by J F Gilmer, 1866 Confederate Map by Jedidiah Hotchkiss, 1875 Map by Green Peyton, and 1907 Map by Frank Massie.

Documentation of Buildings
K. Edward Lay © 2014

Surveyor's Book Plat Terminology
This is a Survey Book plat, which contains measurements such as:

- a link = about 8" (7.92")
- a pole or rod = 16 1/2 feet (5 1/2 yards)
- a chain = 66 feet (100 links)
- a furlong = 10 chains = 660 feet
- (a mile = 80 chains = 5,280 feet)

Tax Lists
Little is given in court records (Deeds, Wills) about buildings, only about property. But there are two sources that can reveal information about new buildings or the additions to or removal of older ones:

- Fire Insurance Records
- Tax Records.
    - There are two kinds of tax records begun in the late 18th century and continue today (but 20th Century ones are in the County Clerk of the Circuit Court's office):
        - One is the Land Books or Real Estate Tax Records. However, they too do not distinguish between building and property until 1820. Then sometimes it is noted in the right column that a building was razed or an addition added.
        - The other is the Personal Property Tax Records which are like inventories, make the buildings come alive by giving insight into the possessions of the people who lived and worked in them. The significant date here is the 1815 tax which was very definitively done to pay for the War of 1812. The tax records for this county are on microfilm in Special Collections at UVA.

MAS Records
Insurance records:
Near the end of the eighteenth century and well into the nineteenth, some local buildings were insured by the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, incorporated on the 22nd of December 1794. The policies provide the value of each building insured, its replacement cost, and a perimeter building plan indicating the wall and roof cladding, the number of stories, and the material used for the underpinning or foundation. Check the backs of the policies too for building alteration comments. Outbuildings were often shown, but the spacing between them is not to scale. Sometimes elevations such as these were included that indicated chimneys, window and door openings, and the roof type. The majority of insured properties were large country dwellings or town houses, but taverns, mills, and stores were also included. In 1820, the Mutual Assurance Society ceased insuring frame structures, and after 1822 it only insured urban buildings. Often an axonometric drawing was made of the building.

WPA Records
Another source of building information is the 1930s Works Progress Administration Records (the WPA - Virginia Historical Inventory) which describe buildings somewhat in detail.

Aerial Photographs & USGS Maps
Other important resources for buildings are the 1930s and upward aerial photographs and the USGS 15 minute topographic maps from the 1890s on. These can show older roads around the property and outbuildings no longer extant.

Addendum

State and Federal Financial Incentives

Tax Credits

The preservation of historic buildings benefits communities. Historic places connect us to our heritage and enrich the quality of our lives in countless intangible ways. The Virginia Rehabilitation Tax Credit (state credit) has been in effect since 1997 and applies to certified historic structures[1]. Modeled on the highly successful Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit (federal credit), it has already spurred private investment of over $316 million in the rehabilitation of more than 264 landmark buildings. The state tax credit is administered through the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). The federal tax credit is administered through the National Park Service (NPS) and is available to buildings listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places, or certified as "contributing" to a district that is so listed.

Additional information and assistance with tax-credit projects can be found **here** and **here**.

The Virginia DHR conducts a Tax Credit Open House on the first Friday of each month from 9 am to 12 pm at the DHR Headquarters in Richmond. During open houses, DHR tax credit staff are available to meet with applicants and potential applicants to discuss tax credit projects on an informal basis. Please contact Elizabeth Tune at (804) 482-6093 or Chris Novelli at (804) 482-6097 for more information.

Conservation Easements

A conservation easement is a tool that owners can place on land that limits future development in perpetuity. By donating a historic preservation easement on a property, landowners may be eligible for several financial incentives. Landowners who donate easements are eligible to receive some federal or state tax benefits for their charitable gift. Additionally, donation of a conservation easement may stabilize or even lower local property taxes. More information on conservation easements is available **here**.

Federal Loan Programs

The Federal Housing Administration's 203K Mortgage (home renovation loan) is for designed for rehabilitation and repair of owner occupied homes. There are a few options, including a pilot program for including energy saving upgrades with home improvement projects; more information can be found **here**.

For a directory of FHA 203k lenders in Virginia, visit this **site**.

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[1] *Under the state program, a certified historic structure is one that is: (1) individually listed on the Virginia Landmark s Register, (2) certified as eligible for listing, or (3) certified as a contributing structure in a district that is so listed. With a few exceptions, a Virginia property that is listed on one of these registers is listed on the other.*

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
2	BV	S	8	38	December 23, 1936	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
3	BV	S	8	39	December 23, 1936	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Cobham
4	BV	Q	8	66	December 23, 1936	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
5	BV	Q	8	67	December 23, 1936	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
6	BV	Q	8	68	December 23, 1936	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Corner Boundary Stone - AlbeFluLouisa
7	BV	Q	8	69	December 23, 1936	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
8	BV	Q	8	70	December 23, 1936	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
9	BV	Q	8	71	December 23, 1936	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Cismont
10	BV	P	16	38	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Burnley Station
11	BV	P	16	39	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
12	BV	P	16	40	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
13	BV	P	16	41	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Preddy's Creek
14	BV	P	16	42	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
15	BV	P	16	43	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Turkeysag Gap
16	BV	P	16	44	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
17	BV	P	16	45	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
18	BV	P	16	46	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Cismont
19	BV	P	16	47	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
20	BV	P	16	48	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Keswick
21	BV	P	16	49	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Boyd Tavern
22	BV	P	16	50	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			County Boundary Stones
23	BV	P	16	51	February 12, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
24	BV	P	16	52	February 12, 1937	Rivanna	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			South Keswick; Fluvanna
25	BV	P	16	53	February 12, 1937	Rivanna	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			
26	BV	K	24	28	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Hatton Ferry
27	BV	K	24	29	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
28	BV	K	24	30	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Mislabeled (21) In Physical Collection
29	BV	K	24	31	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Scottsville
30	BV	K	24	32	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Mislabeled (21) In Physical Collection
31	BV	K	24	33	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
32	BV	K	24	34	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
33	BV	K	24	35	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
34	BV	K	24	36	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
35	BV	K	24	37	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
36	BV	K	24	38	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Carter's Bridge
37	BV	K	24	39	March 28, 1937	Scottsville	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
38	BV	K	24	40	March 28, 1937	Scottsville	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
39	BV	K	24	41	March 28, 1937	Scottsville	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
40	BV	K	24	42	March 28, 1937	Scottsville	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
41	BV	K	24	43	March 28, 1937	Charlotteville			Yes	Applied			Reynovia; Mill Creek
42	BV	K	24	44	March 28, 1937	Charlotteville			Yes	Applied			

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
43	BV	K	24	45	March 28, 1937	Charlotteville			Yes	Applied			Fontaine Research Park
44	BV	K	24	46	March 28, 1937	Charlotteville			Yes	Applied			
45	BV	K	24	47	March 28, 1937	Charlotteville			Yes	Applied			UVA
46	BV	K	24	48	March 28, 1937	Ivy	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
47	BV	K	24	49	March 28, 1937	Ivy	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Ivy Creek Natural Area
48	BV	K	24	50	March 28, 1937	Ivy	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Ivy Creek Natural Area
49	BV	K	24	51	March 28, 1937	Ivy	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
50	BV	G	24	94	March 28, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
51	BV	G	24	95	March 28, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
52	BV	G	24	96	March 28, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
53	BV	G	24	97	March 28, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			SNP
54	BV	G	24	98	March 28, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			County Landfill
55	BV	G	24	111	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
56	BV	G	24	112	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
57	BV	G	24	113	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
58	BV	G	24	114	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
59	BV	G	24	115	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			North Garden
60	BV	G	24	116	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
61	BV	G	24	117	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
62	BV	G	24	118	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
63	BV	G	24	119	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			
64	BV	G	24	120	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			
65	BV	G	24	121	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			Bungletown
66	BV	G	24	122	March 28, 1937	Samuel Miller	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			
67	BV	G	24	123	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
68	BV	G	24	124	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
69	BV	G	24	125	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			"Damon"
70	BV	G	24	126	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
71	BV	G	24	127	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
72	BV	G	24	128	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Joplin's Ford Bridge
73	BV	G	24	129	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Mount Alto
74	BV	G	24	130	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
75	BV	G	24	131	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Howardsville
76	BV	G	24	132	March 28, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
77	BV	J	25	36	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
78	BV	J	25	37	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
79	BV	J	25	38	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
80	BV	J	25	39	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Glendower
81	BV	J	25	40	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
82	BV	J	25	41	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
83	BV	J	25	42	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
84	BV	J	25	43	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
85	BV	J	25	44	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Rock Island
86	BV	J	25	45	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
87	BV	I	25	110	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
88	BV	I	25	111	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Boiling Spring
89	BV	I	25	112	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
90	BV	I	25	113	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
91	BV	I	25	114	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
92	BV	I	25	115	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Esmont
93	BV	I	25	116	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
94	BV	I	25	117	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
95	BV	I	25	118	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
96	BV	I	25	119	March 29, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Alberene
97	BV	I	25	120	March 29, 1937	Scottsville	Samuel Miller	Charlottesville	Yes	Applied			
98	BV	I	25	121	March 29, 1937	Scottsville	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			
99	BV	I	25	122	March 29, 1937	Samuel Miller	Scottsville	Charlottesville	Yes	Applied			
100	BV	I	25	123	March 29, 1937	Samuel Miller	Charlotteville	Scottsville	Yes	Applied			Red Hill
101	BV	I	25	124	March 29, 1937	Samuel Miller	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Arrowhead Farm
102	BV	I	25	125	March 29, 1937	Samuel Miller	Charlotteville	Ivy	Yes	Applied			Arrowhead Farm
103	BV	I	25	126	March 29, 1937	Samuel Miller	Ivy		Yes	Applied			
104	BV	I	25	127	March 29, 1937	Ivy	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			
105	BV	I	25	128	x	x	x	x	x	Applied	x	x	MISSING PHOTO
106	BV	I	25	129	March 29, 1937	Ivy			Yes	Applied			
107	BV	I	25	130	March 29, 1937	Ivy			Yes	Applied			
108	BV	I	25	131	March 29, 1937	Ivy	White Hall		Yes	Applied			
109	BV	I	25	132	March 29, 1937	Ivy	White Hall		Yes	Applied			Owensville
110	BV	I	25	133	March 29, 1937	White Hall	Ivy		Yes	Applied			
111	BV	I	25	134	March 29, 1937	White Hall	Ivy		Yes	Applied			
112	BV	I	25	135	March 29, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
113	BV	I	25	136	March 29, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
114	BV	I	25	137	March 29, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Wesley Chapel
115	BV	I	25	138	March 29, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
116	BV	I	25	139	March 29, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
117	BV	I	25	140	March 29, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
118	BV	I	25	141	March 29, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Boonesville
119	BV	I	25	142	March 29, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
120	BV	I	25	143	March 29, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Greene County
121	BV	D	26	41	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
122	BV	D	26	42	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
123	BV	D	26	43	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
124	BV	D	26	44	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
125	BV	D	26	45	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
126	BV	D	26	46	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
127	BV	D	26	47	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Craigs Store Road
128	BV	D	26	48	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
129	BV	D	26	49	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
130	BV	D	26	50	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
131	BV	D	26	51	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Greenwood
132	BV	D	26	52	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller	White Hall		Yes	Applied			
133	BV	D	26	53	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller	White Hall		Yes	Applied			
134	BV	D	26	54	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller	White Hall		Yes	Applied			Buck's Elbow - Blue Ridge - SNP
135	BV	D	26	55	April 7, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			SNP
136	BV	D	26	56	April 7, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			SNP
137	BV	D	26	57	April 7, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
138	BV	D	26	58	April 7, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
139	BV	D	26	59	April 7, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
140	BV	D	26	60	April 7, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Augusta County Line
141	BV	D	26	61	April 7, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
142	BV	C	26	69	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
143	BV	C	26	70	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
144	BV	C	26	71	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Skyline Drive
145	BV	C	26	72	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Skyline Drive
146	BV	C	26	73	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			"Blue Ridge Pkwy"; SNP Parcel Oddity
147	BV	C	26	74	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Skyline Drive
148	BV	C	26	75	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
149	BV	C	26	76	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
150	BV	C	26	77	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Nelson County Line; Crown Orchard
151	BV	C	26	78	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
152	BV	C	26	79	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Rancho Fluba
153	BV	C	26	80	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Rancho Fluba
154	BV	C	26	81	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
155	BV	H	26	148	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			
156	BV	H	26	149	April 7, 1937	Samuel Miller	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			"Plaintiff's Exhibit 12-8-82"
157	BV	H	26	150	April 7, 1937	Scottsville	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			
158	BV	H	26	151	April 7, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Alberene
159	BV	H	26	152	April 7, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
160	BV	H	26	153	April 7, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Blue Ridge Slate
161	BV	H	26	154	April 7, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
162	BV	H	26	155	April 7, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Chestnut Grove
163	BV	H	26	156	April 7, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
164	BV	H	26	157	April 7, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
165	BV	H	26	158	April 7, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
166	BV	H	26	159	April 7, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Howardsville
167	BV	M	30	15	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
168	BV	M	30	16	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			"Red Ink Blot"
169	BV	M	30	17	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			"Red Ink Blot"; Advance Mills
170	BV	M	30	18	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
171	BV	M	30	19	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
172	BV	M	30	20	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
173	BV	M	30	21	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			CHO; "Final Check 9-29-42" (typ)
174	BV	M	30	22	May 4, 1937	Rivanna	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Hollymead
175	BV	M	30	22	x	x	x	x	x	Applied	x	x	MISSING PHOTO
176	BV	M	30	24	May 4, 1937	Rivanna	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Carrsbrook
177	BV	M	30	25	May 4, 1937	Charlotteville	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			Dunlora
178	BV	M	30	26	May 4, 1937	Charlotteville	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			
179	BV	M	30	27	May 4, 1937	Charlotteville	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			Free Bridge
180	BV	M	30	28	May 4, 1937	Charlotteville	Rivanna	Scottsville	Yes	Applied			br
181	BV	M	30	29	May 4, 1937	Charlotteville	Scottsville	Rivanna	Yes	Applied			Monticello
182	BV	M	30	30	May 4, 1937	Charlotteville	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			
183	BV	M	30	31	May 4, 1937	Scottsville	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Ash Lawn
184	BV	M	30	32	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
185	BV	M	30	33	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
186	BV	M	30	34	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
187	BV	M	30	35	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
188	BV	M	30	36	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Woodridge
189	BV	M	30	37	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
190	BV	M	30	38	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
191	BV	M	30	39	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
192	BV	M	30	40	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Jefferson Mill; Fluvanna Line Drawn
193	BV	M	30	41	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
194	BV	O	30	70	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
195	BV	O	30	71	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
196	BV	O	30	72	May 4, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Lake Monticello
197	BV	O	30	73	May 4, 1937	Scottsville	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			
198	BV	O	30	74	May 4, 1937	Scottsville	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			Buck Island Bridge
199	BV	O	30	75	May 4, 1937	Scottsville	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			
200	BV	O	30	76	May 4, 1937	Rivanna	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			Glenmore; Milton Field
201	BV	O	30	77	May 4, 1937	Rivanna	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			Keswick Hunt Club
202	BV	O	30	78	May 4, 1937	Rivanna	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			
203	BV	O	30	79	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Keswick Station
204	BV	O	30	80	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
205	BV	O	30	81	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
206	BV	O	30	82	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
207	BV	O	30	83	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Stony Point
208	BV	O	30	84	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
209	BV	O	30	85	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			"Old Tape"
210	BV	O	30	86	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Gilbert Station
211	BV	O	30	87	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
212	BV	O	30	88	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Burnley Station
213	BV	O	30	89	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			"Corner of Orange, Greene & Albemarle"
214	BV	O	30	90	May 4, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
215	BV	N	31	98	May 7, 1937	Rivanna	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Key West
216	BV	N	31	99	May 7, 1937	Rivanna	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
217	BV	N	31	100	May 7, 1937	Rivanna	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
218	BV	N	31	101	May 7, 1937	Rivanna	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Proffit
219	BV	N	31	102	May 7, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Forest Lakes
220	BV	N	31	103	May 7, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
221	BV	N	31	104	May 7, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
222	BV	N	31	105	May 7, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
223	BV	N	31	106	May 7, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			"Red Ink Blot"; Greene County Line
224	BV	N	31	107	May 7, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
225	BV	L	32	24	May 11, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
226	BV	L	32	25	May 11, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
227	BV	L	32	32	May 11, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
228	BV	L	32	33	May 11, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
229	BV	L	32	34	May 11, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Blenheim
230	BV	L	32	35	May 11, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			"My Own Development Corp."
231	BV	L	32	36	May 11, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Morven
232	BV	L	32	37	May 11, 1937	Scottsville	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Overton
233	BV	L	32	38	May 11, 1937	Scottsville	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
234	BV	L	32	39	May 11, 1937	Charlotteville	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			"City Dump"; "Sanitorium"
235	BV	L	32	40	May 11, 1937	Charlotteville			Yes	Applied			Southside C-Ville..
236	BV	H	32	73	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
237	BV	H	32	74	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
238	BV	H	32	75	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			SNP
239	BV	H	32	76	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
240	BV	H	32	77	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Prize Hill
241	BV	H	32	78	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
242	BV	H	32	79	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Fox Mountain
243	BV	H	32	80	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
244	BV	H	32	81	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
245	BV	H	32	82	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
246	BV	H	32	83	May 11, 1937	White Hall	Ivy		Yes	Applied			Millington
247	BV	H	32	84	May 11, 1937	White Hall	Ivy		Yes	Applied			

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
248	BV	H	32	85	May 11, 1937	White Hall	Ivy		Yes	Applied			Lake Albemarle
249	BV	H	32	86	May 11, 1937	White Hall	Ivy	Samuel Miller	Yes	Applied			
250	BV	H	32	87	May 11, 1937	Ivy	White Hall	Samuel Miller	Yes	Applied			
251	BV	H	32	88	May 11, 1937	Ivy	Samuel Miller	White Hall	Yes	Applied			
252	BV	H	32	89	May 11, 1937	Ivy	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			Peacock Hill
253	BV	H	32	90	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller	Ivy		Yes	Applied			
254	BV	H	32	91	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller	Ivy		Yes	Applied			Taylor's Gap
255	BV	H	32	92	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
256	BV	H	32	93	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Red Hill
257	BV	H	32	94	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			North Garden
258	BV	H	32	95	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			South Garden!
259	BV	K	33	02	May 11, 1937	Rivanna	Ivy	White Hall	Yes	Applied			
260	BV	K	33	03	May 11, 1937	Rivanna	White Hall	Ivy	Yes	Applied			
261	BV	K	33	04	May 11, 1937	Rivanna	White Hall	Ivy	Yes	Applied			
262	BV	K	33	05	May 11, 1937	Rivanna	White Hall		Yes	Applied			Buck Mountain Ford
263	BV	K	33	06	May 11, 1937	White Hall	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			
264	BV	K	33	07	May 11, 1937	White Hall	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			
265	BV	K	33	08	May 11, 1937	White Hall	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			
266	BV	K	33	09	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Nortonsville
267	BV	K	33	10	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Greene County
268	BV	G	33	28	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
269	BV	G	33	29	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Brown's Cove
270	BV	G	33	30	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
271	BV	G	33	31	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Mountfair
272	BV	G	33	32	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
273	BV	G	33	33	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
274	BV	G	33	34	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			White Hall
275	BV	G	33	35	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
276	BV	G	33	36	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Beaver Creek Lake
277	BV	G	33	37	May 11, 1937	White Hall	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			Old Crozet Fire District Line
278	BV	G	33	38	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller	White Hall		Yes	Applied			
279	BV	G	33	39	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller	White Hall		Yes	Applied			Peacock Hill; Landfill
280	BV	F	33	87	May 11, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
281	BV	F	33	88	May 11, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
282	BV	F	33	89	May 11, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Mount Alto; Nelson County
283	BV	F	33	104	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Covesville; Fan Mountain
284	BV	F	33	105	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
285	BV	F	33	106	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
286	BV	F	33	107	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
287	BV	F	33	108	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
288	BV	F	33	109	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Bundoran

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
289	BV	F	33	110	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
290	BV	F	33	111	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Miller School
291	BV	F	33	112	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
292	BV	F	33	113	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
293	BV	F	33	114	May 11, 1937	Samuel Miller	White Hall		Yes	Applied			Old Trail
294	BV	F	33	115	May 11, 1937	White Hall	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			Crozet; Jarman's Gap
295	BV	F	33	116	May 11, 1937	White Hall	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			
296	BV	F	33	117	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Old Crozet Fire District Line
297	BV	F	33	118	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
298	BV	F	33	119	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			White Hall (Sugar Hollow)
299	BV	F	33	120	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
300	BV	F	33	121	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Brown's Cove
301	BV	F	33	122	May 11, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
302	BV	E	33	165	May 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
303	BV	E	33	166	May 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Crown Orchard; Batesville
304	BV	E	33	167	May 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
305	BV	E	33	168	May 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Heard Mountain Lookout
306	BV	E	33	169	May 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
307	BV	E	33	170	May 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Boaz Mountains
308	BV	E	33	171	May 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Covesville
309	BV	E	33	172	May 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
310	BV	E	33	173	May 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Nelson County Line Marker
311	BV	E	33	174	May 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Faber (Nelson County)
312	BV	N	36	165	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
313	BV	N	36	166	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Fluvanna Boundary
314	BV	N	36	167	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
315	BV	N	36	168	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Woodridge
316	BV	N	36	169	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Stamped "JUL 9 1936"
317	BV	N	36	170	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
318	BV	N	36	171	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Buck Island
319	BV	N	36	172	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
320	BV	N	36	173	July 9, 1937	Scottsville	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			Gobbler's Ridge
321	BV	N	36	174	July 9, 1937	Scottsville	Rivanna	Charlottesville	Yes	Applied			Milton
322	BV	N	36	175	July 9, 1937	Scottsville	Rivanna	Charlottesville	Yes	Applied			Shadwell
323	BV	N	36	176	July 9, 1937	Rivanna	Charlotteville	Scottsville	Yes	Applied			
324	BV	N	36	177	July 9, 1937	Rivanna	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Stamped "9:10 A.M."
325	BV	L	37	02	July 9, 1937	Charlotteville			Yes	Applied			Amtrak Station; Vinegar Hill
326	BV	L	37	03	July 9, 1937	Charlotteville			Yes	Applied			
327	BV	L	37	04	July 9, 1937	Charlotteville			Yes	Applied			
328	BV	L	37	05	July 9, 1937	Charlotteville	Ivy	Rivanna	Yes	Applied			
329	BV	L	37	06	July 9, 1937	Charlotteville	Ivy	Rivanna	Yes	Applied			Ivy Creek Natural Area

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
330	BV	L	37	07	July 9, 1937	Rivanna	Ivy	Charlottesville	Yes	Applied			
331	BV	L	37	08	July 9, 1937	Rivanna	Ivy		Yes	Applied			
332	BV	L	37	09	July 9, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Broadus Wood "High School"
333	BV	L	37	10	July 9, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
334	BV	L	37	11	July 9, 1937	Rivanna	White Hall		Yes	Applied			
335	BV	L	37	12	July 9, 1937	Rivanna	White Hall		Yes	Applied			Fray's Mountain
336	BV	L	37	13	July 9, 1937	Rivanna	White Hall		Yes	Applied			
337	BV	L	37	14	July 9, 1937	White Hall	Rivanna		Yes	Applied			
338	BV	J	37	21	July 9, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Greene County
339	BV	J	37	22	July 9, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
340	BV	J	37	23	July 9, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
341	BV	J	37	24	July 9, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
342	BV	J	37	25	July 9, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
343	BV	J	37	26	July 9, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
344	BV	J	37	27	July 9, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Free Union
345	BV	J	37	28	July 9, 1937	White Hall	Ivy		Yes	Applied			
346	BV	J	37	29	July 9, 1937	Ivy	White Hall		Yes	Applied			Camp Albemarle
347	BV	J	37	30	July 9, 1937	Ivy			Yes	Applied			
348	BV	J	37	31	July 9, 1937	Ivy			Yes	Applied			Owensville
349	BV	J	37	38	July 9, 1937	Ivy	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
350	BV	J	37	39	July 9, 1937	Ivy	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Farmington
351	BV	J	37	40	July 9, 1937	Ivy	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
352	BV	J	37	41	July 9, 1937	Ivy	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			Ragged Mountain
353	BV	J	37	42	July 9, 1937	Ivy	Charlotteville	Samuel Miller	Yes	Applied			
354	BV	J	37	43	July 9, 1937	Ivy	Charlotteville	Samuel Miller	Yes	Applied			"Distorted"
355	BV	J	37	44	July 9, 1937	Charlotteville	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			Arrowhead Farm
356	BV	J	37	47	July 9, 1937	Charlotteville	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			Chestnut Grove
357	BV	J	37	48	July 9, 1937	Charlotteville	Scottsville	Samuel Miller	Yes	Applied			
358	BV	J	37	49	July 9, 1937	Scottsville	Charlotteville	Samuel Miller	Yes	Applied			Hardware
359	BV	J	37	50	July 9, 1937	Scottsville	Charlotteville		Yes	Applied			
360	BV	J	37	51	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Estouteville
361	BV	L	37	53	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Stamped "11:10 A.M."; Fluvanna Co. Line
362	BV	L	37	54	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
363	BV	L	37	55	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			*Additional Note Attached To "Back"*
364	BV	L	37	56	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Jefferson Mill
365	BV	L	37	57	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
366	BV	L	37	58	July 9, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Turkey Run
367	BV	F	37	119	July 10, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Joplin's Ford Bridge
368	BV	F	37	120	July 10, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			
369	BV	F	37	121	July 10, 1937	Scottsville			Yes	Applied			Schuyler; Nelson County Line
370	BV	F	37	122	July 10, 1937	Scottsville	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
371	BV	F	37	123	July 10, 1937	Scottsville	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			
372	BV	F	37	124	July 10, 1937	Scottsville	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			
373	BV	F	37	125	July 10, 1937	Samuel Miller	Scottsville		Yes	Applied			Covesville; Fan Mountain
374	BV	F	37	126	July 10, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Stamped "8:55 A.M."
375	BV	F	37	137	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Mountfair
376	BV	F	37	138	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Brown's Cove
377	BV	F	37	139	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
378	BV	F	37	140	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
379	BV	F	37	141	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Skyline Drive
380	BV	F	37	142	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
381	BV	E	37	152	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			SNP
382	BV	E	37	153	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
383	BV	E	37	154	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Skyline Drive
384	BV	E	37	155	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
385	BV	E	37	156	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			SNP
386	BV	E	37	157	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
387	BV	E	37	158	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
388	BV	E	37	159	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			Sugar Hollow Reservoir
389	BV	E	37	160	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			
390	BV	E	37	161	July 10, 1937	White Hall			Yes	Applied			"Crozet Water Works"
391	BV	E	37	162	July 10, 1937	White Hall	Samuel Miller		Yes	Applied			
392	BV	E	37	163	July 10, 1937	Samuel Miller	White Hall		Yes	Applied			Old Trail
393	BV	E	37	164	July 10, 1937	Samuel Miller	White Hall		Yes	Applied			
394	BV	E	37	165	July 10, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Midway
395	BV	E	37	166	July 10, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Miller School
396	BV	E	37	167	July 10, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Batesville
397	BV	E	37	168	July 10, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Stamped "10:00 A.M."
398	FG	P	114	05	April 19, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Burnley; Orange County Line
399	FG	P	114	06	April 19, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
400	FG	R	114	103	April 19, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Barboursville
401	FG	R	114	104	April 19, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
402	FG	R	114	105	April 19, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
403	FG	R	114	106	April 19, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
404	FG	R	114	107	April 19, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Cash's Corner
405	FG	S	143	83	August 18, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Stamped "9:30 A.M."; Bdy Stone Found
406	FG	S	143	84	August 18, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Cobham; Louisa County Stones
407	FG	S	143	85	August 18, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
408	FG	S	143	86	August 18, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
409	FG	S	143	87	August 18, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
410	FG	S	143	88	August 18, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Lover's Lane
411	FG	S	143	89	August 18, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			

1	XX	Path	Flight	Photo	Date Taken	Dist1	Dist2	Dist3	Scanned	Metadata	Tags	PDF/LF	Notes - POI - Etc.
412	FG	B	149	171	September 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Afton
413	FG	B	149	172	September 20, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Beagle Gap; RR Tunnel
414	FG	T	162	130	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
415	FG	T	162	131	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Gordonsville
416	FG	T	162	132	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			"Cut Field Stone (Set) 7/9/41"
417	FG	T	162	133	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
418	FG	T	162	134	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Lindsay/Bowler's Mill Lake
419	FG	Q	162	144	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Stamped "1:15 P.M."; Cismont
420	FG	Q	162	145	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
421	FG	Q	162	146	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Turkey Sag Gap
422	FG	Q	162	147	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
423	FG	Q	162	148	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
424	FG	Q	162	149	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			Burnley-Barboursville
425	FG	Q	162	150	October 30, 1937	Rivanna			Yes	Applied			
426	FG	A	165	67	November 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			
427	FG	A	165	68	November 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Rockfish Gap
428	FG	A	165	69	November 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Blue Ridge Parkway & Tunnel
429	FG	A	165	70	November 7, 1937	Samuel Miller			Yes	Applied			Waynesboro