FROM THE MONACANS TO MONTICELLO AND BEYOND:
PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS
FOR ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Garrow & Associates, Inc.

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May 1995

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to the memory of Jeffrey Marshall O'Dell (1950-1994). As an architectural historian for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources from 1974 through 1992, he surveyed and wrote about Virginia architecture of all periods and varieties. This study is the culmination of the field survey and research that Jeff conducted in Albemarle County for more than ten years. His connection with the people, history, and architecture of the county will be a guiding preservation legacy to future generations.

ABSTRACT

This document presents a series of historic context narratives for Albemarle County, Virginia. These contexts were developed as a first attempt to synthesize the abundant primary data on the prehistory, history, archaeology, and architecture of this noteworthy county. They are intended for use by other researchers and planners in the evaluation of resource significance and in the identification of preservation planning priorities. They can also be used by interested residents as an educational reference and a key to resource types representative of a given period or theme.

The project was sponsored by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) on behalf of Albemarle County, and the research was conducted by a team from the two consulting firms of Garrow & Associates, Inc. and Mattson, Alexander & Associates. Research and text development took place in 1994, with report review and final production taking place in 1995. The researchers used the existing archaeology and architecture survey files at the DHR in addition to a variety of secondary sources to develop 18 historic themes for Albemarle County. The themes and time periods used follow the guidelines previously established by the DHR for historic contexts in Virginia.

The report illustrates that Albemarle County has one of the best collections of domestic architecture in Virginia, ranging in age from small, mid–eighteenth century, vernacular dwellings to impressive, early twentieth century, Classical Revival mansions. Although, in the past, the oldest and grandest houses have received the most attention, the county also has large numbers of historic properties with lower profiles, such as agricultural outbuildings, slave dwellings, farmers' houses, country stores, and taverns. The survey files also document an extensive inventory of community resources, such as numerous chools and a wide cross section of churches.

Although not as comprehensively documented, the county also has a good collection of resources related to transportation, technology, and industry, such as mills, quarries, roads, railroads, canals, locks, dams, and tunnels. Both archaeological sites and standing structures and features are represented in this inventory, with a strong potential for future multiple resource survey and nomination efforts.

In addition to the survival of numerous individual resources, Albemarle County retains a great deal of integrity in landscape features—such as scenic vistas, tree-lined entrance lanes, and agrarian land-use patterns—that contribute to the historic character of the county. However, with the exception of the Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District, the landscape theme is little developed in the survey files.

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INTRODUCTION

Albemarle County has a long and noteworthy history, with numerous residents rising to national prominence throughout the almost three centuries of Euroamerican settlement. Despite an abundance of historic resources—as well as numerous published histories—the county has lacked a synthetic document that covers prehistory, history, archaeology, and architecture and links these domains to the physical resources of sites and structures. The growth of the City of Charlottesville around Mr. Jefferson's university and the railroad hub has diverted some attention away from the hinterlands, and the justly famous plantation houses have sometimes overshadowed more modest and more recent sites and structures.

This report is intended as a first step toward a more balanced examination of Albemarle County's prehistory and history. While Charlottesville is mentioned where necessary, these contexts explicitly focus on the surrounding county, and an attempt has been made to bring to light prehistoric and historic resources that may be less well known than Monticello, Redlands, and Ash Lawn/Highlands.

The project was conducted by a team from the two consulting firms of Garrow & Associates, Inc. (Garrow) and Mattson, Alexander, & Associates (Mattson). For Garrow, Daniel Cassedy coordinated the overall project and prepared the archaeological portions of the contexts. Richard Mattson and Frances Alexander prepared the majority of the architectural portions of the contexts, with assistance from consultant Geoff Henry on two themes in which his local expertise was particularly helpful (Domestic, and Architecture/Planning/Landscape Design).

Our document builds on a large database created by a number of researchers. In the above-ground realm, Jeffrey O'Dell compiled an extensive inventory of Albemarle's buildings for the survey files at the Department of Historic Resources, and Edward Lay and his associates and students at the University of Virginia have prepared numerous architectural history studies in the area. Our current knowledge of the archaeology in Albemarle County derives primarily from the efforts of C. G. Holland and Jeffrey Hantman. Holland was the first to compile a large archaeological database for the region, and in the last 15 years Hantman and his students at the University of Virginia have built on Holland's information while conducting some of the first systematic sample surveys in the county.

Our challenge was dealing with an embarrassment of riches rather than a paucity of data. As of June 1994, the Virginia Division of Historic Resources (DHR) files in Richmond record information on over 2,000 structures and 400 archaeological sites within Albemarle County. Since the scope of this project could accommodate neither detailed examination of every site or structure file nor extensive field checks of this information, we relied on the advice and counsel of those who had worked closely with Albemarle's historic resources to determine relevant examples to illustrate the key themes within the contexts.

The project encompassed two major tasks. The first task included background research into the existing data on the archaeology, history, and architecture of Albemarle County. The second task involved using the acquired background data to develop prehistoric and historic contexts and prepare this report.

Data sources included architectural and archaeological survey files, topographic maps, survey reports, and relevant compliance documents. Important works examined included previous architectural and archaeological studies within the county, such as the Southwest Mountain Historic District study and Jeffrey Hantman's *Archaeology of Albemarle County* (1985). Archaeological and architectural studies conducted for the U.S. 29 Corridor Study (Meyer and Foster 1988; Stevens and Seifert 1990) were also useful. A complete bibliography of the sources examined accompanies this report.

DHR staff were also consulted, and their advice was sought concerning manuscripts pertinent to the county. In addition, consultations with other researchers familiar with the region were made, as were contacts with knowledgeable local individuals and historical and archaeological societies.

The first task for the architectural portion of the research was to examine the compiled index of surveyed properties within Albemarle County. Karen Daley of the DHR staff provided invaluable assistance by examining the files and noting on the index which files were empty or contained incomplete data. Because there are approximately 2,000 surveyed historic properties in Albemarle County, this preliminary review was critical for selecting the resources included in the following historic contexts. Time constraints limited how many survey files could be examined, so some noteworthy properties may have been inadvertently omitted from this report. It should be also be noted that the DHR index, used to make the selections, does not list the date of construction. While every attempt was made to select property type examples from each period of construction, the selection process was hampered by the absence of this particular information.

During the review of the survey files, it became clear that the recorded survey data was uneven. This occurred, in part, because many files date to the early 1970s, and since that time, standards for recordation have changed. Some forms included exhaustive physical descriptions but little historical information; while the reverse was true for other properties. In some cases, the survey format was used to document long-demolished properties, which obscures the total number of extant surveyed properties in the county. In general, integrity is problematic for this project because of the absence of field investigations and the often 20-year-old survey data. In particular, it was noted that a number of eighteenth and nineteenth century mills were surveyed in the 1970s and that many of these were in deteriorated condition at that time. Undoubtedly, many of these structures are no longer standing. The report may thus reference some standing structures that have made the transition to archaeological site.

Particularly helpful was the June 1994 meeting in Charlottesville with a group of Albemarle County planners, preservationists, and other individuals knowledgeable in the county's history and architecture. These local experts discussed the broad patterns of development in the county, and provided key examples of historic properties representing a variety of thematic contexts, especially African American architecture.

The purpose of that meeting, as well as other architectural research, was to identify properties that best illustrated the thematic contexts. All of the architectural resources included in this report are on file at DHR, and both the compiled index of inventoried properties and the files themselves were examined during the selection process. The index was especially useful in identifying resources according to their specific thematic contexts (which are listed in the index), as well as in revealing gaps in the property types surveyed and the contexts explored during the surveys. For example, although many plantations and sizable farmhouses have been inventoried primarily for their architectural merit, other relevant contexts such as agriculture or landscape have been largely ignored.

While many of the properties included in this report are currently listed in the National Register and/or Virginia Landmarks, many others are not. The latter resources invite further evaluation for listing in these two registers. However, because no fieldwork was conducted specifically for this project, and many of the survey files need to be updated, the integrity of the properties included in this report could not always be verified. Furthermore, because the examination of the survey files was not exhaustive, and the report relies on representative examples of property types and architectural styles, the exclusion of any property does not necessarily reflect upon its potential architectural or historical significance.

After all this information was accumulated and reviewed, it was then used in the development of a series of thematic context essays for both the prehistoric and historic periods, based on the 18 statewide chronological and geographic themes already established by the DHR. Since these themes were structured to accommodate the entire span of prehistory and history across the state, our report addresses only those aspects most relevant to Albemarle County. The goal of this report was to provide a comprehensive, but not exhaustive, overview of the development of various property types in Albemarle County. This overview addresses all 18 thematic contexts defined by DHR, but the examples included in each context are drawn only from past surveys. No new field investigations were conducted for this project. The thematic overview will be used to guide future work as well as to reevaluate previously surveyed properties.

The report presents the contexts in an integrated discussion of archaeology, history, and architecture of Albemarle County. This report begins with a chronological overview of the county, which is followed by an diachronic examination of each theme, with examples of relevant resources mentioned where appropriate. Each of the 18 themes is presented as a separate chapter, and each theme discusses both

architectural and archaeological resources, as appropriate. A number of the essays deal only with the historic period since there is little or no data available to address these themes for the prehistoric period. The individual resources mentioned in a particular chapter are listed at the beginning of that chapter, and for ease of reference, the name of each resource example is printed in boldface type within the body of the text. Illustrations of a few selected resources are provided for each theme; unless otherwise noted these illustrations are taken from the DHR files. While a variety of resource types are pictured, a specific attempt was made to illustrate some resources that are less well known, such as the 1925 Rosehill School building.

Following elaboration of the 18 themes, the report concludes with a summary of the research findings and recommendations for future identification and treatment of cultural resources in the county. A comprehensive bibliography of references is also provided.

CHRONOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a summary of the major trends in the prehistory and history of Albemarle County. This summary employs the chronological divisions established by the DHR in *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia . . .* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 1991). This chapter is intended to acquaint the reader with the basic trends in history and prehistory prior to our elaboration of the individual themes in subsequent chapters.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Our discussion of the prehistoric context of Albemarle County builds on the previous work of a number of researchers, beginning with Thomas Jefferson himself. As most introductory archaeology textbooks describe, Jefferson was well ahead of his time when he undertook the systematic and controlled excavation of a prehistoric burial mound on the floodplain of the Rivanna River in 1784. Despite the early beginnings of archaeological research, little further progress was made in understanding Albemarle County's prehistory until the early twentieth century

Virginia has been inhabited for over 12,000 years and has experienced several major changes in the cultural traditions of its residents. The discussion provided is a brief outline of the major recognized prehistoric phases. The prehistory of the area can be divided into three basic time/cultural periods. These periods—Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland—are characterized by both social and technological changes. They reflect traditional divisions used throughout much of the eastern United States.

Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000-8,000 B.C.)

The first prehistoric human occupants of North America have been called Paleoindians. Their lifeway has been characterized as a subsistence mode economy incorporating the hunting of large mammals and the collecting of wild foods. The archaeological inventory of the Paleoindians on the Atlantic coast is limited to stone projectile points and a variety of chipped stone flake tools. Diagnostic artifacts from the period include various lanceolate projectile points, particularly the fluted Clovis type (Goodyear 1991). Paleoindians selected high quality lithics for tools, and many Paleoindian domestic sites that have been found in the Piedmont are linked to important lithic source areas (Gardner 1974, 1987).

Most of what is known about the Paleoindian period is extracted from surface finds of projectile points rather than detailed excavations. In Virginia, approximately 920 fluted points have been reported to date (Johnson and Pearsall 1993), but

Paleoindian materials have been recovered in intact contexts on only a small number of sites, such as the Flint Run complex in the Shenandoah Valley and the Williamson site in Dinwiddie County (Gardner 1974, 1983; McCary 1954; McAvoy 1992; Johnson 1992). Turner's mapping (1989:124) of McCary's 1984 fluted point inventory shows that Albemarle County has had less than five reports of fluted point finds, which is consistent with the other low-frequency counties surrounding it. The most intensive concentrations of fluted points in Virginia are located in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain counties south of the James River.

By the end of the Paleoindian period (approximately 8,500-8,000 B.C.), the classic long, fluted Clovis points had evolved into shorter, eared forms known as Hardaway and Dalton points. In some chronological schemes these points types are placed in the Early Archaic, but the transition from Paleoindian to Early Archaic is sufficiently ambiguous that this distinction remains unresolved.

Archaic Period (ca. 8,000-1,200 B.C.)

There is a higher density and horizontal dispersal of archaeological remains during the Archaic period as human populations adapted to more modern environmental conditions. This period is characterized by a reliance on a variety of animal and wild plant resources, which became increasingly stabilized and broad-based during the Holocene. Group organization was presumed to be fairly mobile, making use of seasonally available resources in different areas of the Southeast. Caldwell (1958) has termed the adaptation (scheduled hunter-forager) to the environment in the Eastern Woodlands during the Archaic period "Primary Forest Efficiency." Group size appears to have increased over the course of this period.

The Archaic period is generally divided into Early, Middle, and Late sections, with different types of artifacts being diagnostic of each section. The Early Archaic period marks the introduction of a variety of corner-notched projectile point types, many with serrated and/or beveled edges on the blades. Early Archaic types in the region include Palmer, Kessel, Charleston, Amos, and Kirk. Projectile point types diagnostic of the Middle Archaic include bifurcates such as LeCroy and St. Albans, and stemmed points such as Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Halifax (Figure 1).

Our ability to identify the chronological sequence of these Early and Middle Archaic point types relies heavily on excavations at stratified sites in adjacent states—such as the St. Albans site in West Virginia (Broyles 1971) and the Hardaway and Doerschuk sites in North Carolina (Coe 1964). As with the Paleoindian period, there have been no systematic excavations of intact Early or Middle Archaic components in Albemarle County. Early Archaic levels have been excavated by Gardner (1989) in the Shenandoah Valley and McAvoy has recovered stratified Early and Middle Archaic horizons at the Slade site on the Nottaway River in the Coastal Plain (Egloff and McAvoy 1990).
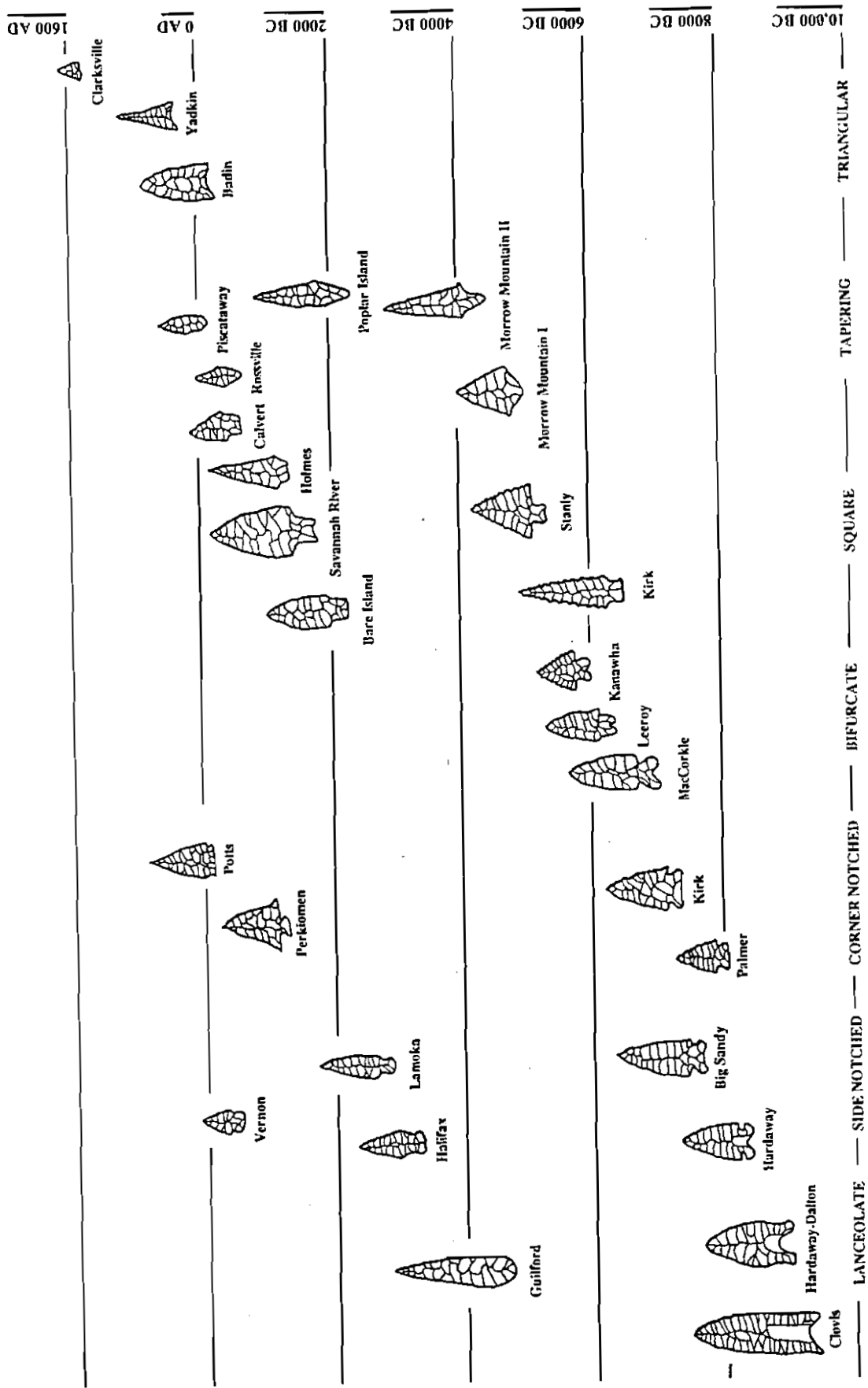
Figure 1. Chronological Chart of Virginia Projectile Point Types (Egloff and Woodward 1992:18-19).

Although not substantial or stratified, Early and Middle Archaic components have been identified at sites in Albemarle County. Parker (1990) has analyzed the content and distribution of these sites using a sample of 67 sites derived largely from the survey work of C. G. Holland, as well as Hantman's 1985 survey of Albemarle County development areas. Thirty of the 67 were identified as single component Early and Middle Archaic sites. Parker's analysis suggests that Early and Middle Archaic sites in this region occur on uplands more than in floodplain locations, and the largest number of sites were generally small (less than 500 square meters) and had less than 10 tools.

During the Late Archaic, a fairly complex and populous society developed in North America virtually everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. Villages (reflected in increasing site size) became more common in the Late Archaic (Mouer 1991), and house structures have been recognized in these villages. In parts of the Southeast, certain changes occurred during the end of the Archaic period, including an increased focus on riverine resources and the introduction of ceramic (fiber tempered wares) and soapstone vessels. In Virginia, ceramics appeared near the end of the Late Archaic, about 1,500 B.C. For much of the Late Archaic, broad stemmed Savannah River points are the most common projectile point type.

Woodland Period (ca. 1,200 B.C.-A.D. 1607)

The Woodland period began with the introduction of ceramics into the Late Archaic cultural matrix; this transition period is only beginning to be understood and remains one of the more interesting research problems in the Southeast. An increased reliance on the cultivation of native plants occurred during this period. Woodland occupations have often been marked by improvements in food storage (Mouer 1991:26) and preparation technologies evidenced by the presence of ceramics at sites. During the course of the Woodland period, ceramics were refined, and regional differentiation of wares, particularly with respect to temper, paste, and surface decoration, were manifest.

The Early Woodland (1,200 B.C.-A.D. 300) "is typified by small, semi-sedentary base camps along higher order streams supported by a series of smaller, exploitative camps. The most notable shift in Early Woodland settlement systems, compared to the preceding Late Archaic period, is the more intense focus on riverine resources and the reduction of the number of seasonal shifts in base camp locations" (Stevens and Seifert 1990:15). Marcey Creek series pottery (Evans 1955; Mouer 1991) tempered with crushed steatite began the ceramic manufacturing styles within the Early Woodland between about 1,200 and 900 B.C., and this is followed by sand-tempered Stony Creek pottery

The Middle Woodland period (A.D. 300 - A.D. 1,000) is marked by the decreasing use of Stony Creek pottery and the increasing use of Albemarle ware. Increases in site size, density of artifacts, storage pits, and the total number of sites suggest increases in population and sedentism at this time (Stevens and Seifert 1990:15). Middle

Woodland villages begin to appear along the floodplains of the North and South forks of the Rivanna River at the end of the period (Holland 1979), but smaller, temporary use camps appear in settings similar to those seen in the Early Woodland.

The Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000-1607) is marked by the development of maize horticulture and a more rigid social organization along with more highly organized village structures. With the growing reliance on horticulture, the demand for large areas of arable land resulted in changes in the settlement system (Hantman 1985; Holland 1979:34-36). Holland (1979:29-36) has suggested that Late Woodland settlement systems in Albemarle County paralleled those of the Coastal Plain, with villages located on the broad floodplain of the Rivanna and James rivers. Hantman (1990:682) agrees:

> A clear pattern in the history of settlement in the Piedmont region is the settlement shift (ca. A.D. 800 to A.D. 1000) to the large, permanent rivers (Holland 1978; Klein 1986). Whereas previously village sites were distributed more evenly across the landscape, following this transition, village sites are found disproportionately on the major drainages. For the Late Woodland period, the James River, for example, appears in archaeological context as if it were one continuous site, suggesting an intensive, though shifting, village settlement pattern.

The existence of an agricultural economy for the late prehistoric populations is indicated not only from settlement pattern data but also through the archaeological recovery of maize (Butler 1988; Mouer 1983) and squash (Butler 1988) from Late Woodland sites in the region (Hantman 1990:682). Human bone from the Rapidan Mound site (44OR1) was also shown to have a C13/C12 ratio indicative of a maize dependent diet (Holland et al. 1983:30).

The ceramics from this period include shell tempered Rappahannock wares (A.D. 900-1600) and sand tempered Potomac Creek pottery (A.D. 1300-1650). Other artifacts diagnostic of the Late Woodland include a variety of small triangular projectile points. This change in point style may be linked with the introduction of bow and arrow technology into the area.

HISTORIC PERIOD

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

The beginning of the historic period is set at the founding of the first permanent European settlement at Jamestown. Although Native Americans had been in contact with Europeans prior to 1607, the development of the Jamestown colony had the most far-reaching impacts on the future of Native American society.

In the early seventeenth century, the Siouan-speaking Indians of Albemarle County belonged to a group known as the Monacans, who occupied central and northern Virginia between the Fall Line and the Blue Ridge Mountains, with their principal villages located along the James, Rivanna, and Rappahannock drainages. The Monacans were enemies of the Powhatans, who met the Jamestown colonists, but Hantman (1990) has suggested that the Monacans' ability to control Blue Ridge copper sources maintained them in an uneasy yet favored trading status with the Powhatans until the arrival of the British in 1607.

The Monacans appear to have continued a tradition of constructing and using burial mounds that began in the Late Woodland period. In Albemarle County and in nearby Orange County were located two representatives of what MacCord has labeled the Lewis Creek Mound Culture: the Rapidan Mound (44OR1) (Fowke 1894; Hantman 1990; Holland et al. 1983) and the mound north of Charlottesville excavated by Jefferson in 1784 (Hantman and Dunham 1993). Unlike the other 10 mounds in the mountains to the west, these two mounds appear to have continued in use up to the contact period. Hantman (1990:684) has concluded that "one plausible interpretation of the extant archaeological data is that the Monacan were an agricultural people, characterized by a dense population, whose mortuary ritual may imply the presence of a centralized and hierarchical sociopolitical system."

The Lickinghole Creek site (44AB416) has produced some of the first well-documented evidence for a contact period site in Albemarle County. The site produced a roughly circular midden lens 14 x 7-10 m in diameter, which Hantman et al. (1993:9) interpret as a former living surface. This feature produced charcoal, an abundant amount of lithic debitage, two small triangular points, and a small amount of quartz tempered pottery. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained for the feature: a conventional date of A.D. 1700 ±60 came from a charred post fragment, and an AMS date on scattered midden charcoal was A.D. 1580 ±60 (Hantman et al. 1993:9).

Hantman et al. (1993:10-11) suggest that the scarcity of identified contact period sites in the regional inventory may be due to several factors. First, since the Monacans chose not to interact with Europeans, trade goods are likely to be scarce or nonexistent; second, the triangular Clarksville (Holland Type A) points may have been misidentified as Late Woodland points. They note that the more recent points tend to be smaller than the Late Woodland versions.

As contacts between Native Americans and Europeans increased during the seventeenth century, native societies were irreparably modified. The introduction of smallpox and other epidemic diseases, cross-tribal warfare, and population disruption all took their toll, and by the early eighteenth century, those remaining in Virginia lived in small, dispersed groups on reservations or in small, isolated communities (Stevens and Seifert 1990:17).

European settlement of the Albemarle County area began in the 1720s, when the native inhabitants were almost completely dispersed from the area. These early

settlers were a mix of Tidewater tobacco planters moving west and Scots-Irish and German farmers coming east out of the Shenandoah Valley back across the Blue Ridge. The western group generally established family-run farms that focused on raising cattle and wheat, whereas the Tidewater settlers attempted to transplant the slave-run tobacco plantation system they were used to in the coastal region (Moore 1976:17-18).

The first land patents were issued between 1722 and 1726, but these early patents were never developed. However, in the second half of that decade, three patents were successfully granted and settled. The area was still part of what was called Goochland County, and the earliest patents focused on the lands most suitable for farming. These included the southern and eastern portions of the present-day county, including the Southwest Mountains and the James River/Rivanna River area. The pace of settlement increased, and in 1744 the population density was sufficient to split off western Goochland County to form an Albemarle County much larger than its present configuration. The county seat of the new county was established at Scott's Landing, about a mile west of today's town of Scottsville.

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

In 1761, "big" Albemarle was split into what are now Albemarle, Amherst, Appomattox, Buckingham, and Nelson counties, as well as part of Campbell County. In addition, a small part of western Louisa County was added to the new, smaller Albemarle County.

By the middle of the eighteenth century, three of the major roads through the county had been established to supplement the James River and Rivanna River transportation corridors. These include the River Road along the north shore of the James River; Three Notched Road connecting west to the Valley of Virginia; and the Barboursville Road, which extended northeast along the Southwest Mountains to Orange and Louisa counties. The county seat was moved closer to the geographic center of the county in 1762, when Charlottesville was established on Three Notched Road, and Fluvanna County was split off from the southeastern portion of Albemarle County in 1777.

Other early crossroads settlements included Shadwell, at the intersection of Old Mountain and Three Notched roads, Everettsville (later La Fourche), at the fork of Three Notched and Fredericksburg roads, and Cismont, where Fredericksburg Road crossed Old Mountain Road (Buttrick and Vance 1989:15).

Although many of its prominent citizens made major political contributions to the American Revolution, the county was mostly spared the effects of direct military engagements during the Revolutionary War. Beginning in 1779, Albemarle County housed a large contingent of 4,000 British and Hessian soldiers who had been captured in the Battle of Saratoga, New York, two years earlier. They were brought to John Harvey's land on Ivy Creek, where they built a large encampment complete

with houses, gardens, and a theater. The prisoners were moved out of Albemarle County in 1780, but by that time their number had been reduced to about 2,000, primarily through escapes.

In late spring of 1781, Virginia's General Assembly relocated from Richmond to Charlottesville because of British successes. A large quantity of military stores were also relocated to several locations in Albemarle County. Just as Thomas Jefferson was completing his term as Governor, British General Charles Cornwallis sent Colonel Tarleton with 180 dragoons and 70 cavalry west into Albemarle County on June 3 (Moore 1976:65).

Despite waiting until the last minute to flee, Jefferson and most members of the Assembly evaded capture (young Daniel Boone was not so lucky). Tarleton's raiders were successful in destroying significant quantities of military stores, but no lasting scars were inflicted upon the local community. Five months later, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

By the end of the Revolutionary War era, Albemarle County had made the shift from frontier settlement area to an established community. Its geographic and political boundaries were defined, the county seat was developing, and it had securely established trading and communications links with the rest of the new nation.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

By the end of the eighteenth century, wheat had overtaken tobacco as the primary agricultural product in Albemarle County, although tobacco was still widely cultivated. Half a century of tobacco farming had led to serious soil depletion problems, particularly in the eastern part of the county, and the loss of British markets affected the sales potential. Although tobacco production declined somewhat and agriculture diversified, the number of slaves in the county increased during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Albemarle County was a focal point for early nineteenth century agricultural reform movements with the founding of the Albemarle Agricultural Society in 1817, and the influence of this group was spread wide through the publication of *The American Farmer*, the nation's first agricultural journal.

Thomas Jefferson's influence was felt widely throughout this period in many realms, including agriculture, politics, and architecture. His own plantation at Monticello had been started in 1770 and continued to be modified for 40 years. An extensive revision was completed in 1809 that reflected Jefferson's amalgam of Roman, Palladian, and French ideals (Loth 1986). His architectural influence can be seen in many of the fine plantation houses constructed during this period.

The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries witnessed the expansion of towns as additional shipping ports were established connecting canals and turnpikes. By the end of 1789, canals had been built around the falls at Richmond, which opened the upper reaches of the James River to transportation. The James River-Kanawha canal and the Staunton-James River Turnpike created links that made Scottsville prosper.

Milton was established in 1789 at the head of navigation on the Rivanna River, and by the mid-1790s it was as large as Charlottesville and commercially more important. Thomas Jefferson established a mill here, and canals and dredging improved access from the James River to Milton after 1805. By 1815 it was one of three main trading centers in the county.

In 1826, Charlottesville merchants began to pressure the legislature to improve the roads linking that city with the Shenandoah. Some of the trade was bypassing Charlottesville and moving along the newly opened Staunton-James River Turnpike (which linked the Valley directly to Scottsville). Rockfish Gap Turnpike was established, which followed Three Notched Road from Charlottesville to Mechums River and then turned southwest to join the other turnpike at Afton Mountain.

Although plantations and small farms were still the primary economic units, this period also witnessed the expansion of small industries. "By 1820, the county had 10 tanneries, 7 tobacco factories, 17 saw mills, 12 flour mills, 4 carding machines, and 2 distilleries" (Moore 1976:99). In 1819, the University of Virginia was established in Charlottesville, and the growth and success of this institution has played a major role in the affairs of the county since that time.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

By the middle of the century, grain and tobacco still dominated agriculture, but beef cattle production was on the rise. Transportation of both agricultural and industrial output was still limited by the availability of good roads. As a primary port on the James River, Scottsville continued to prosper over Charlottesville, despite the creation of turnpike links. It was not until the Louisa Rail Company (now the Chesapeake and Ohio) constructed a railroad line from Gordonsville to Charlottesville in the late 1840s that the latter town started to expand substantially.

With the coming of the railroads, canal port towns such as Milton and Scottsville began to decline, but new communities such as Keswick, Lindsay, and Cobham began to develop around rail depots. Rail connections to the west were delayed due to the need to carve tunnels in the Blue Ridge front. Rockfish Gap was identified as the best route across the Blue Ridge to the Great Valley of Virginia, and the community of Mechum's Depot attained some commercial importance when it became the staging area for the tunnel excavations that would cross the ridge between 1848 and 1856.

Civil War (1861-1865)

Much as it was removed from much of the Revolutionary War engagements, Albemarle County suffered little during the Civil War. The main effect of the war upon the county was the dramatic slowdown in construction of buildings and infrastructure due to the economic drain of the war effort.

The Civil War brought relatively few military encounters to Albemarle County. In 1864, Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer led a raid at Rio Hill, where his troops destroyed a mill and a bridge over the Rivanna River. In 1865, Custer and General Philip Sheridan were in charge of the occupation of Charlottesville, which lasted only 48 hours (Moore 1976:206-208). Union troops then raided Scottsville and Howardsville, and destroyed locks on the James River and Kanawha Canal.

The county's greatest contribution to the war effort was the nursing of numerous sick and wounded. Over 22,000 soldiers were treated at the Charlottesville General Hospital, and many were housed at properties in the county during their convalescence.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

For the first two decades after the Civil War, freed blacks constituted a majority of the population, and a number of rural, black communities were established and/or grew considerably during this period, such as Ivy and Bethel (Proffit). During the post-war era, the large slave-holding plantations that had grown wheat and tobacco were replaced by more diversified operations that included orchards, vineyards, sheep, and herds of beef and dairy cattle. Freed slaves became farm tenants and sharecroppers. The size of postbellum farms was smaller, and there were more of them: between 1870 and 1880, the number of farms recorded in the federal census more than doubled, to over 2,000.

The railroads expanded their presence in the county after the Civil War, with Charlottesville at the hub. The Orange and Alexandria line connecting Charlottesville directly to the port at Alexandria was completed in 1881. During this time, small communities along the rail lines grew, and crossroads communities developed around country stores. Crozet began as a depot on the rail line in 1877 and was named for Claudius Crozet, the builder of the Blue Ridge rail tunnels. It was opened to serve the orchard industry and, later on, the Miller School. By the 1890s Crozet had a bank, a school, churches, and at least a dozen businesses. Peaches and apples were produced in huge numbers. By the 1920s there were over 60 orchards in the area.

In part a result of the railroad-related economic stimulus, Charlottesville expanded to the point of incorporation as a city in 1888. From this time forward, there was an increasing dichotomy between the urban core of Charlottesville and the rural

DOMESTIC

The domestic theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings. Property types include residences and associated domestic outbuildings such as kitchens and privies, as well as apartment houses, motels, and taverns.

Prehistoric

Lickinghole Creek site (44AB416)

Settlement to Society (1607-1750); Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Cochran's (Park) Mill (2-61)	Cocke's Mill House (2-186)(V/N)	Sowell House (2-545)
Findowrie (2-36)	Maxfield (2-48)	Morrisena (2-32)
Piedmont (2-1131)(V/N)	Headquarters (2-44)	Darby's Folly (2-125)
the Old Cabin at Enniscorthy (2-29)(V/N)	Windie Knowe (2-82)	Old Keswick (2-46)
Locust Hill (2-106)	Glen Echo (2-102)	Wakefield (2-81)
Solitude (2-571)	Castle Hill (2/12)(V/N)	

The New Nation (1789-1830)

Woodstock Hall (2-417)(V/N)	Carrs Brook (2-11)(V/N)	Plain Dealing (2-65)(V/N)
Bellair (2-2)(V/N)	Franklin (2-37)	Barracks (2-119)
Birdwood (2-3)(V/N)	Brookhill (2-8)	Redlands (2-67)(V/N)
Morven (2-54)(V/N)	Mountain Grove (2-95)(V/N)	Tallwood (2-73)
Sunny Bank (2-96)(V/N)	Malvern (2-92)(V/N)	Monticello (2-50)(V/N)(NHL)
Edgemont (2-87)(V/N)	Walker House (2-197)(V/N)	Glen Echo (2-102)
Dunlora (2-22)	Bentivar (2-127)	Farmington
Piedmont	Sunnybank	Meadowbrook Farm (2-786)
Merrie Mill (2-465)	Old Keswick	Glendower (2-40)
Tufton (2-78)	Sunnyfields (2-480)(V/N)	Castle Hill

Little Keswick

Barrsden (2-604)

Tenant House at Seven Gables (2-346)

Green Teapot Inn (2-836)

D.S. Tavern (2-231)(V/N)

Stony Point Tavern (2-1162)

Wakefield (2-81)

Page House (2-678)

Tuck House (2-409)

Brookeville Tavern (2-1220)

Milton Tavern and Boyds Tavern (2-85)

La Fourche (Everettsville) Tavern (2-308)

Mt. Walla (or Wallow) and the Mill House at Glendower

Woodbourne (2-2062)

Black's Tavern at Seven Oaks Farm (2-71)(V/N)

Long House (Cocke's Tavern)(2-141)

Burnley Tavern (2-147)

Crossroads Tavern (2-199)(V/N)

Antebellum Virginia (1830-1860)

Cliffside (2-16)

Hatton (2-105)

Arrowhead (2-195)(V/N)

Old Hall, Scottsville

Seven Oaks Farm in Greenwood (2-71)

Tudor Grove (2-76)

Fairmont (2-34)

Old Paradise (2-402)

Enniscorthy (2-33)(V/N)

Clover Fields (2-17)

Ellerslie (2-484)

East Belmont (2-23)(V/N)

The Cedars (2-86)(V/N)

Kinloch (2-596, 2-1067)

Civil War (1861-1865); Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

Kirklea (2-897)

Wavertree Hall (2-227)(V/N)

Alberene Soapstone Company; houses, school, post office, and store (2-446 and 2-1676)

Castalia (2-1088)

Cobham Park (2-153)(V/N)

Charlottesville Woolen Mills housing (2-296 and 2-1258)

Seven Oaks Farm (2-71)(V/N)

Cismont Manor (2-15)

World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

Mirador (2-100)(V/N)

Casa Maria (2-829)(V/N)

Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)(V/N)

Gallison Hall (2-808)(V/N)

Greenwood Motel (2-218)

Seven Oaks

Tiverton (2-187)

Whilton (2-406)

Oak Forest (2-1101)

Ivy Motor Court (Sunset Lodge) (2-1180)

Rose Hill (2-163)

Edgewood (2-900)

Verulam (2-160)

Airport (29 North) Motel (2-1325)

Town and Country Motel (2-363)

Albemarle County contains one of the most complete collections of significant examples of domestic historic architecture in Virginia, ranging in age from small, mid–eighteenth century, vernacular dwellings to expansive, early twentieth century, Georgian Revival mansions. The earliest houses in the county, primarily of log and frame construction, are English in derivation and vernacular in style. By the late eighteenth century, however, imposing brick houses and associated outbuildings were being built by second- and third-generation planter families. The building of roads and turnpikes in the early 1800s encouraged the construction of a number of small taverns and inns in the county.

Both Thomas Jefferson and the large number of talented builders and craftsmen employed by him at Monticello and the University of Virginia exercised a decisive influence on the domestic architecture of Albemarle County during the first half of the nineteenth century. Domestic architecture during this period remained rooted in classical form and traditional building plans. The principal building type remained the single-family, rural dwelling throughout the nineteenth century, often built with one or more smaller service outbuildings. Albemarle County possesses a number of significant plantation complexes from the antebellum and post-Civil War periods. By the early twentieth century, wealthy families, often new arrivals to the county, built large architect-designed residences in various period revival styles. These estates, along with the older houses of middle and working class farmers and laborers, made up the majority of the county's housing stock until fairly recently, when suburbanization and the building of subdivisions invaded many parts of the previously agricultural county.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD

There is almost no information available on prehistoric Native American housing in Albemarle County. Although numerous sites have been identified, including major villages, data on house size and structure from these sites are lacking. Recent excavations at the **Lickinghole Creek site (44AB416)** (Figure 2) have produced some of the first evidence for a Native structure. The site contained a roughly circular midden lens 14 m x 7-10 m in diameter, which Hantman et al (1993:9) interpret as a former living surface. This feature produced charcoal, an abundant amount of lithic debitage, two small triangular points, and a small amount of quartz tempered pottery. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained for the feature: a conventional date of A.D. 1700 ±60 came from a charred post fragment, and an AMS date on scattered midden charcoal was A.D. 1580 ±60. Hantman et al. (1993:9) place this site in the Contact period just prior to major disruptions in the Native American lifeways.
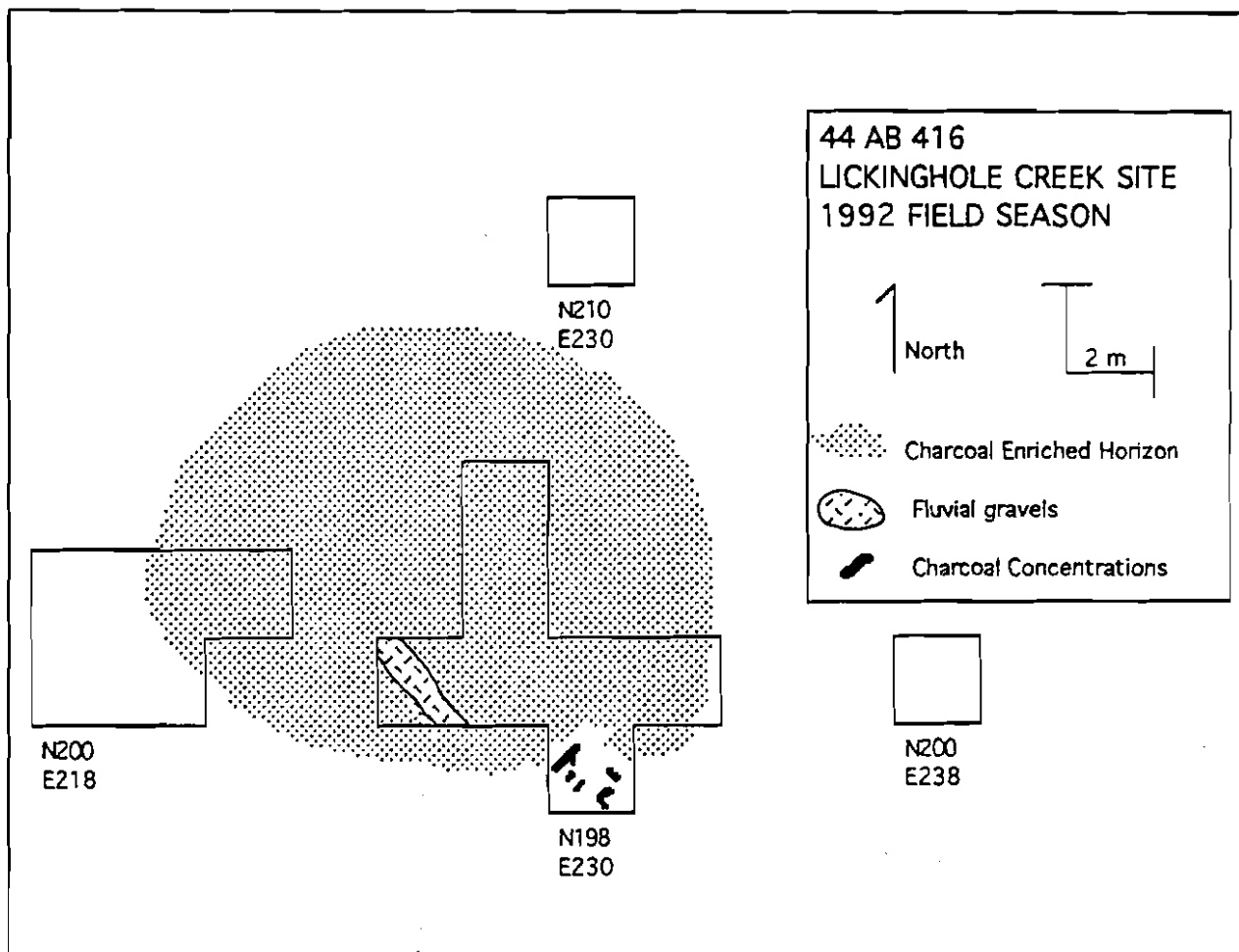
Figure 2. Site 44AB416 Plan View of Structure (from Hantman et al. 1993).

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607-1750); COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

The earliest domestic architecture of Albemarle County reflected the culture groups that first settled in the Piedmont region of Virginia. Land was first patented and settled in Albemarle County in the 1730s by colonists of English and Scots-Irish descent moving from the Tidewater regions of Virginia in search of more fertile soil. A few settlers built houses and established farms along rivers and creeks following the Tidewater precedent, but many more built along the Indian trails and crude tobacco rolling roads traversing the county. By 1744 the population had grown enough to warrant the formation of Albemarle County from Goochland County. By mid-century the county maintained a generally prosperous economy based on agriculture, mostly tobacco, and later, wheat and corn.

With the notable exception of Scottsville and Charlottesville (the latter an independent city since 1888), Albemarle County for most of its history was characterized by farmsteads and scattered rural villages. The earliest farms in the Piedmont were generally self-supporting, with the colonists receiving only a few

Figure 3. Findowrie (2-36).

additions, it features a large buttressed chimney at either gable end. The house is of historical as well as architectural significance, and has remained in the Morris family, the original patentees, since 1747 (Rawlings 1925:29). Also in the hands of descendants of the original owners is **Piedmont (2-1131)(V/N)**, in Greenwood, built by a member of the Wallace family in the 1770s or 1780s. The original one-story log portion of the house was raised to two stories and added to a newer brick portion of the house built in 1838. The outbuildings at Piedmont consist of a log slave house and a kitchen, both dating from the early nineteenth century. Another eighteenth century house in western Albemarle County, an area settled to some extent by Scots-Irish and German colonists moving east from the Shenandoah Valley, is **Headquarters (2-44)**, near Brown's Cove. A brick in the two-story brick portion of the house bears the date 1769-1782-1784, somewhat obfuscating its building history. The house has long been associated with the Brown family of western Albemarle County and is one of the earliest brick houses in the county (Rawlings 1925:33).

Several other houses in Albemarle County have been assigned an eighteenth-century date of construction, including **Darby's Folly (2-125)**, the **Old Cabin** at **Enniscorthy (2-29)(V/N)**, **Windie Knowe (2-82)**, **Old Keswick (2-46)**, **Locust Hill (2-106)**, **Glen Echo (2-102)**, and **Wakefield (2-81)** (Figure 4). Darby's Folly is one of the more unusual of these dwellings, possessing a locally rare three-room plan, with a chimney at one gable end and two at the other. The house was remodeled

extensively and enlarged in 1937. At one time the house was served by a kitchen, smokehouse, ice house, and several slave dwellings.

Interior plans of most of these mid–eighteenth century houses usually consisted of a hall-parlor or single-pile, central-passage plan, although one-room houses, such as the original part of **Solitude (2-571)**, were also built. Fireplaces were usually located at the gable ends, and cooking was carried out in a separate or semi-detached kitchen building. Of the houses mentioned earlier, Windie Knowe is one of the few to retain any of its original interior woodwork intact. The house, built on the original Key family patent near Stony Point, features a fully paneled Georgian-style fireplace wall with a segmental-arched opening, paneled wainscot, and overmantel.
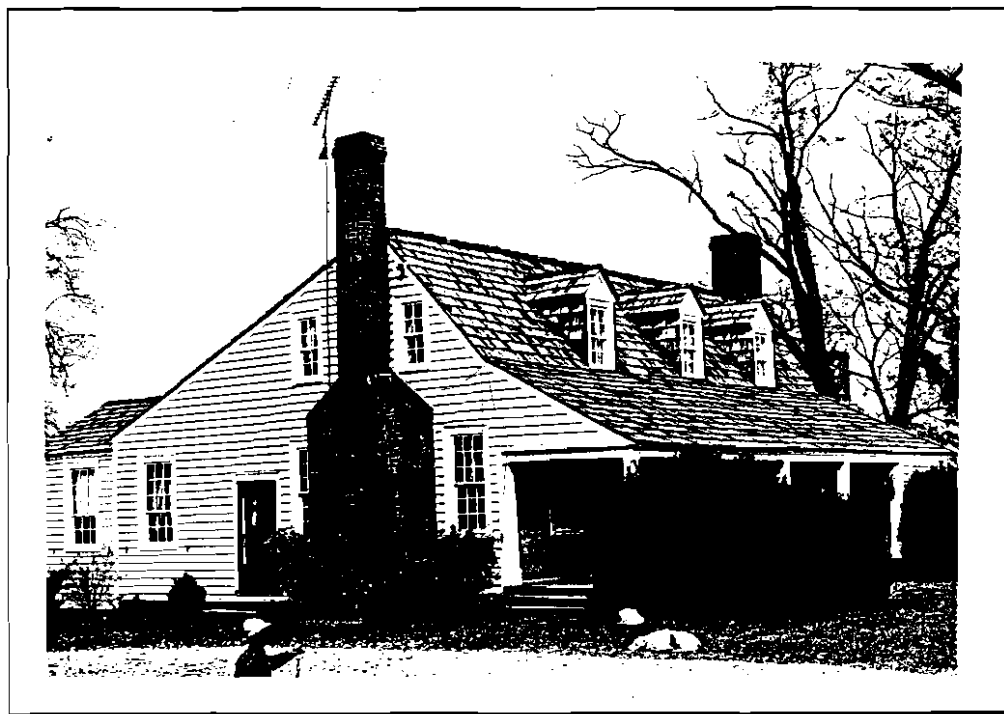
Figure 4. Wakefield (2-81).

While most of the aforementioned dwellings are simple vernacular buildings with few pretensions to architectural style, **Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)** (Figure 5), near Cobham, stands at the front rank of colonial era houses in Albemarle County. Built by Dr. Thomas Walker in 1764 and added onto several times since then, this two-story, three-bay frame structure is notable for its exceptional Georgian-style interior woodwork. The paneled fireplace wall in the original parlor on the first floor features a full classical entablature, fluted pilasters, and louvered fan arches over the two flanking doorways. Castle Hill is also unusual for its rare collection of eighteenth century service outbuildings, including a carpenter's shop, office, and wool-carding shop (Loth 1986:10). Arranged on either side of the "bowling green" located to the north of the house (the brick outbuildings on the other side date from the nineteenth century), the frame domestic buildings give at least a partial view of the appearance of many eighteenth century farmsteads in Albemarle County.
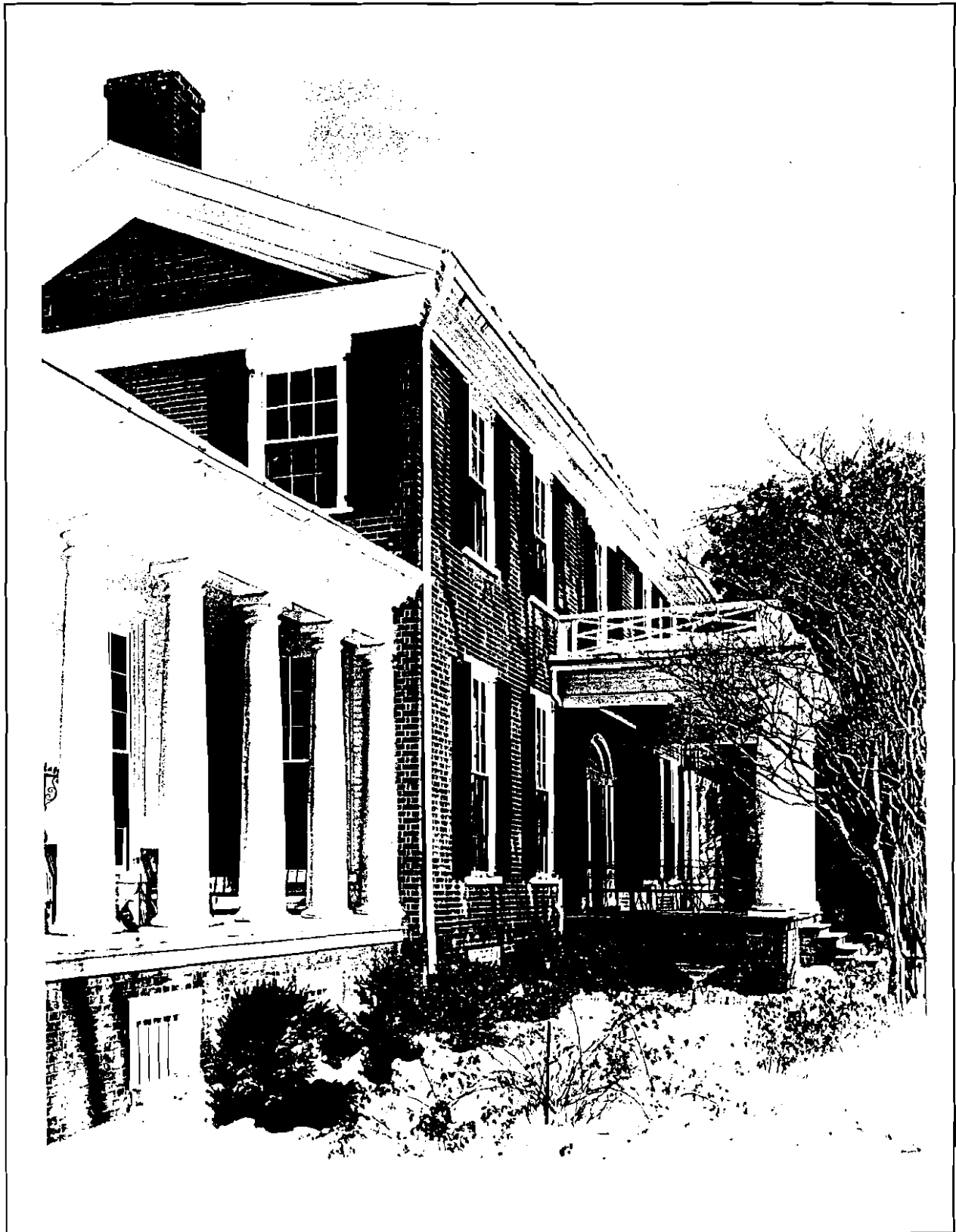
Figure 5. Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N).

Castle Hill provides a vital link between the vernacular and unpretentious houses built in Albemarle County in the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century and those dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These later houses, often built by wealthy members of the planter elite, evidence a greater awareness of architectural style and fashion, a high level of craftsmanship in their design and execution, and the full-blown development of the plantation complex with its complement of domestic service outbuildings. Albemarle County contains a number of buildings from this period that are of statewide and national importance, as well as many more of local significance that illustrate the development of domestic architecture in the county.

Most of the largest houses built during this period were of brick masonry construction, although such notable houses as **Woodstock Hall (2-417)(V/N)**, **Carrs Brook (2-11)(V/N)** (Figure 6), **Plain Dealing (2-65)(V/N)**, and **Bel Air (2-2)** were built of wood. Typical of the late Georgian-early Federal period, the brick houses often featured Flemish bond brickwork on one or more elevations, molded brick cornices and/or water tables, and a symmetrical disposition of door and window openings. The best of these houses feature classical interior woodwork often based on popular builders' manuals and handbooks as interpreted and executed by local craftsmen.
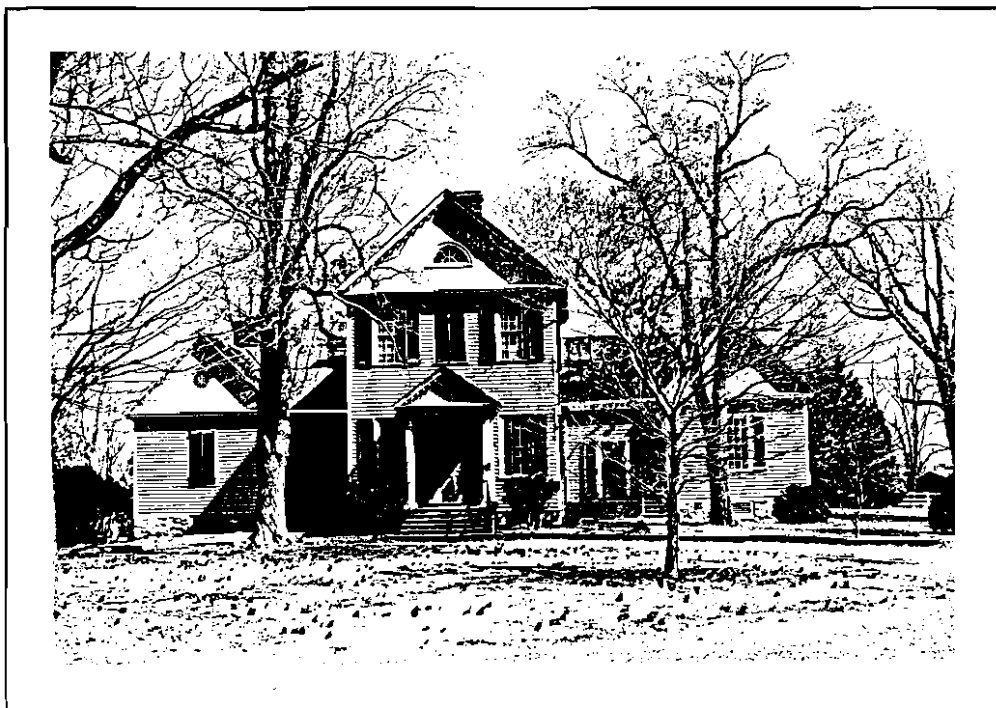
Figure 6. Carrs Brook (2-11)(V/N).

Georgian exterior symmetry generally dictated an interior plan consisting of a central stair hall, with one or two rooms on either side. **Bel Air (2-2)(V/N)**, a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay house built in 1810 by James Michie and located near

Earlysville, is unusual for its four-room plan, with the stair located in one of the front corner rooms. **Franklin (2-37)**, built in 1799 by a grandson of Benjamin Franklin, features a highly unusual H plan. These were exceptions, however. More typical is the **Barracks (2-119)**, a conservative Georgian five-bay, gable-roofed brick house built on a high basement with a small central entrance portico. It is located west of Charlottesville and was built in 1819 by Garland Garth. His nephew William Garth built **Birdwood (2-3)**, also west of Charlottesville on Ivy Road.

Other excellent and well-preserved examples of this domestic form are **Brookhill (2-8)**, near the South Fork Rivanna River, built in the early 1800s by Peter Minor; and **Edgmont (2-87)(V/N)**, the home of Dr. John Gilmer (Rawlings 1925:60). The latter has a handsome balustraded portico and arched Federal fanlight muntins over the front door.

By the end of the eighteenth century, the most notable houses had interior plans in which rooms had specialized functions, reflected in room size, location, and architectural detail. **Redlands (2-67)(V/N)** (Figure 7), the Carter family home built in 1798 near Carters Bridge, exemplifies this feature, often associated with the Federal period in architecture. The most formal of the ground floor rooms is the drawing room, given added importance by its oval shape. Unusual Federal-influenced curved passages lead to the more private bedroom and sitting rooms on either side (Loth 1986:17). Redlands' builder—Martin Thacker—is also credited with the design of **Morven (2-54)(V/N)**, built in 1821. The five-bay main part of Morven was extended at the gable end by a smaller three-bay wing, as was often the practice.

A sophisticated variant of the Georgian domestic plan was the Palladian three-or-five-part plan house, where a tall center section (usually with a gable end entrance) is flanked by smaller symmetrical wings, sometimes connected by hyphens. The first **Monticello**, built by Thomas Jefferson by 1778, was the best-known example of this house form and was based on Robert Morris' *Select Architecture*, and before him, Andrea Palladio. Other notable but more provincial examples include **Carrs Brook (2-11)(V/N)**, the 1794 house of Samuel Carr; and **Mountain Grove (2-95)(V/N)**, a brick house dating from 1804 (Loth 1986:9). Two houses built of wood that feature a pedimented portico on the long side of the central section, flanked by symmetrical wings, are **Tallwood (2-73)**, built 1810-1812 by Tucker Coles near the Green Mountains, and **Sunny Bank (2-96)(V/N)**, the Hart family home built ca. 1797 near South Garden. The original outline of Sunny Bank was obscured by the raising of the wings to two stories later in its building history. **Malvern (2-92)(V/N)**, located near Ivy, was originally begun in the early 1800s as the nucleus of a three-part house.Financial constraints caused the abandonment of the two wings and the front entrance was moved to the long end of the house.

Jefferson's second **Monticello (2-50)(V/N)(NHL)**, still uncompleted at his death in 1826, was equally influential in shaping the form of domestic architecture in Albemarle County. This was both because it was so highly publicized and visited during his lifetime, and because the builders and craftsmen Jefferson employed later
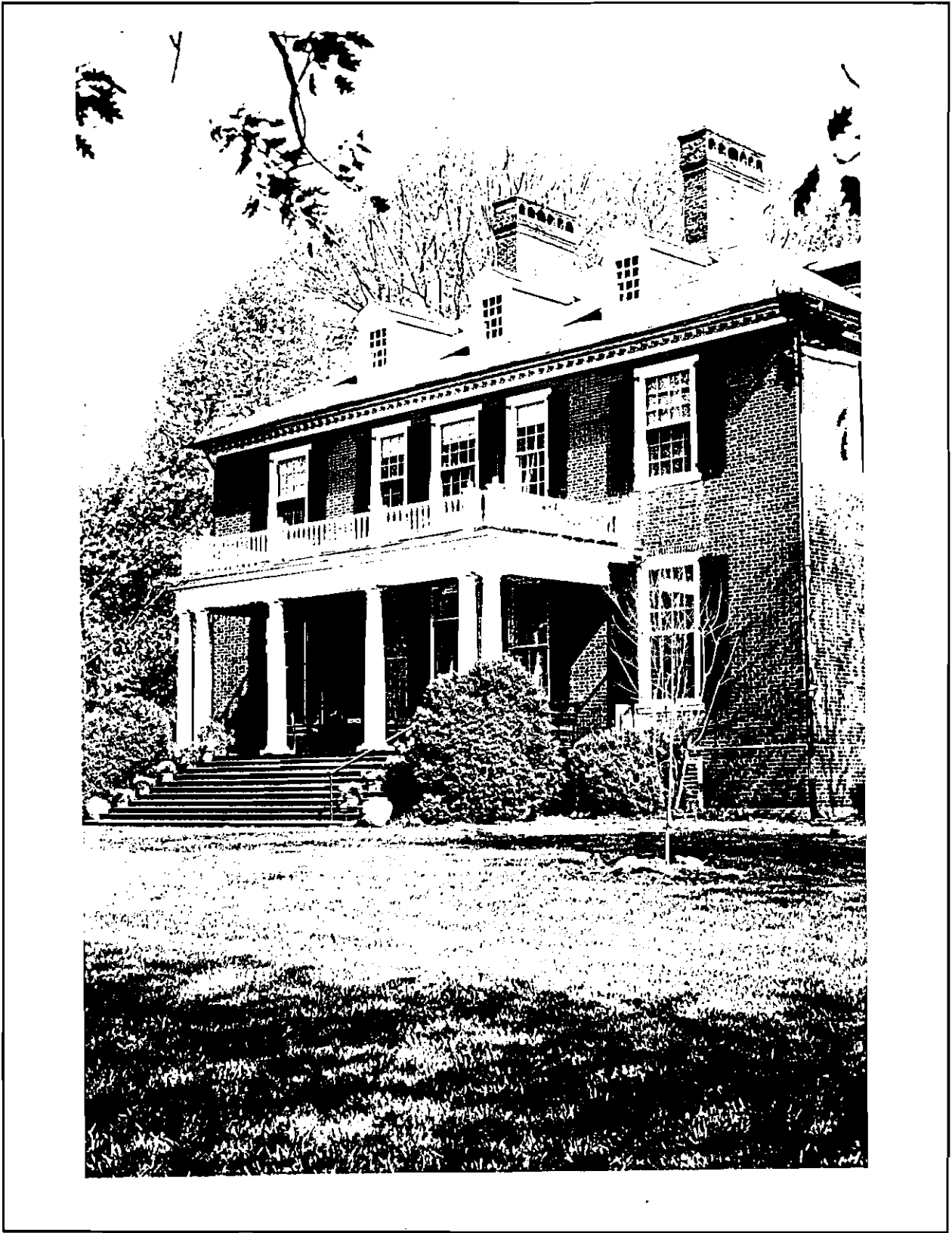
Figure 7. Redlands (2-67)(V/N).

executed commissions elsewhere in central Virginia. **Edgemont (2-87)(V/N)**, built in 1797 near South Garden by James Powell Cocke, is recognizably Jeffersonian in its use of a temple-front portico, polygonal shape, raised basement, and deceptively compact shape. The **Walker House (2-197)(V/N)**, near Warren and built by one of Jefferson's workmen; the Bruce and Thompkins Houses in Scottsville; **Glen Echo (2-102)**, built ca. 1820 near Proffit; **Dunlora (2-22)**, near Charlottesville; and **Bentivar (2-127)**, built by Garland Carr ca. 1795 all illustrate the Jeffersonian house form for smaller dwellings. Bentivar is also interesting for its early fireproofing technology, with the space between the floor and sub-floor packed with sand.

Many houses such as Bentivar and Glen Echo had their cooking facilities in the raised basements. Many more dwellings had a separate summer kitchen located near the main house. However, only a handful of houses from this period have retained their original kitchen building, or any of the other usual outbuildings in their original condition. Among the few to preserve one or more of their original outbuildings from this period are **Farmington, Morven, Birdwood, the Barracks, Piedmont, Sunny Bank, Meadowbrook Farm (2-786), Merrie Mill (2-465)**, and **Old Keswick**. **Glendower (2-40)** also has on its property an early schoolhouse. **Tufton (2-78)** contains some unusual stone outbuildings.

Slave quarters from this period are even more rare, many of them having been torn down or converted to other uses. Early nineteenth century slave quarters are thought to exist at **Piedmont, Birdwood, Sunnyfields (2-480)(V/N), Castle Hill, Morven, Farmington, Redlands, Little Keswick**, and **Wakefield (2-81)**. Wakefield may possess as many as 10 log slave quarters, although some of the buildings may have been used for other purposes.

The main house at Wakefield is a typical one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed frame house dating from the 1810-1820 period. It illustrates the typical vernacular dwellings built for the great majority of farmers in Albemarle County in the first three decades of the nineteenth century. Often ignored in past architectural histories of the county, these dwellings once made up the bulk of the county's housing stock. Among the better preserved examples of houses from this period are **Mt. Walla (or Wallow)** and the **Mill House at Glendower**, both located near Scottsville (Farrar and Hines 1974:32-33). These two houses are of frame construction, with a single-pile, central-passage plan, pitched gable roof and exposed brick chimney. Other generally well-preserved vernacular dwellings from this period include **Barrsden (2-604)**, the **Page House (2-678)** in Batesville, **Woodbourne (2-2062)**, the **Tenant House at Seven Gables (2-346)**, and the **Tuck House (2-409)**, near Cismont.

Taverns, inns, and ordinaries were an essential feature of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century life in Albemarle County and were found at crossroads and along well-traveled routes. During the first three decades of the nineteenth century, travel and commerce increased dramatically over the Three Chopt Road, the Rivanna River and Rockfish Gap Turnpike, the Staunton and James River

Turnpike, and the Brown's Gap Turnpike, encouraging the establishment of taverns and ordinaries.

Most of these taverns were domestic in scale and form, with few concessions paid to architectural style or comfort. One of the earliest of these is **Black's Tavern at Seven Oaks Farm (2-71)(V/N)**, noted by George Rogers Clark in his journal in 1777. This simple log building features two ground floor rooms and a center chimney, with additional sleeping quarters above. It is one of several inns and taverns built along the Three Chopt Road (U.S. Route 250). Others include the **Green Teapot Inn (2-836)**, in Yancey's Mill; the **Brookeville Tavern (2-1220)**, near Afton Mountain; and the **Long House (Cocke's Tavern)(2-141)**, near Greenwood. The **D.S. Tavern (2-231)(V/N)**, along the Three Chopt Road near Ivy, is a small frame-and-log building, notable for its rare surviving tap-bar cage.

Two early nineteenth-century taverns stand along the Three Chopt Road east of Charlottesville: the **Milton Tavern** and **Boyds Tavern (2-85)**. Part of the Milton Tavern is said to have been used as a jail. Northeast of Charlottesville are the **Burnley Tavern (2-147)**, the **Stony Point Tavern (2-1162)**, and **La Fourche (Everettsville) Tavern (2-308)**. The last named is in the best condition, although it has received several remodelings. The **Crossroads Tavern (2-199)(V/N)** (Figure 8), a large two-story-and-basement brick building dating from the 1820s, is situated at the crossroads of the Plank Road from the west and the road to Lynchburg (U.S. Route 29). It has been restored and again serves as an inn for travelers.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

Although both Charlottesville and Scottsville experienced growth during this period, Albemarle County continued as an overwhelmingly agricultural area, with the farmhouse and its associated outbuildings representing the principal domestic building type. Most of the largest houses were built of brick and still showed the influence of Thomas Jefferson and his builders in their classical references.

The nationally popular I-house form, characterized by a single-pile depth with either a hip or gable roof and attached rear ell, central passage plan, gable-end chimneys, prominent cornice, and central entrance, was well represented in the county during the 30 years before the Civil War. **Cliffside (2-16)**, in Scottsville, is typical of this form, at the same time incorporating a classical pedimented portico and Greek Revival window architraves. **Tudor Grove (2-76)**, the boyhood home of Colonel John S. Mosby on Old Lynchburg Road; the brick portion of Castle Hill; **Ellerslie (2-484)**, built by John Harris in 1842; **Hatton (2-105)**, built in 1839 overlooking the James River near Hatton Ferry; and **Fairmont (2-34)**, near Stony Point, are all substantial and architecturally significant examples of the I-house form. **East Belmont (2-23)(V/N)**, near Keswick, illustrates a brick I-house built onto an earlier dwelling, in this case a log house from the eighteenth century. The brick portion is rare in its use of Flemish bond on all four elevations. The basic form of

Figure 8. Crossroads Tavern (2-199)(V/N).

the I House was easily adaptable to any of the popular decorative architectural styles of the nineteenth century, such as the Greek Revival or Italianate styles, and remained one of the most popular domestic building forms for the rest of the century.

Of less importance was the townhouse or "two-thirds Georgian" form, with its three-or-four-room interior plan consisting of a side entrance and hall with two rooms to the other side. Such houses were usually built during the early nineteenth century in towns such as Scottsville or Charlottesville, but rarely made their appearance in the rural areas of the county. Even more unusual were four-room plans, in which the stair rose from a corner of one of the two front rooms. Such plans are seen at **Arrowhead (2-195)(V/N)**, the Woods family home built in the 1850s near Charlottesville, and **Old Paradise (2-402)**, near Greenwood. By far the most common interior plan was the traditional central passage plan with either a single- or double-pile depth and a raised basement containing cooking facilities. Two well-preserved examples of this plan from the antebellum period are **The Cedars (2-86)(V/N)**, in Greenwood—a five-bay, two-story-with-basement, Greek Revival brick house built in the 1850s—and **Old Hall**, the largest house in Scottsville. Old Hall was built in the 1830s and retains nearly all of its splendid Greek Revival interior woodwork intact. The Cedars is also notable for its two-story, two-bay brick kitchen/servants' quarters.

Because of their relative rarity, the existence of intact antebellum domestic complexes in Albemarle County has been the focus of several previous architectural studies conducted by Professor K. Edward Lay and students from the University of

Virginia. There are apparently no farms in Albemarle County in which all the buildings that made up the domestic complex have survived in their entirety. In particular, slave and servants' quarters have often been torn down or have burned. **Enniscorthy (2-33)(V/N)** is an example of a farm whose domestic outbuildings had been in excellent condition but were recently torn down.

At **Hatton Farm (2-105)** (Figure 9), both the main house and domestic buildings were built of brick and date to 1839. These outbuildings include a large two-story kitchen, smokehouse, well, and blacksmith's forge. The brick gristmill also on the property dates from after the Civil War, however (Farrar and Hines 1974:30-31). **Kinloch (2-596, 2-1067)** and **Clover Fields (2-17)**, both near Cismont, possess an extensive collection of domestic outbuildings, including kitchens, slave quarters, ice houses, dairies, and smokehouses. The outbuildings at **Seven Oaks Farm (2-71)** in Greenwood date mostly from the late nineteenth century, although the exceptional octagonal ice house is an antebellum structure. Arrowhead's collection of outbuildings includes an ice house, smokehouse, and carriage house, as well as a board-and-batten tenant house. The nineteenth century outbuildings at Castle Hill are brick and stand opposite the frame outbuildings from the eighteenth century, one of the few instances in which the outbuildings appear to have been laid out according to a formal plan.

Figure 9. Hatton Farm (2-105).

CIVIL WAR (1861-1865); RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1914)

Not surprisingly, a large percentage of Albemarle County's historic resources consist of domestic buildings dating from the last half of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century. Economical balloon frame construction and inexpensive factory-made building parts encouraged the building of large numbers of houses, tenant houses, and outbuildings during this period. The single-family rural residence remained the dominant housing type during this period, although growth also occurred in the small towns of Scottsville, Crozet, Batesville, and Ivy. The ubiquitous I-house remained the most popular form for the houses of the middle classes, although it was finally superseded by the bungalow and Four-Square forms beginning in the 1910s and 1920s.

Few innovations occurred in the design of domestic architecture or in basic floor plans during this period. The interiors of many of the houses of this period continued to consist of the classic "two-over-two" plan. Virtually the only major innovation was the inclusion of kitchen facilities in a rear wing or in the basement. Wood-burning or coal burning stoves largely supplanted the traditional fireplaces during this period as well.

The homes of wealthier owners often followed the more transient architectural styles of the late nineteenth century, including the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Shingle styles. Very few significant examples of these styles were built in the rural areas of the county, however. **Kirklea (2-897)** in Ivy is a rare example of the full-blown Queen Anne style of architecture.

Functional outbuildings, such as smokehouses, ice houses, and laundries were still built close to the main house. The form and appearance of most of these outbuildings remained unchanged during this period. Significant groupings of late nineteenth century outbuildings stand at **Castalia (2-1088), Seven Oaks Farm (2-71)(V/N), Wavertree Hall (2-227)(V/N), Cobham Park (2-153)(V/N)**, and **Cismont Manor (2-15)**.

Workers' or company housing was a distinctive residential building type that made only a limited appearance in Albemarle County during this period. Based on English and Continental prototypes, these houses were typically built by a mining or manufacturing company and then leased to its workers. The village of Alberene in southern Albemarle County grew up in the mid 1800s around what is still the largest deposit of soapstone in the world. Following the example set by other mining companies in the U.S., the **Alberene Soapstone Company** built houses for its workers, as well as a school, post office, and store (2-446 and 2-1676). The most elaborate house in town, a large Shingle style/Queen Anne style residence (Figure 10), was built for the quarry president.
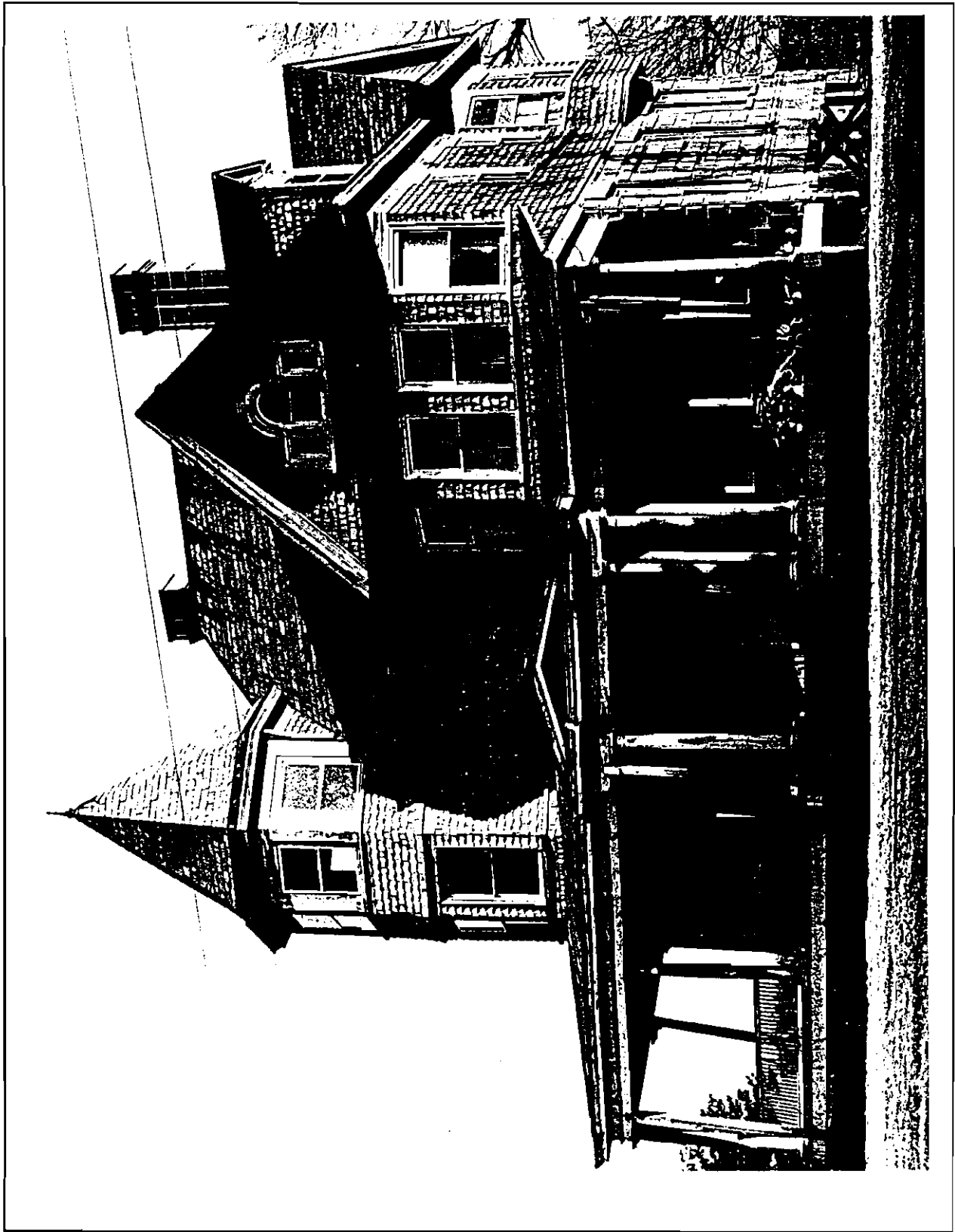
Figure 10. Alberene Soapstone Company Residence of the Quarry President.

Both brick and frame houses, some of them duplexes, were built in the 1870s and 1880s for workers at the **Charlottesville Woolen Mills,** located at the east end of Market Street along the steep hills overlooking the Rivanna River (2-296 and 2-1258) just outside of the current city limits of Charlottesville. In addition, a superintendent's house and boarding facilities for unmarried workers were built in what is still called the Woolen Mills section of Charlottesville.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

During the early 1900s Albemarle County witnessed the arrival of a new monied class that transformed it both economically and socially. Many of these newcomers were from out of state and established homes in the Greenwood-Ivy and Keswick-Cismont areas of the county. A number of these wealthy landowners established large horse- and cattle-breeding operations and reactivated foxhunting and riding clubs as well as other social pursuits. Although a few chose to restore or enlarge existing country houses, many more built large architect-designed houses in various period revival styles, usually Georgian Revival. Among the former group was the socially prominent Langhorne family, who renovated **Mirador (2-100)(V/N)** and **Seven Oaks,** among other houses.

The new estates, while eighteenth century Georgian in inspiration and detail, were thoroughly modern in design. They usually incorporated all domestic and service functions within the main house, with only carriage houses and, later, automobile garages located in a separate building. **Rose Hill (2-163),** located in Greenwood and dating from 1930, is one of the finest of these neo-Georgian estates, with its house and landscaping designed as a whole. The few outbuildings on the property housed farm and tenant workers. **Casa Maria (2-829)(V/N),** also in Greenwood, contains two elegant Spanish-style cottages for servants and guests. Other notable estate houses from this period in Albemarle County include **Tiverton (2-187), Edgewood (2-900), Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)(V/N), Whilton (2-406),** and **Verulam (2-160).**

A wide gulf separates these estates from the numerous frame bungalow-style residences built on small lots throughout the county during this period. Yet, important changes were occurring in the design of lower- and middle-class housing, too. Electrification and modern plumbing eliminated the need for ice houses, wells, smokehouses, spring houses, laundries and other domestic outbuildings. Many of the outbuildings on older antebellum estates and smaller farms were allowed to deteriorate or were torn down.

By the 1920s, another new domestic grouping, the suburb, was making its appearance in Albemarle County. These planned subdivisions, often governed by strict building codes, sought to emulate the country ideal without the mundane service and agricultural buildings of the rural areas of the county. Farmington, located one mile west of Charlottesville, was established as a planned subdivision centered on the Farmington Country Club in 1927. Such grand houses as **Gallison**

Hall (2-808)(V/N) and **Oak Forest (2-1101)** were built in Farmington soon after. Many more houses, built in restrained variants of the Georgian or Palladian styles, date from the 1930s and 1940s. Other subdivisions were established near Charlottesville in the post World War II period, usually around earlier estates, such as Key West and Ednam, both located just outside of Charlottesville.

The growth of automobile traffic and the great popularity of the area's tourist attractions in the 1920s also stimulated the building of tourist motels and motor courts. Unlike nineteenth century hotels, these buildings were oriented around roads and crossroads, rather than railroad stations. The early motels usually consisted of small detached or semi-detached units grouped around a central office or restaurant. Each unit often had its own separate entrance as well; with the decline of traffic along these secondary roads, many have been converted to apartments. Several surviving examples of this domestic form remain in the county, including the **Airport (29 North) Motel (2-1325)**, near Earlysville; the **Greenwood Motel (2-218)**, near Greenwood; the **Ivy Motor Court (Sunset Lodge) (2-1180)**, west of Ivy; and the **Town and Country Motel (2-363)** on Pantops Mountain designed by noted architect Stanislaus Makielski. According to Moore (1976:389), the Sunset Lodge was Albemarle County's first modern motel. It opened in November 1938 with accommodations for 26 guests.

SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

This theme broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process, and store food. Agriculture specifically refers to the process and technology of cultivating soil, procuring crops, and raising livestock and plants. Property types for the subsistence/agriculture theme include resources such as a large plantation, small family farmstead, barn, smokehouse, corncrib, tool shed, granary, horticultural facility, and fruit packing plant.

The Late Woodland Period (A.D. 1000 - 1607)

Warren site   Site 44AB1   Monasukapanough

Early Settlement (1607-1750); Colony To Nation (1750-1789)

Colle (2-138)

Early National Period (1789-1830); Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Edgehill (2-26)(V/N)	Ridgeway (2-68)	Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)
Cloverfields (2-19)	Clover Hill (2-20)	Morven (2-54)(V/N)
Riggory (2-69)	Burrus Farm (2-335)	Monticola Plantation (2-51)(V/N)
Cobham Park (2-153)(V/N)	Sutherland (2-965)	Leigh Farm (2-795)
Underhill Farm	Ben Coolyn (2-588)	Catterton Farm (2-368)
Paradise House (2-933)	Birdwood (2-3)	Crenshaw Farm (2-153)
Keswick Farm (2-1043)	Poorhouse Farm (2-419)	

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914); World War I to World War II

Jarman-Cree Farm (2-255)	Whilton Farm (2-1078)	Donegal (2-241)
apple storage and packing house (2-374)	Nydrie Stables (2-352)	Franklin Plantation (2-37)
Durrett Farm (2-348)	Dawson's Mill Farm (2-435)	Sutherland Farm (2-757)
Stonemount (2-1304)	Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)(V/N)	Guthrie Hall (2-355)(V/N)

THE LATE WOODLAND PERIOD (A.D. 1000 - 1607)

For most of the 10,000 years of prehistory, the native inhabitants of Albemarle County subsisted by hunting animals and gathering wild foods such as nuts, berries, and seeds. The cultivation of domesticated crops was not part of the subsistence regime until late in prehistory. Maize was initially domesticated in Mesoamerica and subsequently spread northward. Although maize appears as early as A.D. 200 in parts of the east, Smith (1992:110) suggests that between ca. A.D. 200 and 800, maize played a relatively minor role in eastern plant husbandry systems. He notes that during this period when maize was still a relatively minor factor, the evidence suggests an intensification of the use of indigenous plants. "Along with the introduced tropical cultigens, a wide variety of indigenous food crops continued under cultivation in many areas (sumpweed, sunflower, knotweed, chenopod, maygrass, and little barley)" (Smith 1992:113).

In the Piedmont of Virginia, maize has been recovered from contexts dated as early as A.D. 1015 at the Clark site in Patrick County, and relatively recently a date of ca. A.D. 900 was obtained for maize remains from a site in Henrico County (Barfield and Barber 1992:236). Although horticultural economies dominated by corn had been established over a broad area of the eastern United States by A.D. 1150, this was not a uniform adaptation. Different regions exhibited variations in the type of maize grown, as well as in the importance of maize relative to indigenous cultigens and other food resources.

The Late Woodland period in Albemarle County is marked by the development of maize horticulture and a more rigid social organization along with more highly organized village structures. The growing emphasis on cultivated crops led to an increased settlement focus on the broad fertile floodplains of the Rivanna and James rivers.

Although the remains of cultivated plants have not yet been recovered from Albemarle County sites, data from sites in neighboring counties confirm this subsistence pattern. Hantman (1990:682) notes:

> Archaeological survey data demonstrate a correlation between late prehistoric/contact era settlements and particularly high-yield agricultural soils in the Piedmont (Hantman 1985; Holland 1978). The inference of an agricultural economy . . . has been strengthened by the archaeological recovery of maize (Butler 1988; Mouer 1983) and squash (Butler 1988) from Late Woodland sites. In addition, analysis of human bone from the Rapidan Mound site (44OR1) [in neighboring

Orange County] revealed a C13/C12 ratio indicative of a diet highly dependent on maize (Holland, Spieden, and Van Riojen 1983:30).

Major Late Woodland village sites in Albemarle County include the **Warren site** and site **44AB1** on the James River, and the Monacan village of **Monasukapanough** on the South Fork of the Rivanna near Charlottesville.

EARLY SETTLEMENT (1607-1750); COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

Early settlers migrated to Albemarle County in search of productive farmland. By the first quarter of the eighteenth century, intensive tobacco farming had seriously depleted soils in Tidewater Virginia, and planters increasingly turned to the Piedmont for fresh cropland. Between the 1730s and 1740s, wealthy Tidewater landowners patented large tracts along the eastern and southern sides of the county and established tobacco plantations based on slave labor. Scots-Irish and German settlers also began moving from the Shenandoah Valley into western Albemarle near the foothills of the Blue Ridge, but this isolated region was not substantially settled until the nineteenth century. These two cultural groups created smaller, family-operated farmsteads devoted to wheat and livestock, as well as tobacco (Lay 1988:30; Moore 1976:17-18).

The Colonial period in Albemarle County saw the earliest attempts to create a wine industry in Virginia. In 1774, Filippo Mazzei, an Italian count, founded the first wine company in America at **Colle (2-138)** near Shadwell. Unfortunately, when Mazzei left for Europe as a spokesman for the colonies during the Revolution, the vineyards were destroyed in his absence.

Although a number of plantations and smaller farms were developed during the middle to late eighteenth century, existing agricultural buildings from this period are rare. The surviving agrarian resources are later and are thus discussed under subsequent time periods.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

After the Revolution, tobacco production in the county declined in importance. Soil depletion, the loss of British markets, and the demand for other farm products encouraged agricultural diversity. While tobacco continued to be cultivated, planters and smaller farmers alike increasingly raised wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables, and livestock for export (Moore 1976:25-36).

The nationally influential Albemarle Agricultural Society was founded in the county in 1817. Its formation was inspired by the agricultural reform efforts of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and other local planters. The Society's first Vice-President, Thomas Mann Randolph of **Edgehill (2-26)(V/N)**, invented a hillside

plow designed for erosion control. Peter Minor of **Ridgeway (2-68)** collaborated with Cyrus McCormick on the improved moldboard plow. The Society sponsored county fairs and promoted innovation in farm husbandry. In turn, planters began to practice soil improvement techniques, such as the rotation of crops and the use of animal and vegetable manure (Moore 1976:115; Buttrick and Vance 1989:16-17).

During the early and middle decades of the nineteenth century, Albemarle County was characterized by mainly self-sufficient land holdings devoted to tobacco, small grains, and, increasingly, beef cattle. In 1850, a report in *The Southern Planter* noted that corn and wheat were the local staples, and 1.4 million pounds of tobacco was also raised. By 1860, wheat production in the county reached 155,150 bushels and tobacco production, responding to greater demand, rose to 5.4 million pounds. By the eve of the Civil War, the county was at the forefront of livestock breeding and production in the state (Buttrick and Vance 1989:18).

The arrival and expansion of railroad transportation in the 1840s stimulated the agricultural economy, particularly in eastern Albemarle. In 1840, the Louisa Railroad (later the Chesapeake and Ohio) reached Gordonsville in Orange County, and by 1850 the line was extended to Charlottesville (Moore 1976:188). The railroad, in tandem with the slowly improving road system, facilitated the shipping of produce to markets, and generated small railroad settlements across this area.

By the early nineteenth century, a sizable planter class had emerged in eastern Albemarle, while smaller, diversified farms existed throughout the county. As elsewhere in the South, the plantations varied in size and architectural sophistication, from imposing manorial estates to smaller land holdings that were similar in physical character to middling farmsteads (Vlach 1993:2-12). Leading Piedmont Virginia families developed large estates, including Monticello, Castle Hill, Morven, Clover Hill, Edgeworth, Monticola, East Belmont, and Edgefield. Less pretentious plantations, such as Ridgeway, Red Hills, and the Crenshaw Farm, were assembled along the North Fork of the Rivanna River (O'Bannon and Seifert 1991). While there were differences in ostentation and scale of operation, each plantation shared a common collection of cultural resources: a main house, kitchen, slave quarters, barns, corncribs, granaries, a smokehouse, dairy, and other assorted outbuildings and agricultural fields (O'Bannon and Seifert 1991:10; Vlach 1993).

Although a number of farmhouses, including imposing plantation seats, survive from the early and middle decades of the nineteenth century, the full complement of related outbuildings are rare. Typically, only isolated examples of early agricultural structures remain or have been surveyed. The inventoried outbuildings generally represent traditional vernacular building types and construction techniques, though unusual examples have also been identified.

Among the most intact plantation landscapes is **Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)**, which was developed near Cismont between ca. 1764 and 1824. Castle Hill features a wide rectangular bowling green lined on either side by late eighteenth and early nineteenth century dependencies, including a frame carpenter shop, storehouse,

smokehouse, carding house, and dairy. Situated behind these outbuildings are a spring house, carriage house, and several one-story dwellings identified as slave quarters (see Domestic Theme).

The antebellum plantations of **Cloverfields (2-19)** and **Clover Hill (2-20)** also contain an array of early outbuildings, including several two-story frame barns, plantation offices, dairies, kitchens, corncribs, and smokehouses. At Cloverfields, many of these buildings are aligned in a row (or street) at the south edge of the yard (Figure 11). Clover Hill features a large three-bay, V-notched log granary with a central passage, and a two-room, saddlebag, frame slave house. The three-bay, frame barn at Clover Hill rests on a raised stone basement (lower level) that functioned as a stable.
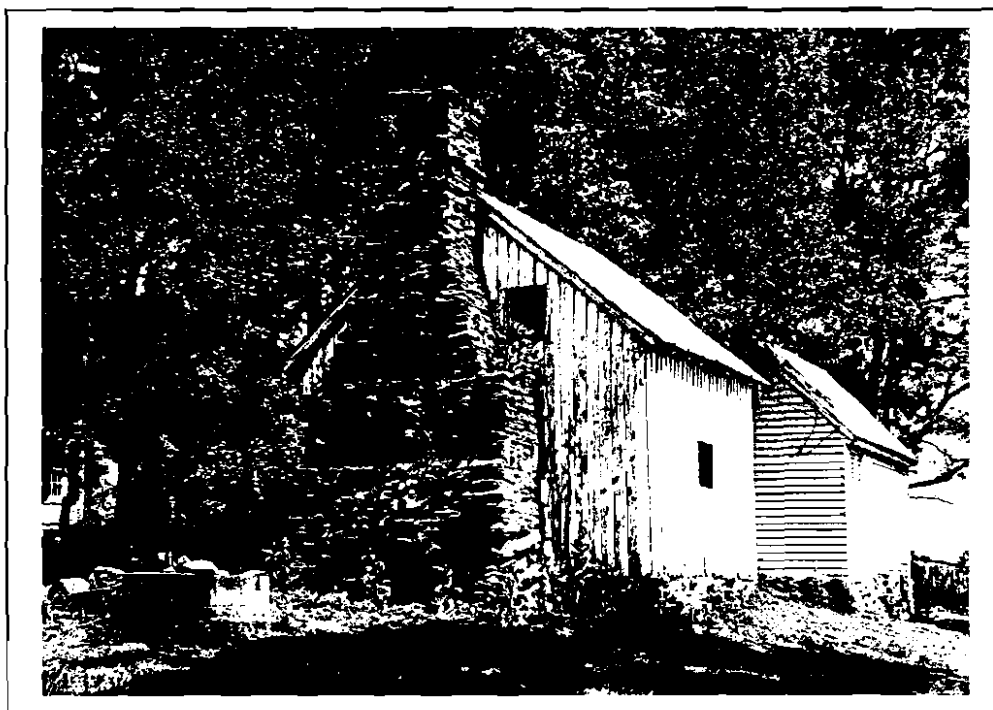
Figure 11. Cloverfields (2-19), Outbuildings.

The survey files also describe the ca. 1797 **Morven estate (2-54)(V/N)**, near Simeon, and the **Riggory (2-69)**, which was developed between ca. 1800 and 1849, as having basically intact agricultural complexes. However, none of the outbuildings was closely examined during these previous surveys.

Located along Route 601, the ca. 1850 **Burrus Farm (2-335)** is one of the county's few intact, medium-sized farmsteads of the period. The property retains a frame kitchen, weaving house, smokehouse, and slave quarters, all neatly arranged on either side of the service alley beside the vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse.

Numerous plantations contain less complete sets of outbuildings that illustrate various aspects of agrarian life in Albemarle County. At **Monticola Plantation (2-51)(V/N)** on the James River, a frame, pyramidal-roofed smokehouse stands behind the 1853 Greek Revival house. Ca. 1856 **Cobham Park (2-153)(V/N)** features a large

brick pyramidal-roofed smokehouse as well as an adjacent frame smokehouse. A rare early nineteenth century brick barn (Figure 12) is located on the **Sutherland (2-965)** family estate in south-central Albemarle County. Built between 1820 and 1835, this three-bay, rectangular barn with a central passage was used for wheat storage, illustrating the importance of this grain to the local economy in the antebellum decades. A ca. 1800 stone barn, perhaps the oldest surviving farm building in the county, is located on the **Leigh Farm (2-795)** west of Charlottesville. The barn exterior, which includes segmental arched openings, is essentially intact, though the building has recently been converted to a dwelling.
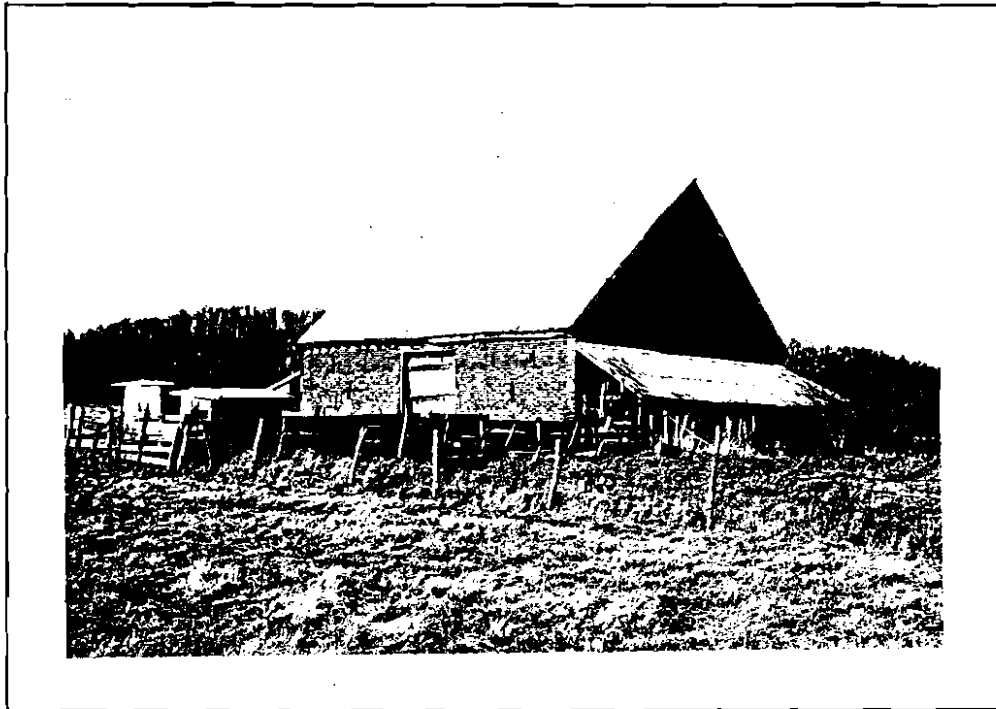
Figure 12. Sutherland Estate (2-965), Brick Barn.

Although tobacco farming was a major part of Albemarle's economy in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, surviving examples of tobacco curing barns are very rare. One of the few extant tobacco barns is the large frame structure erected between 1820 and 1860 at **Underhill Farm** (no survey number).

An assortment of early log outbuildings are also known to exist in rural Albemarle County. A V-notched, central-passage log corncrib—considered to be the largest in the county—is located at **Ben Coolyn (2-588)**. This plantation, also known as Fruitlands, produced large orchard crops as well as small grains in the antebellum period. At **Catterton Farm (2-368)** stands a one-story, two-room, square-notched log kitchen/wash house with a central chimney. While the Catterton residence, a frame I-house, was erected ca. 1826, this outbuilding appears to date from the late eighteenth century. South of the house, a chimney marks the site of one of the Catterton slave quarters.

Although housing for slaves was an integral part of the plantation landscape, only isolated examples are known to survive (see Domestic Theme). In addition to the slave houses on the Burrus Farm and at Castle Hill, a one-story, frame dwelling known as **Paradise House (2-933)** was probably built as slave quarters on **Castalia Farm (2-932)**. It was originally a single-pen house type, and a matching pen was attached to the west side at a later date. At **Birdwood (2-3)**, built in 1819 near Charlottesville, stands a rare fieldstone slave house, with a double-pen plan and a pair of fieldstone end chimneys. On the Rivanna River north of Charlottesville, the **Crenshaw Farm (2-153)** contains a one-room V-notched log dwelling identified as slave quarters (O'Bannon and Seifert 1991:32). The **Keswick Farm (2-1043)** includes a frame, one-story, two-room, central-chimney slave dwelling located among other notable outbuildings. In particular, the property contains a ca. 1850 frame, story-and-a-half, three-bay dwelling that may have served as an overseers house. Finally, the **Poorhouse Farm (2-419)**, an antebellum plantation converted to a poor farm before World War I, contains a deteriorated but highly unusual two-story, log servants' quarters which may have housed slaves. (The property also features an unusually large, four-seat frame privy.) A 1986 archaeological study of **Redlands Farm (2-67)** identified one standing slave cabin and the ruins of six others (Wittkofski 1986). The standing structure was constructed of logs on a stone foundation, with a stone central chimney. Dimensions of the cabin are 35 x 20 feet.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1915-1945)

The county experienced little physical destruction during the Civil War, but the aftermath brought economic depression and the collapse of the plantation system. In the decade following the war, tobacco production plummeted 67 percent, corn 47 percent, and wheat 26 percent. Freed blacks emerged as the majority population in the county, often working as farm tenants and laborers. Between 1870 and 1880, numerous antebellum plantations were subdivided into smaller agricultural holdings, so that by the end of the decade the number of farms in the county had more than doubled, to over 2,000 (Moore 1976:221; Buttrick and Vance 1989:23).

Postwar agriculture was increasingly diversified. The plantations gave way to farmsteads raising sheep, beef and dairy cattle, and an assortment of small grains. By the late nineteenth century, horse and cattle breeding became important enterprises in the Southwest Mountains area. Tobacco fields were replaced by pasturage and orchards. Moreover, thousands of acres of agricultural fields were abandoned and reverted to woodlands (Moore 1976:249; Seamon 1888:33-62; Hase and Hubbard 1988).

Although the number of farms continued to multiply during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the rural landscape was undergoing transformation. Increased competition from farms outside the region led to a decline in the local rural population. Following a trend that began at the eve of the Civil War, the

raising of small grains declined while beef cattle production rose. The inexpensive mountain lands in the foothills of the Blue Ridge and in the Southwest and Ragged Mountains made for ideal grazing sites (Seamon 1888:46). Also during these years, land owners around the outskirts of Charlottesville subdivided their farms into house lots, as the city grew into a rail center and academic community. Increasingly, too, wealthy northerners and urban southerners acquired the historic plantation seats and other scenic tracts in the vicinities of Greenwood, Ivy, Keswick, and Green Mountain, creating summer homes and country estates (Moore 1976:272). With the construction of two state highways in the 1920s, tourism joined agriculture, the University of Virginia, and real estate sales as the key components of the local economy. The tourist trade was heightened significantly after World War I, when Monticello was acquired by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in 1923 and opened to the public in 1924 (Moore 1976:367).

Like the inventoried outbuildings that predate the Civil War, those recorded from the postwar decades tend to be isolated examples of traditional types. Few basically intact late nineteenth-century farm complexes are known to exist in the county. Those few that have been surveyed portray the larger farmsteads of the period. The ca. 1855-1870 **Jarman-Cree Farm (2-255)** is considered to have one of the best groups of post–Civil War outbuildings in the county. These frame buildings include an ice house, carriage house (Figure 13), smokehouse, varied storage buildings, and an apple storage house with earth-filled walls for insulation (Figure 14). Located west of Charlottesville, **Whilton Farm (2-1078)**, established ca. 1890, boasts an exceptional collection of frame outbuildings, including a corncrib, dairy barn, bank barn for livestock and grain storage, milk house, storage shed, and a root cellar. **Donegal (2-241)**, originally the ca. 1806 Oakland plantation, contains a rich assortment of late nineteenth-century farm buildings as well as an antebellum brick kitchen. Among the later frame outbuildings are a pyramidal-roofed smokehouse, a barn, various sheds, and a gable-roofed granary.

A number of inventoried late nineteenth and early twentieth century farms have smaller groups of outbuildings or notable individual examples of agricultural building types. For example, a two-story, hip-roofed **apple storage and packing house (2-374)** was erected ca. 1910 near Afton. Now abandoned, this intact building consists of glazed-tile exterior and interior walls atop a concrete foundation. In Esmont, **Nydrie Stables (2-352)** is one of the largest and most elaborate horse stables in the state. The massive brick building with Shingle-style detail contains stables, a breeding barn, and a carriage house. **Franklin Plantation (2-37)**, overlooking the Rivanna River, has an unusually large and well-preserved, frame, gable-roofed corncrib that dates from ca. 1900. The ca. 1884 **Durrett Farm (2-348)** contains three frame barns used for livestock and grain storage. **Dawson's Mill Farm (2-435)** features a frame smokehouse and several other outbuildings that are among the few farm structures in the county embellished with decorative bargeboards.
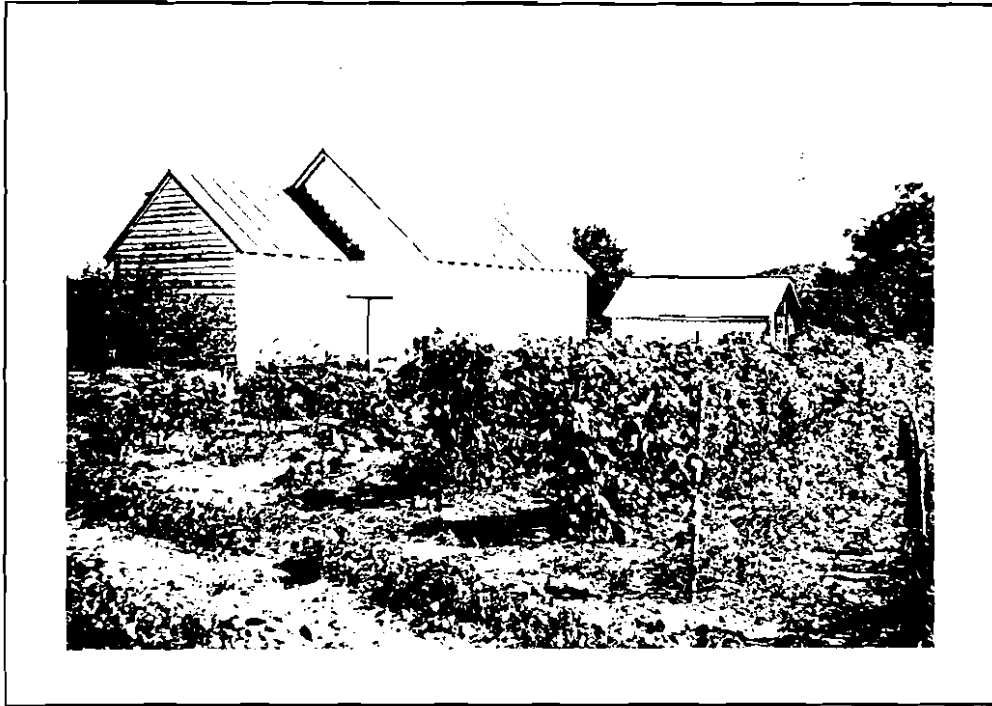
Figure 13. Jarman-Cree Farm (2-255), Carriage House.
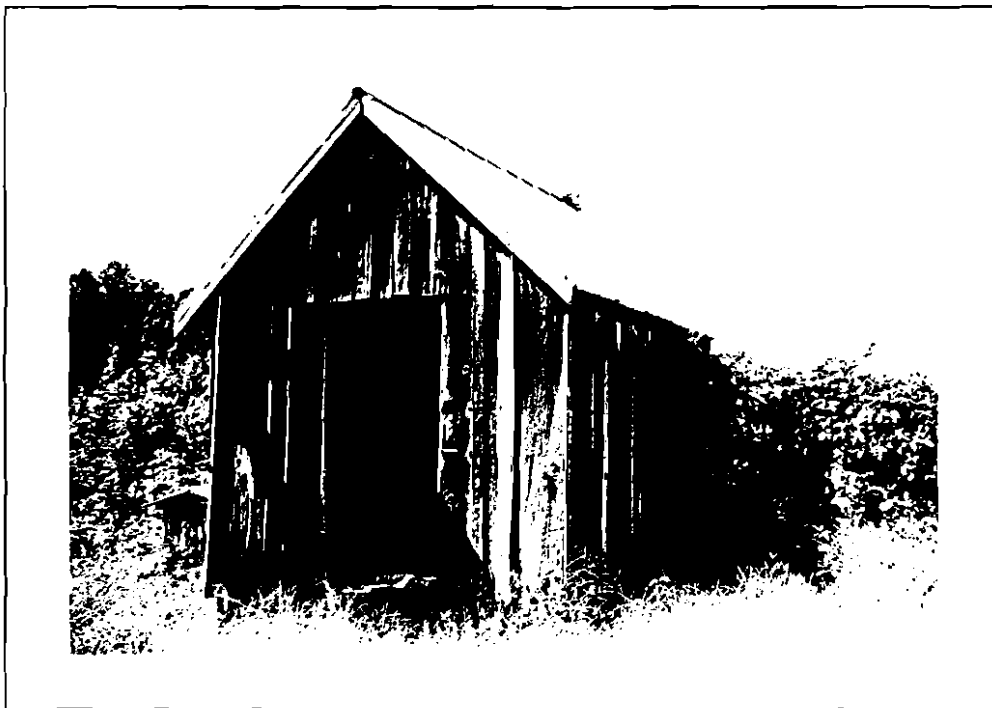
Figure 14. Jarman-Cree Farm (2-255), Apple Storage House.

Log construction for outbuildings on small and middling farms persisted into the early 1900s. At **Sutherland Farm (2-757)**, for instance, stand a ca. 1900 two-unit, V-notched log barn and an adjacent one-bay log granary. A turn-of the-century, saddle-notched, log corncrib survives at **Stonemount (2-1304)**. This farm also contains a ca.

1870 frame spring house with a fieldstone foundation—one of the few spring houses known to remain in the county.

The most intact agricultural complexes date from the early decades of the twentieth century, when a host of wealthy country estates appeared. These places are distinguished not just by restored or fashionably remodeled country seats, but also by substantial horse and cattle barns and a variety of other outbuildings representing large, prosperous estates. **Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)(V/N)** in the Greenwood-Afton area is typical. Not only was the original late nineteenth century house remodeled into a Georgian Revival residence in 1927-1928, but new farm buildings were constructed to accommodate successful horse- and cattle-breeding operations. Outbuildings on the estate include a gazebo, greenhouse, ice house, three tenant houses, manager's house, stables, and two barns (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)(V/N), Outbuildings.

Among the other notable country estates are **Guthrie Hall (2-355)(V/N); Castalia Farm (2-152, 1087, 1088); Ben Coolyn (2-588); Pantops (2-130);** and **Edgewood (2-900)**. Castalia Farm, for example, was the home of one of the earliest Hereford cattle operations in America. Today, the estate features perhaps the largest farm building in the county—a multipurpose frame barn with a corn-milling unit that measures 115 x 55 feet. The property also holds a remarkable complex of fieldstone farm buildings, notably a stone barn/stables of English vernacular design. Other buildings and structures at Castalia include a two-room tenant house, hexagonal gazebo, metal-truss water tower, cattle barn, and smokehouse.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

The settlement patterns theme involves the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, sociopolitical, and religious aspects of a cultural system.

Archaic Period (8,000-1,200 B.C.)

Stephenson site	J.T. Wood site	Sutherland site
Burrus site	Covesville site	Mehring site

Woodland (1,200 B.C.-A.D. 1607)

Warren site	site 44AB1	Monasukapanough

Colony to Nation (1750-1798)

Cloverfields (2-17)	Findowrie (2-36)	Maxfield (2-48)
Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)		

Early National Period (1789-1830); Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Keswick (2-1037)	Ivy (2-284)	Greenwood (2-1307)
Lindsay (2-922, 2017)	Cobham (2-1084)	Monticello (2-50)
Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)	Cloverfields (2-17)	Cismont Manor (2-15)
Edgefield (2-465)	East Belmont (2-23)	

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)(V/N)	Guthrie Hall (2-355)(V/N)	Castalia Farm (2-152)
Ben Coolyn (2-588)	Edgewood (2-900)	Rose Hill (2-163)
Mirador (2-200)(V/N)	Tiverton (2-187)	Casa Maria (2-829)(V/N)
Campbells (2-801)	Shadwell (2-201)	Ivy (2-284)
Hickory Hill (2-955)	Crozet	

Esmont (2-432, 433)	Cismont (2-1062)	Greenwood Motel (2-218)
Town and Country Motor Hotel (2-363)	Ivy Motor Court (2-1180)	Mountain View Motel (2-1183, 2037)

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (10,000-8,000 B.C.)

Since no Paleoindian sites have been documented in Albemarle County (and few excavated in Virginia), the settlement pattern for this period can only be inferred from general data from the broader region. Turner (1989) has reviewed the evidence for Virginia, which suggests that the Paleoindians lived in relatively small bands that ranged widely within a territory anchored by a high quality lithic source. Based on his work at the Flint Run complex in northwest Virginia, Gardner (1981) suggests that more intensively occupied base camps will be situated near the lithic sources, while smaller seasonal camps may be located a considerable distance away.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (8,000-1,200 B.C.)

Although the early portion of the Archaic period is as poorly known as the Paleoindian period, sufficient data are available to begin to draw conclusions about the settlement pattern. There is clearly a higher density and horizontal dispersal of archaeological remains during the Archaic period as human populations adapted to more modern environmental conditions. Group organization is still presumed to have been fairly mobile, making use of seasonally available resources in different areas of the Southeast, and group size appears to have increased over the course of this period.

Holland (1979) has reviewed the distribution of sites that he has documented within the county and has identified some distinctions between a general "Archaic" settlement pattern and a general "Woodland" pattern. For the Archaic, Holland identified two major categories of site types: complex base camps and small exploitative camps. His review suggested that the Archaic base camps were concentrated in an alignment parallel to and within 2-15 miles of the Blue Ridge crest, with the exploitative camps (both open air sites and rockshelters) arrayed around the base camps in forest locations suitable for seasonal resource acquisition (such as berries, nuts, and game). A number of base camps have been identified along the upper reaches of the smaller rivers in the county, including the **Stephenson** and **J.T. Wood** sites near Moormans River, the **Sutherland** and **Burrus** sites near North Fork of the Hardware River, and the **Covesville** and **Mehring** sites near the South Fork of the Hardware.

More recently, Parker (1990) has analyzed the content and distribution of Early and Middle Archaic components using a sample of 67 sites derived largely from

Holland's survey work and Hantman's 1985 survey of Albemarle County development areas. Thirty of the 67 were identified as single component Early and Middle Archaic sites. Parker's analysis suggests that Early and Middle Archaic sites in this region occur on uplands more than in floodplain locations, and the largest number of sites were generally small (less than 500 square meters) and had less than 10 tools.

Although little studied until recently, the Archaic settlement pattern clearly extended into the mountainous Blue Ridge uplands of the county as well. Studies by the National Park Service along Skyline Drive and the Shenandoah Park have documented many Archaic camps along the mountain ridges and terraces (Hoffman 1975; Inashima 1989).

WOODLAND PERIOD (1,200 B.C.-A.D. 1607)

Like the Archaic settlement pattern, the Early Woodland (1,200 B.C.-A.D. 300) is often described as consisting of "small, semi-sedentary base camps along higher order streams supported by a series of smaller, exploitative camps. The most notable shift in Early Woodland settlement systems, compared to the preceding Late Archaic period, is the more intense focus on riverine resources and the reduction of the number of seasonal shifts in base camp locations" (Stevens and Seifert 1990:15).

The Middle Woodland period (A.D. 300-1000) shows increases in site size, density of artifacts, storage pits, and the total number of sites, which suggest an increase in population and sedentism at this time (Stevens and Seifert 1990:15). Middle Woodland villages begin to appear along the floodplains of the North and South forks of the Rivanna River at the end of the period (Holland 1979), but smaller, temporary use camps appear in settings similar to those seen in the Early Woodland.

The Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000-1607) is marked by the development of maize horticulture and a more rigid social organization along with more highly organized village structures. With the growing reliance on horticulture, the demand for large areas of arable land resulted in changes in the settlement system (Hantman 1985). Holland (1978:29-36) has suggested that Late Woodland settlement systems in Albemarle County paralleled those of the Coastal Plain, with villages located on the broad floodplain of the Rivanna and James rivers.

Hantman (1990:682) agrees:

> A clear pattern in the history of settlement in the Piedmont region is the settlement shift (ca. A.D. 800 to A.D. 1000) to the large, permanent rivers (Holland 1978; Klein 1986). Whereas previously village sites were distributed more evenly across the landscape, following this transition, village sites are found disproportionately on the major

drainages. For the Late Woodland period, the James River, for example, appears in archaeological context as if it were one continuous site, suggesting an intensive, though shifting, village settlement pattern. This pattern of settlement is reminiscent of that illustrated for the Monacan by Smith in his *Map of Virginia,* based on information supplied by his Powhatan guides, and hints at Late Woodland-contact era continuity.

Major Late Woodland village sites include the **Warren** site and site **44AB1** on the James River, and the Monacan village of **Monasukapanough** on the South Fork of the Rivanna near Charlottesville.

EARLY SETTLEMENT (1607-1750)

The initial Euroamerican settlement of Albemarle County was made up primarily of Tidewater Virginians who migrated into the Piedmont seeking fresh lands for tobacco cultivation (Lay 1988:30; Buttrick and Vance 1989:10-11). By the middle decades of the eighteenth century, these planters had established large holdings on the eastern and southern sides of the county, notably the Carter's Bridge and Southwest Mountains areas. Meanwhile, mostly German and Scots-Irish settlers gradually began moving from the Shenandoah Valley into the western portion of the county, where they developed smaller, diversified farms. However, large sections of western Albemarle, which lacked both river and overland routes to the major market centers, remained thinly settled until the next century (Meeks 1983:8).

The earliest and largest patents targeted those lands most suitable for farming. Thus sections of the Southwest Mountains area containing prime agricultural soils were quickly acquired by patentees, as were other tracts near the James, Hardware, and Rivanna rivers, and their tributaries. The waterways not only enriched the soil but offered the southern and eastern parts of the county the earliest links to navigable rivers below the fall line (Moore 1976:17-18, 21-22; Woods 1972:1-7).

Located above the fall line in Albemarle County, these waterways made unreliable means of transportation, and early settlement patterns followed the road system. In northeast Albemarle, for example, development occurred along the Old Mountain Road (Route 22), Fredericksburg Road (Route 231), and Coursey Road (Route 20), which provided settlers with the shortest routes to both Fredericksburg and Richmond. Both Three Notched Road (U.S. 250) and the River Road (Route 6), running parallel to the north shore of the James River, linked the county with the gaps to the west and with Richmond to the east. These routes and other connecting corridors attracted an array of plantations and farms, taverns and churches, and small hamlets and isolated general stores. Today, this historic settlement pattern is graphically illustrated in the Southwest Mountains area, where grand tree-lined entrance lanes lead to plantations sited along the early roadways (Moore 1976:28;

Woods 1972:63-67, 71; Buttrick and Vance 1989:11-13; Pawlett 1981; Land and Community Associates 1991; De Alba 1993).

During this period, agrarian self-sufficiency limited the number and scale of towns in the county. Indeed, plantations were largely self-contained economic, social, and industrial entities, performing many of the services that independent settlements would otherwise have offered. The principal town of the period was the small county seat and market center of Scott's Landing (later Scottsville) on the James River in southeast Albemarle (Moore 1976:30).

COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

As the county progressed during the second half of the eighteenth century, new patterns of settlement began to appear. Population growth and the improvement of road and river travel led to the formation of communities at strategic crossroads and river locations. Charlottesville, centrally located in the county at the intersection of the three major roads, became the new seat of county government in 1762. About 1789, the Rivanna River was opened to navigation, and by an act of the General Assembly, the town of Milton was created at the head of navigation of the river. Other early settlements included Shadwell, at the intersection of Turkey Sag and Three Notched roads, Everettsville, at the fork of Three Notched and Fredericksburg roads, and Cismont, where Fredericksburg Road crossed Old Mountain Road (Buttrick and Vance 1989:15).

Such communities, however, were rare, as rural life was essentially organized around the developing plantations and farms. During the Revolution, Major Thomas Anbury, a British prisoner of war held near Charlottesville, observed, "The plantations are scattered here and there over the land, which is thickly covered with timber." He described the plantations as "having the appearance of a small village," complete with numerous outbuildings, orchards, slave cabins, and relatively simple, frame main residences (Woods 1972: 39). Such a description accurately depicted the plantation landscape throughout eastern Albemarle County in this period, including such places as **Cloverfields (2-17), Findowrie (2-36), Maxfield (2-48),** and **Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)** (Buttrick and Vance 1989:14-15).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries saw the expansion of towns and settlements in the county. A tobacco inspection station was opened in Milton and this river port prospered briefly (Woods 1972:57-58). On the north bank of the Rivanna River, across from Milton, the town of Shadwell developed around grist mills owned by Thomas Jefferson, and grew into a shipping center. An 1835 description of Shadwell noted that the community contained a carding factory, grist

mill, sawmill, and a small assemblage of stores and dwellings (Buttrick and Vance 1989, 63). In southern Albemarle County, Scottsville, Howardsville, and Warren grew along the James River and Kanawha Canal, which made the James River navigable between Buchanan and Richmond. The settlement of Warren was founded in 1789 with the completion of canals around the falls of the James at Richmond, and profited as the site of a tobacco inspection station and shipping point for the county's expanding wheat crop. By the early nineteenth century, the village also included a grist mill, distillery, and tavern (Woods 1972:58). Taverns, stores, and small industries also began to appear at numerous crossroads sites, such as Reuben Lindsay's general store near Strawberry Hill plantation (2-1950). By 1812, the Rivanna River was navigable as far as Charlottesville, stimulating the early development of the county seat. In 1819, Charlottesville received another boost when it was selected as the home of the University of Virginia (Buttrick and Vance 1989:16-20).

While advances in river and road transit encouraged crossroads settlements and commercial centers, the arrival of the railroad had the greatest influence on urban growth. When the Louisa Railroad was extended from Gordonsville to Charlottesville during the 1840s, the port towns of Milton and Shadwell rapidly declined. Simultaneously, Charlottesville grew as a commercial and academic center, and small, rail-oriented communities began to appear around new depots, including **Keswick (2-1037), Ivy (2-284), Greenwood (2-1307), Lindsay (2-922, 2017)**, and **Cobham (2-1084)** (Buttrick and Vance 1989:19).

Amid the shifting urban geography were firmly rooted agrarian patterns of settlement. While planters and smaller landowners alike turned to more diversified agriculture, plantations operated by slave labor continued to dominate the eastern and southern sections of the county, and smaller family farms characterized the west. The early nineteenth century witnessed the continued evolution of the plantation landscape. Throughout eastern Albemarle, numerous plantation seats were rebuilt, enlarged, or remodeled into substantial Neoclassical residences, among them, Jefferson's **Monticello (2-50), Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N), Cloverfields (2-17), Cismont Manor (2-15), Edgefield (2-465)**, and **East Belmont (2-23)**.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1914)

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the rural geography of the county was transformed. With the postwar division of the larger plantations, the number of farms in the county increased while the average size of farms markedly declined. The 1880 census recorded over 2,000 farms in Albemarle County, more than double the number in 1870. Freed African Americans became farm tenants and sharecroppers, and, less commonly, independent landowners. African Americans also established their own rural communities, such as Proffit (first known as Egypt). By the 1880s, however, blacks began to leave the county for northern industrial cities (Moore 1976:237-238).

While African Americans headed northward, wealthy northerners and urban Southerners began moving into the area. Attracted by the picturesque countryside and availability of former plantations, they developed the large estates of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Moore 1976:101). Properties that exemplify the rise of such ostentatious summer homes and agricultural showplaces include **Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)(V/N); Guthrie Hall (2-355)(V/N); Castalia Farm (2-152); Ben Coolyn (2-588); Edgewood (2-900); Rose Hill (2-163); Mirador (2-200)(V/N); Tiverton (2-187); and Casa Maria (2-829)(V/N)** (Buttrick and Vance 1989:21-22).

The expansion of railroad lines in this period generated new rail-oriented communities and elevated Charlottesville to a vital rail center. Small settlements like **Campbells (2-801), Shadwell (2-201), Ivy (2-284),** and **Hickory Hill (2-955)** illustrate the proliferation of rail stops that served rural Albemarle County by the late nineteenth century. In western Albemarle, the community of **Crozet** was established along the C&O Railway in 1876. By the early twentieth century, orchards flourished in the area, and Crozet was a regional center for peach and apple production (Meeks 1983). Concurrently, Charlottesville was integrated into an expanding national rail network that linked the city to major ports and metropolises. In 1920, the Southern Railway had 16 passenger trains stopping in Charlottesville daily (Moore 1976:288, 356; Buttrick and Vance 1989:19).

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

However, also by the 1920s, the growing dependence on the gasoline engine for farming, commerce, education, and tourism began to create new patterns of growth. Highway improvement campaigns in the decade speeded up a rural-to-urban shift occurring nationwide. Developers began subdividing farms into house lots around the outskirts of Charlottesville, and strings of nonfarm residences were built for commuters along roads leading into the city. As automobile ownership soared and the rural population fell, crossroads communities and railroad stops declined (Moore 1976:288).

At the same time, new roadside businesses oriented to the automobile arose in ever-increasing numbers. Some crossroads entrepreneurs adapted to the new mobility by establishing gasoline stations and other enterprises geared to motorcar travel and the tourist trade. Places like Keswick, Shadwell, **Esmont (2-432-433),** and **Cismont (2-1062)** reflect the commercial adjustment that took place after World War I (Buttrick and Vance 1989:23-24). Tourist camps and courts, and by the 1940s, motels, were constructed along the state-maintained highways. Notable examples of motel designs include the **Greenwood Motel (2-218), Town and Country Motor Hotel (2-363), Ivy Motor Court (2-1180),** and the **Mountain View Motel (2-1183, 2037).**

MILITARY/DEFENSE

The military theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all important activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.

Early National Period

The Barracks (2-119)

Civil War

Scottsville	Howardsville	James River and Kanawha Canal
Cliffside (2-16)	The Riggory (2-69)	Jackson's Camp Site
Shadwell (2-1382)		

EARLY SETTLEMENT (1607-1750); COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

Albemarle County had little direct involvement with military action during the Revolutionary War. The major impact was felt in 1779 when a prisoner-of-war camp was established on the land of Colonel John Harvie, who had offered Congress his property for that purpose. The camp, historically known as the Barracks (2-119), held about 4,000 British and Hessian prisoners of war who had been captured at the Battle of Saratoga, New York, in 1777. The prisoners were actively involved in erecting and improving the camp; they built houses, planted gardens, and raised poultry. The camp closed in 1780 (Woods 1972, 31-32; Chase 1983:20; Moore 1976:58, 60-61).

However, no above-ground physical evidence of the prisoner-of-war camp survives. The principal house at the Barracks was erected in 1819 for Garland Garth, whose family had acquired the land in 1811. The architectural resources and landscape represent the tenures of the Garths and subsequent owners (O'Bannon and Seifert 1991:40-42), but the possibility of archaeological deposits associated with the Barracks remains to be investigated.

In late spring of 1781, Virginia's General Assembly relocated from Richmond to Charlottesville because of British successes along the Atlantic coast, and military stores were also relocated to several locations in Albemarle County. Just as Thomas Jefferson was completing his term as Governor, British General Charles Cornwallis sent Colonel Tarleton with 180 dragoons and 70 cavalry west into Albemarle County

on June 3 (Moore 1976:65). Warned of Tarleton's approach, Jefferson and most members of the Assembly evaded capture.

CIVIL WAR (1860-1865)

The Civil War brought relatively few military encounters to Albemarle County. In 1864, Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer led a raid at Rio Hill, where his troops destroyed a mill and a bridge over the Rivanna River. In 1865, Custer and General Philip Sheridan were in charge of the occupation of Charlottesville, which lasted only 48 hours (Moore 1976:206-208). The Union troops then raided **Scottsville** and **Howardsville**, and destroyed locks on the **James River and Kanawha Canal**. Sheridan was headquartered at **Cliffside (2-16)** in Scottsville, while Custer's command post was at **Chester (2-13)**.

The county's greatest contribution to the war effort was the nursing of numerous sick and wounded. Over 22,000 soldiers were treated at the Charlottesville General Hospital, and many were housed at properties in the county during their convalescence.

The county has only two surveyed properties that are specifically identified with the Military/Defense Theme for this period: **the Riggory (2-69)** and **Jackson's Camp Site, Shadwell (2-1382)**. The survey files contain little documentation about these sites, except that The Riggory was used as a camp by Sheridan and his troops, and that the camp site of Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson dates from 1862 and is shown on the 1907 Massey map of the county. Neither resource contains above-ground physical evidence of military action, and more research needs to be done to confirm their reputed associations.

No inventoried resources in the county were identified with the Military/Defense Theme for later periods, but Frierson (personal communication, 1995) reports that a German prisoner of war camp existed at White Hall.

LAW/GOVERNMENT/POLITICAL THEME

The government theme encompasses activities related to politics and government and the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed.

Early Settlement Through Early National Periods

Albemarle County Courthouse (2-443)	Monticello Blenheim (2-5)	Limestone Farm (2-90)
Ash Lawn Highland	Belvoir	Castle Hill

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1914); World War I to World War II (1915-1945)

The Old Jail (2-663)	Cobham Store	Post Office (2-565)
Gilbert Store and Post Office Site (2-1384)	Howardsville Store and Post Office (2-207)	Mount Fair Store and Post Office (2-1220)
Earlysville Post Office (2-391)	Albemarle County Office Building	Blue Ridge Sanitarium (2-618)
Blue Ridge Hospital Chapel (2-930)	Pine Knot (2-617)	Edgewood (2-900)
Kenwood (2-862)		

Twenty-seven properties associated with governmental or political functions have been surveyed in Albemarle County. Eighteen of these properties are post offices or the sites of former post offices. In many cases, the surveyed post offices were located within commercial structures or houses, rather than in a separate facility. Several plantations or country estates fit within this context as the homes or rural retreats of important political leaders. The other properties within this thematic category include the first county courthouse and jail, a second jail at Batesville, a post office vault, the site of the county poor farm, and a public sanitarium and its chapel.

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

During the earliest period of settlement, prior to 1744, present-day Albemarle County was part of Hanover and Goochland counties, and thus no county governmental buildings were constructed (Buttrick and Vance 1989:11). In May

1745, citizens of the newly formed county proposed construction of a courthouse and prison to be built within two years. The proposal was made by Samuel Scott at a meeting of county officials that was held on the Scott family property. With the construction of the courthouse and the establishment of a ferry on or near the Scott property on the banks of the James River, the first county seat in Albemarle became known as Scottsville. When Albemarle County was divided in 1761, the county seat was moved to Charlottesville, a more central location for conducting county governmental affairs. In 1762, a bond, initiated by William Cabell, was issued to construct a frame courthouse, modeled after the Henrico County Courthouse. A pillory, stocks, and whipping post were also soon constructed after the movement of the county government to Charlottesville, but these structures have been long demolished (Lay 1988:31; Moore 1976:29).

From the establishment of the county until 1851, when a new state constitution was written, the county court served as the principal local governmental body. The court was comprised of justices of the peace, who were named by the governor rather than being elected. The court held great power, appointing almost all local officials except the overseer of the poor. In addition to their other overarching functions, these magistrates were also charged with the maintenance of the courthouse, jail, stocks, and pillory (Moore 1976:162).

The northern portion of the extant **Albemarle County Courthouse (2-443)** was begun in 1803 (the jail was built after 1859). Designed as a brick, Neoclassical temple, portions of the courthouse were built by local brick mason, John Jordan, who between 1803 and 1806 had worked as a mason at Monticello. Jordan later moved to Rockbridge County, where he became prominent in the iron industry of western Virginia. In addition to its governmental functions, the Albemarle County Courthouse served as a common meetinghouse for local religious denominations until separate church buildings were constructed in the 1820s (Lay 1988:52).

In addition to **Monticello**, which has obvious political significance, there are several properties associated with important state and national politicians. **Blenheim (2-5)** was part of an approximately 9,000 acre grant made in 1730 to John Carter, secretary of the colony and son of King Carter. Although John Carter never resided on the property, his son Edward, a representative to the House of Burgesses and House of Delegates, made his home at Blenheim. Blenheim was also the headquarters of British commander, General Philips, while troops were detained at the Barracks (Rawlings 1925:9).

Limestone Farm (2-90) was bought by future U.S. president James Monroe in the 1790s from Robert Sharpe, a carpenter employed by Thomas Jefferson. Information in the survey files asserts that Monroe used an adjoining frame building as his law offices. While this assertion is debatable, this structure, with an inscribed date of 1794 may be one of the earliest buildings in the county used exclusively as an office (O'Dell 1987). The most important structure associated with Monroe is of course his

residence at **Ash Lawn-Highland**, which was situated south of Jefferson's Monticello.

Belvoir was the home of U.S. Senator John Walker and, later, Congressman Hugh Nelson, who was minister to Spain under President Monroe (the original house is gone, but the graveyard still remains). In addition, **Castle Hill** was home to Congressman Francis Walker and Senator William Cabell Rives (Barclay Rives, letter of 24 January, 1995).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860); CIVIL WAR (1860-1865)

The creation of a new state constitution changed significantly how both Charlottesville and the county were governed. Charlottesville was made a separate town, independent of county jurisdiction. Under the new constitution, the county court retained its judicial powers, but magistrates were elected by all eligible voters rather than appointed by the governor. Each county was divided into districts and was overseen by four magistrates, who were selected from each district. In 1851, Albemarle had 10 magisterial districts, and by 1858, 20 electoral precincts had been created. Within the city limits of Charlottesville, the General Assembly authorized a mayor, four aldermen, and a town sergeant to assume the powers formerly held by the town magistrates. Despite the separation of governmental jurisdiction, Charlottesville continued to use the county jail and the county clerk's office rather than construct new facilities (Moore 1976:163-164).

During this period, **Blenheim (2-5)** was home to Andrew Stevenson, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1866-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1915-1945)

Under Reconstruction, the magisterial districts of Albemarle County were reconfigured into five geographical units. These areas were called townships for a few years, but in 1874 were renamed magisterial districts. The state constitution of 1870 created a board of supervisors to serve as the central governing body for the county; other district positions were merged into fewer offices serving the entire county. In 1888, Charlottesville became an independent city chartered by the General Assembly. The separation of city and county required a division of functions and property once held in common, such as the jail, the courthouse, and clerk's office (Moore 1976:268). One jail site has been surveyed in Albemarle County. **The Old Jail (2-663)** (Figure 16) at Batesville occupied a two-story, hall-and-parlor plan house in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The jail was moved in 1921 to another location in the vicinity of Batesville and was used as a dwelling.

Figure 16. The Old Jail (2-663) in Batesville.

Historically, the most common governmental building, outside either state capitals or large cities with a federal presence, was a post office. Into the twentieth century, post offices in rural areas were often housed in the postmaster's house or a community store or other commercial building, where rural residents could gather their mail conveniently. Because of transportation limitations and the absence of delivery services, post offices were dispersed throughout the county; after 1850 they were located along rail lines. The establishment of rural free delivery in the 1890s allowed more centralization of post offices, but the delivery service was not comprehensive, being contingent upon the designation and maintenance of certain roads as mail routes. There are a number of surveyed post offices or post office sites where this governmental function was located within local stores. **Cobham Store and Post Office (2-565)** (Figure 17), **Gilbert Store and Post Office Site (2-1384)**, **Howardsville Store and Post Office (2-207)**, and **Mount Fair Store and Post Office (2-1220)** all illustrate this common rural pattern.

By the 1880s, the **Earlysville Post Office (2-391)** was housed in a brick addition to an earlier one-and-one-half-story, frame dwelling located in the center of the rural community. The post office at Crozet was located in the Bank of Crozet building, after the bank was constructed in 1905. The post office was later moved to the Rea Store, and only in 1953, when it was classified as a first class office, was a separate postal facility built (Meeks 1983:24, 98).
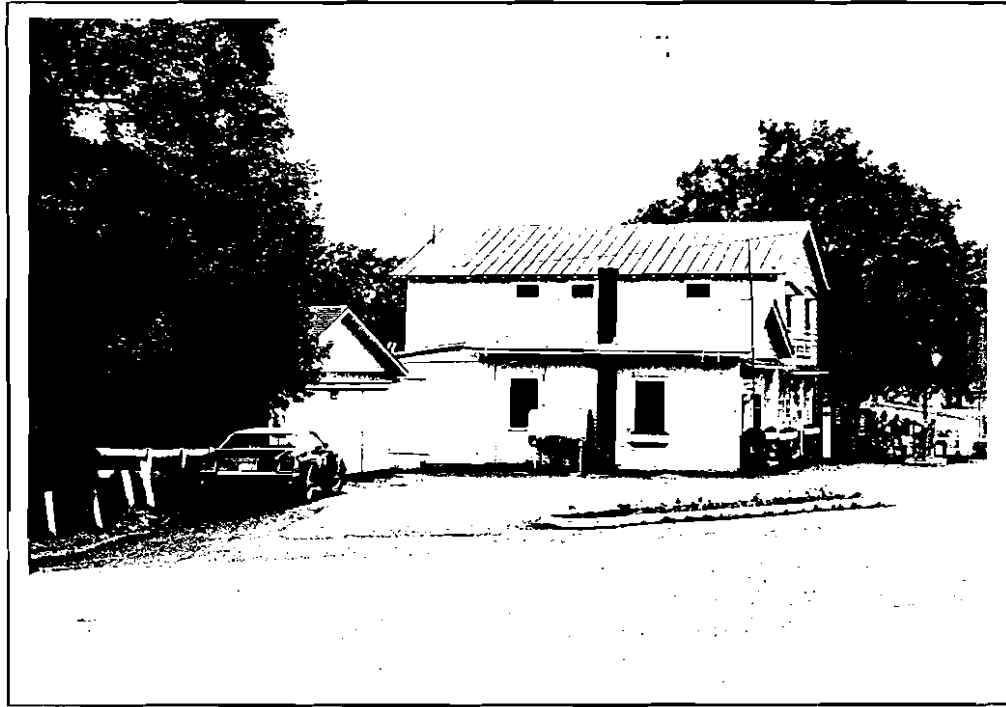
Figure 17. Cobham Store and Post Office (2-565).

Post office construction by the twentieth century, particularly in the city of Charlottesville, exhibited greater architectural distinction and sophistication. In 1904, U.S. Supervising Architect Perry Ash (1865-1933) designed the central Charlottesville post office in the Classical Revival style, which would remain predominant for civic architecture in the city through the mid-century (Lay 1988:64). This building also housed the federal court. The **Albemarle County Office Building** (originally the Charlottesville High School), designed under the aegis of the W.P.A. in 1939 by local architect, Elmer E. Burruss, illustrates the pervasiveness of classicism (Lay 1988:72). Increased interest in historic architecture, following the opening of Williamsburg and restoration at Monticello, led to the restoration of the Albemarle County Courthouse in the early twentieth century. Architect, Floyd Elmer Johnson, who also undertook renovation at Monticello and Shadwell, oversaw the courthouse restoration (Lay 1988:82).

During the Progressive Era of the early twentieth century, state and local governments began to take an active role in health and welfare matters. The **Blue Ridge Sanitarium (2-618)** (Figure 18) and the **Blue Ridge Hospital Chapel (2-930)**, constructed in 1920 near Monticello Mountain, exemplify the expanding role of government during this period.

There are several farm estates in Albemarle County that belonged to, or were associated with, important political leaders of the twentieth century. Located north of Scottsville, the 15-acre property **Pine Knot (2-617)** was bought by Theodore Roosevelt and his family in 1905 as a vacation home. This modest, two story, frame

house was purchased from William Wilmer of nearby Plain Dealing and used as a rural retreat during Roosevelt's presidency (see Recreation Theme).

Edgewood (2-900) (Figure 19) was constructed in 1911 by George Barclay Rives, great-grandson of William Cabell Rives. George Barclay Rives served as 1st or 2nd Secretary to the U.S. Embassies in Berlin, Vienna, and Rio de Janeiro in the early twentieth century (Barclay Rives, letter of 24 January, 1995). One of the largest and finest Georgian Revival houses in Piedmont Virginia, Edgewood was designed by the Washington, D.C., firm of Wood, Donn and Heming (O'Dell 1987). **Kenwood (2-862)**, constructed in the 1930s, was the home of General and Mrs. Edward M. Watson. The estate became known as the "little White House" in the 1930s and 1940s when General Watson, secretary, aide, and companion to Franklin Roosevelt, hosted the president on numerous vacation weekends from Washington.

Figure 18. Blue Ridge Sanitarium (2-618).

Figure 19. Edgewood (2-900).

EDUCATION

The education theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instructions, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts. Property types include schools and colleges, both public and private.

Early Settlement to 1750; Colony to Nation (1750-1789); Early National Period (1789-1830)

Maury School (2-1080)

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1914); World War I to World War II (1915-1945)

Pantops Academy (2-130)	Miller Manual Labor School (2-174)(NR)	Midway School (2-1149)
Keswick School (2-1034)	Chapman Grove School	Rose Hill School (2-873)
Jefferson School for Negroes	Crozet	Earlysville (2- 1072)
Stony Point (2-1160)	Greenwood	Red Hill
Scottsville	Meriwether Lewis School	Cismont (2-622)
Alberene (2-1194)	Esmont (2-408)	Damon
Albemarle Training School (2-1135)	Institute of Textile Technology (2-924)	

Eighty-two properties, including the University of Virginia, with significance under the area of education have been surveyed. Of these 82 properties, 61 are schools and their related facilities. Most of the school properties date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Twenty-one properties are documented sites where no buildings retain integrity. The surveyed properties include schools for both whites and blacks, a mission school, a technological institute, a community center, several plantations, and two training schools.

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

Until the end of the eighteenth century, education in Albemarle County was considered a family matter. The affluent often hired private tutors for their children, and those of more modest incomes taught their own children to read and write. Only a few were educated beyond the fundamentals of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Those who attended college were sent to William and Mary, Princeton,

or one of the newly formed church colleges established during the disestablishment of the Anglican Church (Moore 1976:81). Despite the lack of systematic public education, 86 percent of local landowners could sign legal documents by the mid-eighteenth century. However, the degree of education often varied with the level of economic means. Some wealthy planters had extensive libraries, but even smaller farmers and artisans had a basic level of educational proficiency (Moore 1976:82).

There were a number of private academies formed during the eighteenth century, and instruction was also provided by local Anglican and Presbyterian ministers. Anglican James Maury and Presbyterian Samuel Black both established classical schools at their homes (Moore 1976:82). Dating to the mid–eighteenth century, the **Maury School**, reputedly built of log, is no longer extant, but the site **(2-1080)**, located on the Edgeworth Farm, has been recorded (O'Dell 1987). Five signers of the Declaration of Independence and three U.S. presidents, including Thomas Jefferson, received their early education at the Maury School (Woods 1972:85).

The construction and opening of Central College (later the University of Virginia) beginning in 1817 spurred the development of private academies in Charlottesville. At the same time, money from the State Literary Fund was allocated to educate the poor, and some of these children were sent to the private schools at state expense. One such private school was the Charlottesville Academy, founded in 1819 by Gerald Stack with Thomas Jefferson's sponsorship to prepare students for university. Richard Woods opened an elementary school for students entering the business sector, while George Carr opened a classical grammar school on Main Street in Charlottesville. These preparatory schools proved unstable, and many dissolved within a few years of their founding (Moore 1976:102).

Other private schools were established throughout the county, some of which were operated on an informal basis. By 1820, William Bowen operated several classrooms at Ivy Creek before moving to Mount Ed in 1822, where he accepted boarding students. Joseph Mills founded a private seminary 10 miles north of Charlottesville, and William Wilkerson held classes at a country school on Buck Mountain Road.

Schools for girls were also founded during this period. Female education ranged from private instruction in the homes of women teachers to the established Charlottesville Female Academy. The later school was founded in 1819 when 20 to 30 fathers purchased a building to house the school. The school building was soon taken over by Stack and his school for boys, but the female academy reopened at the corner of High and Third streets under the tutelage of Mrs. M. P. George, who had formerly run the Fredericksburg Female Academy. The Charlottesville Female Academy offered courses in English, geography, history, astronomy, and arithmetic, with French and music offered as options. After four years, Mrs. George left to open a school in Scottsville. There were two other female institutions near Vinegar Hill, one an elementary school established for girls under the age of 12 and the second offering more advanced classes (Moore 1976:103).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860); CIVIL WAR (1860-1865)

By the 1830s and 1840s, the University of Virginia had stimulated the development of numerous academies, often run by graduates of the university. In 1840, the county contained 18 academies or grammar schools, accommodating 400 pupils, and 21 primary schools with a total enrollment of 386. Ninety-six students were educated at public expense. However, the dispersal of these schools in the county was uneven. Fredericksville Parish, which included Charlottesville, had 13 academy schools with 297 students and three primary schools with 47 pupils. St. Anne's Parish contained five academies with 103 students and 18 primary schools with 339 students. St. Anne's Parish, with its greater number of elementary schools, had a higher literacy rate than did Fredericksville Parish (Moore 1976:145-146).

Private academies, successors to the colonial classical school and the precursors to the modern high school, continued to form the cornerstone of the educational system of the county until the Civil War. Nevertheless, the number of private preparatory schools had dropped to seven by 1850, and four of these were girls' schools. The State Literary Fund, financing the education of the poor, increased the number of nascent public schools to 40, with a total enrollment of 550. The census of 1850 indicates that there were 1,100 white students in Albemarle County, including university students. Although free blacks were admitted to schools in other Virginia counties, none attended Albemarle schools. Educational levels in the county at mid-century remained uneven, with 725 free residents still unable to read or write. By 1860, four academies, with a total enrollment of 326 pupils, were operated by university alumni: Brookland School at Greenwood, Brookhill School, six miles from Charlottesville, Locust Valley Academy near Greenwood, and Bloomfield Academy at Ivy (Moore 1976:146).

In addition to the academies for boys, there were two well-known female academies in Charlottesville on the eve of the Civil War. Located at the corner of Seventh and East Market streets, the Piedmont Institute, which opened in 1853 and closed in 1905, had 60 students by 1857. (In the mid–twentieth century, the building was extant and used as the Children's Home.) The Albemarle Female Institute, which had been started by the Baptists in the late 1850s, had both juvenile and preparatory departments. The school occupied a site said to be 400 yards from the railroad depot. There were at least two girls' schools in rural areas of the county. The Edgehill School was started by prominent Albemarle resident Mrs. Jane Nicholas Randolph at her home, Edgehill (NR), and the Piedmont Female Academy at Stony Point was begun by James W. Goss, a wealthy landowner (Moore 1976:147-148).

In addition to these boarding and preparatory schools for the wealthy, there were smaller, less expensive schools usually operated from the teacher's home. By 1860, it was clear that education was becoming more centralized, with schools of three to 10 teachers and more advanced courses. Despite these tendencies, most residents still taught their children the fundamentals of reading, writing, and arithmetic, or

children attended country schools for several weeks during slow periods in the agricultural cycle (Moore 1976:148-149).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1866-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1915-1945)

The most drastic change in the educational system after the Civil War was the establishment of freedmen's schools in 1865. In Albemarle County, the schools were launched by a Northern schoolteacher, Anna Gardner. The schools were financed primarily by the New England Freedmen's Aid Society with the local assistance of both white and black residents. Gardner established her school in Charlottesville in the former Delevan Hospital with 90 students in attendance. By 1867, the Charlottesville school had four teachers and 280 pupils. By the end of the 1860s, a plan was made to establish additional schools for rural blacks, who were currently being served by only two tuition schools (Moore 1976:231-233). The local Freedmen's Bureau at first did little to implement the new rural school plan, and local blacks tried hiring three teachers themselves. However, in 1868, eight freedmen's schools were opened in the county, four of which were located in Charlottesville, while six Sabbath schools and two night schools in Charlottesville and Scottsville were created. In 1869, a graded system of education for blacks was developed. Two of the Charlottesville schools became primary schools; Lincoln School and Jefferson School, the latter headed by Gardner, served as secondary schools (Moore 1976:233). In 1869, the Freedmen's Bureau began to finance repairs to one of the Charlottesville schools and undertook the construction of a new school at Scottsville. A year later, a primary school and Sabbath school were built near Glendower and a graded school at Mount Pleasant, bringing the total number of black schools in the county to seven (Moore 1976:234). In 1870, there were 942 students attending local schools, 809 of whom were white and 133 black. Among the white pupils, boys outnumbered girls, but the ratio was reversed for blacks. There were almost 10,000 county residents who could not read or write, most of whom were newly freed African American slaves.

In 1870, the adoption of a new state constitution created the first publicly supported system of schools. Enrollment during the 1871 school year jumped from a total of 942 students (809 white and 133 black) to 2,268. The new system was housed in 57 schools (38 for whites and 19 for blacks). By 1888, the county owned 60 to 70 schoolhouses, and others were under construction (Moore 1976:235).

The public schools found many detractors, and for the wealthy, there were few changes in the structure of county education from the antebellum period. Many students were taught in private homes, with families sharing the expense of hiring a private tutor. For the wealthiest, private schools continued to serve educational needs in the 1870s. Enrollment in the academies was 1,345 in 1875, but a number of these schools failed, and by 1885 the total student body of the private schools had dropped to 304. Other institutions, such as the Piedmont Female Institute, the

Albemarle Female Institute, and Edgehill School, remained stable until the twentieth century. Albemarle Female Institute became the Rawlings Institute (both of which were affiliates of the Baptists). The school was purchased by the Episcopal Church and renamed St. Anne's School in 1910. Edgehill School closed after the turn of the century. One of the most successful boys' schools was the Charlottesville Institute, begun in 1857 by Major Horace Jones (Moore 1976:258). Despite these private school failures, other academies were formed during the late nineteenth century. The **Pantops Academy**, a Presbyterian school for boys located on the Pantops farm property **(2-130)**, was founded by Reverend Edgar Woods and operated from 1879 to 1906. The three story lecture hall, gymnasium, and dormitories have all been demolished (O'Dell 1987).

One of the more unusual educational institutions founded in the post–Civil War era was the **Miller Manual Labor School (2-174)(NR)** (Figure 20), established in Batesville in the 1870s. The school was created from a bequest and was operated with a self-sustaining board of directors to serve the indigent of the county, rather than the wealthy. The benefactor of the school was Samuel Miller, born illegitimate in 1792 near Batesville. Despite his impoverished early life, Miller and his brother operated a successful grocery business in Lynchburg. Samuel Miller eventually traded heavily in agricultural commodities and amassed a considerable fortune. When he died in 1869, Miller left bequests to aid poor children in both his native Albemarle County and Lynchburg, where he spent his adult life. Despite disputes over the $1 million designated for the poor of Albemarle, the Miller Manual Labor School was incorporated by the General Assembly. The money was held in trust by the State Board of Education, and the county court was empowered to meet expenses. School trustees from the different districts of Albemarle were appointed to nominate students. The first session opened in 1878 with 33 boys, and six years later, girls were admitted. By 1888, the school had 242 pupils with facilities valued at $360,000. The main building was constructed in 1883, and the campus included a machine shop that supplied steam heat and generators that supplied electric light, well before these utilities were available elsewhere in the county (Moore 1976:260-261). The Miller School operates today as a coeducational military preparatory academy.

When Charlottesville was made an independent city in 1888, a separate school board was appointed, free of county control. By 1890 a public high school was established in an existing building, and in 1893, a new white graded school, Midway, was designed by architects John Peebles and J. Edwin R. Carpenter and built by the contracting firm of Vandegrift and Son. The **Midway School** is no longer extant, but the site **(2-1149)**, at the intersection of Three Notched Road and the Old Lynchburg Road, has been surveyed (Lay 1988:59). Much school construction was undertaken in the 1890s after the separation of the city and county systems. In 1891, the county and city had a total of 132 schools, but in 1895, the county alone had 132 schools despite a static population of school-aged children (Moore 1976:323).
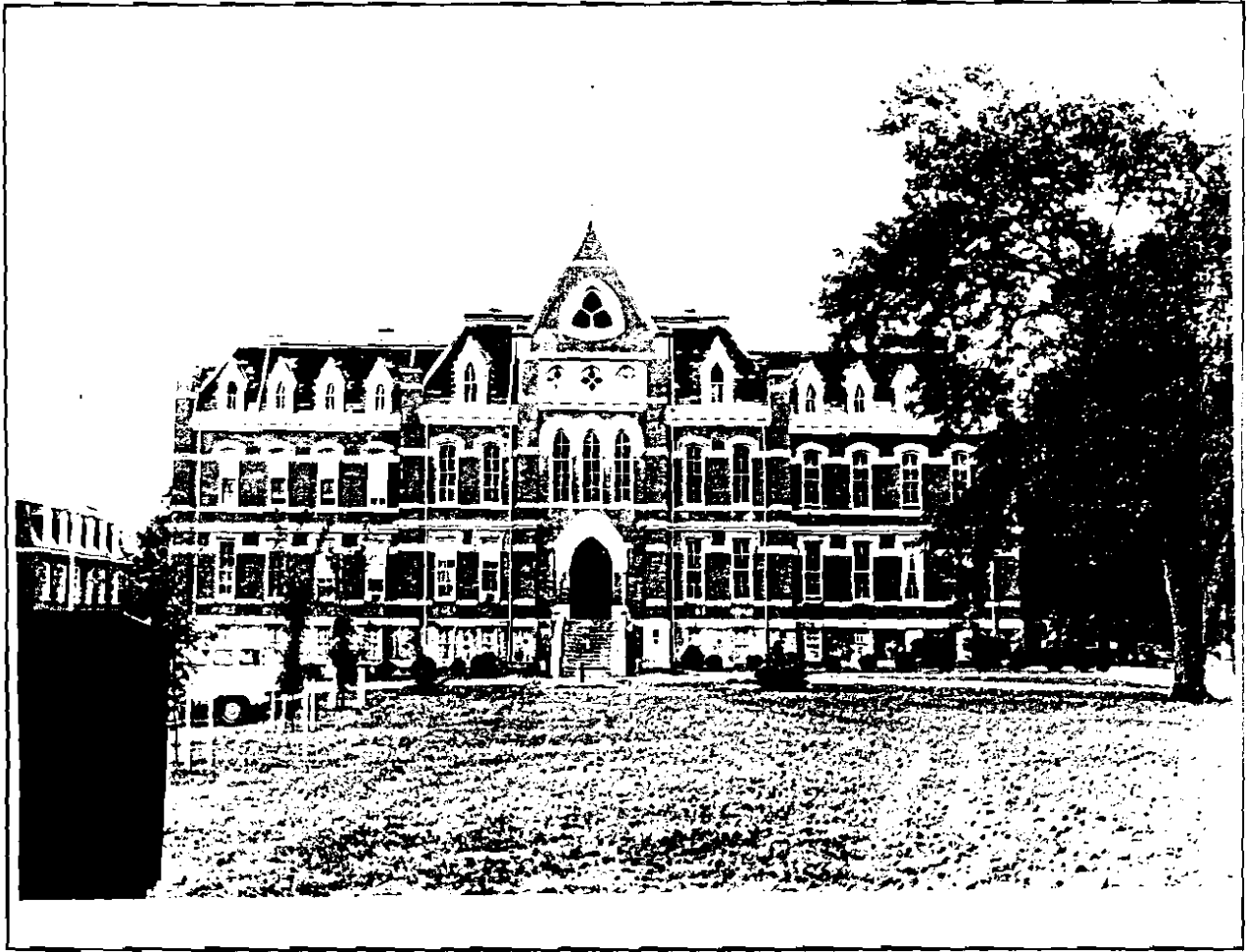
Figure 20. Miller Manual Labor School (2-174)(NR).

Rural schools continued to be simple frame structures with only a few classrooms and no auxiliary facilities. Although larger than many schools in farm communities, the one-story, frame **Keswick School (2-1034)** typifies rural school construction from the turn of the century. For blacks, building facilities and overcrowding were worse than for whites. Constructed ca. 1910 on the site of a church by the same name, the one-room, frame **Chapman Grove School** house is one of few rural schools for blacks to survive in the county (O'Dell 1987). Also built as a school for African Americans, the **Rose Hill School (2-873)** (Figure 21), was constructed ca. 1925 as a one-story, frame, hip-roofed building. Operations at the school ceased in the 1950s, and Rose Hill is a rare, unaltered example of the multiple-room, rural school for blacks (O'Dell 1987). Despite the increasing number of schools for rural blacks, none offered more than an eighth grade education. Until 1926, when the first black high school was built, African American students wanting to attend school past the eighth grade had to leave the county, often going as far as Washington, D.C. (Moore 1976:328).

Figure 21. Rose Hill School (2-873).

In addition to the inequitable nature of white and black education, the Albemarle County school system had problems with administration, funding for new buildings, and attendance well in the 1920s. The problems were exacerbated in rural areas, where the absence of good roads hindered school consolidation. Despite these problems, improvements were gradually made throughout the interwar years, and public school education became the rule rather than the exception. As more public schools were built, many of the earlier, private institutions suffered. Between 1897 and 1909, five established private academies, Edgehill, Piedmont Female Institute, Pantops Academy, Albemarle Female Institute, and the Charlottesville Institute, closed. Only St. Anne's prospered as it became a part of the growing system of Episcopal schools. The Miller School, the largest private school in the county, continued to serve its special purpose through the endowment of its founder. In the 1890s, the school, with an enrollment of 250, had added a gymnasium, physical laboratory, and a drawing room, but the growing acceptance of public schools also resulted in declining enrollments for the Miller School by the 1920s (Moore 1976:332).

By the 1920s, improvements in the public school system were evident, with the establishment of a black high school (**Jefferson School for Negroes**) in 1926 and two white elementary schools in Charlottesville, stricter enforcement of attendance laws, and increased consolidation as road improvements were undertaken. Six one- or two-room schools closed, and accredited high schools were opened at **Crozet, Earlysville (2-1072), Stony Point (2-1160)** (Figure 22), **Greenwood, Red Hill, Scottsville,** and **Meriwether Lewis School** near Ivy. The Stony Point School, dating to the 1930s, typifies school construction during the consolidation era. The one-

story school has a T-shaped plan, brick exterior, and vernacular revival detailing. Four unaccredited high schools were found at **Cismont (2-622)**, **Alberene (2-1194)**, **Esmont (2-408)**, and **Damon**. The only black high school, **Albemarle Training School (2-1135)**, located four miles west of Charlottesville, became a four-year school (Moore 1976:376).

Figure 22. Stony Point (2-1160).

Few changes to the public school system were undertaken during the depression of the 1930s or World War II, but a seven-year improvement program was unveiled. The plan called for the consolidation of all white high schools, the construction of nine new buildings, and extensive alterations to existing facilities. One consolidation project undertaken in the 1930s was the construction of McIntire High School in 1937/38, with partial funding provided by Paul Goodloe McIntire. A new white high school for county students was opened in the early 1950s to serve all communities except Scottsville, and in 1955, Charlottesville constructed two new white elementary schools (Moore 1976:436). With the controversy over segregation and integration, much new construction lagged until the new Charlottesville High School, a $9 million central high school complex, was constructed in 1974 (Moore 1976:464). School construction in the 1960s included Buford Junior High and Walker Junior High, both integrated facilities.

A unique, specialized educational facility opened in Albemarle County in 1944, one not connected to the University of Virginia. Leading textile executives established the **Institute of Textile Technology (2-924)**, at the former Boxwood estate, to serve

the needs of the textile industry. Chartered by the commonwealth, the institute conducts research, offers graduate studies in textile sciences, and provides information services to the industry. Supported by corporate sponsors rather than a university, the program served as a model for such corporate educational facilities established in the U.S. since World War II.

HEALTH CARE/MEDICINE

The health care/medicine theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly, and disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene. Property types include hospitals and doctors' offices.

Blue Ridge Sanitarium (2-618)   Seven Oaks (2-71)(V/N)   Cloverfields (2-17, 2-19)(V/N)

Medical facilities have existed in some form in Albemarle County since the early period of settlement. However, few inventoried properties have been identified with the Health Care/Medicine theme. The index of surveyed resources lists no such buildings in the county. The **Blue Ridge Sanitarium (2-618)** is referenced under Government (see Government Theme), and the few inventoried nineteenth and early twentieth century rural physicians' offices were surveyed as parts of larger complexes that correspond with the Domestic and Agriculture Themes (see, for example, **Seven Oaks (2-71)(V/N)** and **Cloverfields (2-17, 2-19)(V/N)**. Some plantations, such as the Cedars (2-86)(V/N), are believed to have served as temporary hospitals during the Civil War. However, additional research is needed to understand the medical roles played by selected plantation seats during the war.

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860); RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1914)

Prior to urban growth and developments in the field of medicine in the twentieth century, health care in Albemarle County was ministered by a small number of trained physicians as well as by family members who relied on home remedies. Two of the earliest physicians in the county were Dr. William Cabell and Dr. Thomas Walker, who practiced in the middle decades of the eighteenth century, and, as members of the local elite, were also successful surveyors and planters. Typical of health care in a frontier society, both Cabell and Walker were called upon to treat the illnesses and injuries of wealthier inhabitants, who were able to afford their services. Although little research has been conducted on the practices of these two physicians or other early doctors in the county, Cabell is known to have imported some medicinal items and operated his own apothecary shop and surgery at his residence at Swan Creek (Moore 1976:38). Walker earned recognition in the medical profession for introducing a new surgical procedure in America for the treatment of osteomyelitis (Blanton 1931:19).

In general, medical treatments were limited, and throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, physicians were typically general practitioners who handled a complete range of illnesses, performed minor surgery, set broken bones, and delivered babies. However, cures for serious diseases were unknown, and pneumonia, whooping cough, malaria, and typhoid were common killers in Albemarle County, as elsewhere, before the middle decades of the twentieth century.

The physical welfare of slaves, including medical care, varied from plantation to plantation. Although slave hospitals were common in the low country of South Carolina and Georgia, which was regarded as a particularly unhealthy region, no such medical facilities are known to have existed in Albemarle County. Nevertheless, for reasons that included both moral obligation and economic calculation, planters generally attended carefully to the physical well-being of their slaves (Vlach 1993:144-145).

Although few early buildings associated with health care are known to exist in the county, most physicians probably used an unpretentious outbuilding or small room in their house to conduct business. The ca. 1850 office of Dr. John Boling Garrett survives at Seven Oaks (2-71)(V/N), while the 1846 Cloverfields (2-17, 2-19)(V/N) contains an outbuilding associated the medical practice of Dr. Francis K. Nelson.

Although the main Civil War hospital was located in Charlottesville, Jordan (1988:59) reports that "there were other hospitals in Albemarle County such as the small one located at the Scottsville Baptist Church." Unfortunately, none of these alternative hospitals has been identified in the survey records.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

During the early twentieth century, urban growth and the greater mobility afforded by the automobile led to an increased number of physicians' as well as dentists' offices. Moreover, these facilities became increasingly concentrated in the towns, notably Charlottesville, where offices were often established in downtown commercial buildings. In 1920, the Blue Ridge Sanitarium (2-618) was built with the assistance of public funds on Monticello Mountain (see Government Theme). While medical services expanded in the county during the twentieth century, the architectural survey files contain scant evidence of this growth and shifting geographical pattern of health care.

RECREATION/ARTS

This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions associated with leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and academic arts, including fine arts and the performing arts, literature, recreational gatherings, entertainment and leisure activity, and broad cultural movements. Property types include theaters, auditoriums, sports and outdoor recreational facilities, monuments/markers, and places associated with writers, artists, and performers

Early Settlement to 1750; Colony to Nation (1750-1789); Early National Period (1789-1830)

Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)

Antebellum Period (1830-1860); Civil War (1860-1865); Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914); World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

Keswick Hunt Club (2-1035-1036)	Pine Knot (2-617)(V/N)	Merrie Mill (2-49)
Woody Dance Hall (2-888)	Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)	Ramsey (2-844)
Shack Mountain (2-200)(V/N)		

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

As in other rural parts of Virginia, where dispersed settlement and poor roads made frequent travel difficult, early recreational activities were focused around the court house, taverns, and churches—often with fraternal lodges situated nearby. Church service days and the monthly "court days," which were generally confined to males or to women accompanied by men, provided opportunities for socializing. In the ordinaries and taverns that grew up around the county seat, men played cards, billiards, dice, and games of skill and chance. Horse races, gambling, and cockfights occurred near taverns as well as on the courthouse green. As county roads improved and dwellings increased in size, neighborhood activities, such as dances, became popular. A dancing school for local children was held at Dr. Thomas Walker's home at **Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)** (Moore 1976:75-76; Buttrick and Vance 1989:11). Other genteel recreational pursuits included literary, Bible, and theatrical societies, which appear to have been based mostly in Charlottesville and Scottsville in the early nineteenth century (Moore 1976:155-160).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860); CIVIL WAR (1860-1865); RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

Historically, hunting and equestrian interests have been popular forms of recreation throughout Albemarle County and central Virginia. Hunt and horse-racing clubs, like Turkey Hill (later known as Keswick), appeared during the antebellum decades and expanded in the late nineteenth century (see Social Theme). The most active organizations included the Charlottesville Jockey Club, Albemarle Jockey Club, Albemarle Racing Association, Garth's Fox Hunting Club, and the Armistead, Blue Ridge, and Keswick hunt clubs (Moore 1976:344-345). Interest in fox hunting and horsemanship was spurred by the owners of large farms—notably wealthy northerners who began acquiring sizable estates in the county. The **Keswick Hunt Club (2-1035, 1036)** (Figure 23) exemplifies this trend. Chartered in 1898, the Keswick Hunt Club is one of the earliest clubs of its type in the county. In addition to promoting hunting and riding, the club offered a variety of sporting events for its exclusive membership. The 1898 Charter stated that among the functions of the club was the promotion of such activities as bicycling, riding, driving, tennis, golf, polo, fox hunting, and marksmanship.

Figure 23. Keswick Hunt Club (2-1035, 1036).

The Keswick Hunt Club contains the 1898 vernacular Victorian main building and an assortment of stables, kennels, show rings, and rail fences erected in the 1930s and later. The main building has served continuously as a fox hunting club to the present, and has staged an annual horse show each May since 1900. The lower show grounds comprise a 1930s race course, stables, and show rings surrounded by white-

painted rail fences. The upper show grounds include a frame grandstand and a fenced show ring that were also built in the 1930s. It is the only hunt club included in the architectural survey of Albemarle County.

While Keswick was emerging as a prestigious recreational complex, the modest **Pine Knot property (2-617)(V/N)** gained national significance as the private rural retreat of President Theodore Roosevelt. Located in a prime hunting area near Scottsville, the ca. 1905 Pine Knot is a rustic, two-story, frame dwelling that was used by the Roosevelts as a camp and retreat between 1905 and 1908. The approximately 90-acre tract is owned and managed by the Theodore Roosevelt Association.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, recreational activities were centered around the hunt clubs, as well as church associations, annual fairs, athletic events at the University of Virginia, and a variety of individual outdoor pursuits. With the coming of the trolley, Charlottesville residents made day trips to Fry's Spring, while improved roads encouraged camping excursions into the Blue Ridge and shorter trips to local dance halls and theaters (Moore 1976:340-341). In the 1920s, John Armstrong Chaloner of Cismont and **Merrie Mill (2-49)** started a campaign (apparently with only limited success) to bring movie theaters to area farms. Chaloner converted his own barn at Merrie Mill to a theater and dance hall for neighborhood use. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, the auditorium/theater at the Town Hall in Charlottesville was a popular center for cultural activities for residents of both the city and the county.

During the Depression years, churches, businesses, and civic organizations offered residents a range of affordable recreational activities. At Crozet, the fire department began an annual Fourth of July celebration during the Depression, and the community of Greenwood sponsored an annual fair. In Charlottesville, the Paramount movie theater opened in 1931 (Moore 1976:399). On Route 53, behind the Allen Store, the **Woody Dance Hall (2-888)** (Figure 24) also opened its doors in the 1930s, serving a rural clientele. The one-story, frame, gable-front building was used only a few times, however, before being converted to a dwelling.

Through the course of the twentieth century, estates in the county have been associated with a variety of artists, writers, scholars, and entertainers. For example, the Russian painter Prince Pierre Troubetskoy and his writer wife Amelie lived at **Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)**. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, the original "Gibson Girl," resided at **Ramsey (2-844)**, while **Shack Mountain (2-200)(V/N)** was the home of Fiske Kimball, noted art and architectural historian and director of the Philadelphia Museum.

Figure 24. Woody Dance Hall (2-888).

SOCIAL

The social theme examines social activities and institutions, as well as charitable and fraternal organizations. Property types include meeting and Masonic halls, as well as civic centers and auditoriums.

Early Settlement to 1750; Colony to Nation (1750-1789); Early National Period (1789-1830); Antebellum Period (1830-1860); Civil War (1860-1865)

Masonic Lodge (2-178)

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914); World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

African American Odd Fellows Hall (2-1057)   Farmington Country Club (2-35)(V/N)

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860); CIVIL WAR (1860-1865)

In the early period of settlement, the dispersed farms and poor roads provided few opportunities for socializing. While churches and "court days" included social affairs, the social life for women and children, in particular, was usually focused on the home and family. For white men, not only ordinaries and taverns, but fraternal lodges were important early social centers (see Recreation/Arts Theme). The **Masonic Lodge (2-178)** is the only inventoried resource predating the Civil War that is identified with the Social Theme. Constructed ca. 1846 in Howardsville, it is considered to be among the earliest Masonic lodges in Virginia. It is a two-story, brick, gable-front building with a narrow, one-bay facade and simple molded cornice.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

Fraternal lodges and social clubs for whites as well as blacks were organized in the county throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Southside farm club sponsored the annual agricultural fair at Scottsville, while a club at Belmont hosted a lavish banquet each year (Moore 1976:267). African Americans gathered for social activities at private homes, churches, and at dining and dancing establishments like the Blue Goose Inn near Keswick and the Press Inn at Union Ridge (Moore 1976:430). At the turn of the century, an **African American Odd Fellows Hall (2-1057)** (Figure 25) was established above a store along Route 647

in Cismont. Such halls were often built adjacent to black schools and churches, forming the centers of black communities (Land and Community Associates 1991).

On a significantly grander scale, the **Farmington Country Club (2-35)(V/N)** (Figure 26) was established for the enjoyment and recreation of elite society in 1929. The country club was created on the grounds of the Farmington estate, which features a main-house addition designed by Thomas Jefferson in 1803. This addition, with octagonal ends and classical portico, now forms the principal facade of the clubhouse. The property also contains an early stone horse stables (today a portion of the men's locker rooms), ice house, and slave cabin.

Figure 25. African American Odd Fellows Hall (2-1057).

Figure 26. Farmington Country Club (2-35).

ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION

The ethnicity/immigration theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritage through time and space in Virginia. Property types include residences, churches, and social buildings associated with different racial and ethnic groups.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914); World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

Evergreen Church (2-643)	Breezy Oaks (2-591)	rural black settlement along Route 640 (2-2003-2007)
St. John's Church (2-943)	schoolhouse (2-1056)	Odd Fellows Hall (2-1057)

Although settlers of English, Scotch-Irish, and German stock each made an important contribution to the early material culture of the county, the buildings of one distinctive ethnic group—African American—were identified in the survey files and are discussed in this chapter.

EARLY SETTLEMENT (1607-1750); COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860); CIVIL WAR (1860-1865)

Immigration to Albemarle County began in the 1720s, when settlers primarily of English heritage arrived from the Tidewater region. By the mid-to-late eighteenth century, they had developed tobacco plantations dependent upon slave labor in the eastern and southern portions of the county, notably the Southwest Mountains area. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a significant number of Scotch-Irish and German settlers also migrated to the county from the Valley of Virginia, establishing farmsteads mostly in the western area (Moore 1976:17-18; Lay 1988:30; Buttrick and Vance 1989:1).

The significant role of slave labor in the early plantation economy of the county is reflected in the substantial African American population at the end of the eighteenth century. The 1790 federal census listed the county's population as 12,585, including 6,835 white and 5,750 black. By 1840, the slave population of the county was 13,809, or 60 percent of the total population (22,924). Freed blacks constituted a small minority. Reflecting legislative actions taken in other Southern states to reduce the risks of slave uprisings, an 1806 Virginia law required that freed slaves depart the state within 12 months of manumission or risk re-enslavement. Even

though this act limited the number of freed slaves residing in the state, in 1850 there were 104 free black households in Albemarle County, including those who owned real estate (Seaman 1888:7-8; Moore 1976:113, 119; Gutman 1976:547-548).

As Albemarle County was essentially rural before the Civil War, slaves lived and labored on the plantations and farms, where they worked in a variety of occupations. While the majority were engaged in agricultural labor—as field slaves—others worked as skilled tradesmen and domestic servants on the plantations. Fully one-half of the slaves at Monticello were skilled craftsmen. Quarters for slaves were usually small one-room or two-room dwellings that were grouped together at a distance from the plantation house. Although no buildings owned by blacks before the Civil War were documented in the Albemarle County survey files, a collection of slave houses has been inventoried (see Agriculture and Domestic Themes). These buildings are typically rare surviving examples located on plantations that originally contained numerous slave quarters. However, the survey files do not include detailed examinations of the architecture of slave housing or the relationships of these buildings and related spaces to the overall plantation landscape.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

Following the Civil War, freed blacks, who comprised the majority of county residents, established separate rural communities (Moore 1976:221). Places such as Egypt—which was later known as Bethel, then Proffit—appeared as segregated African American enclaves populated by farming families (Irwin 1929; Moore 1976:425; Wuellner 1991). Located along Route 649 near Red Hill, the Egypt community was settled mostly by the Brown and Flannagan families already residing in the area. This historic black settlement changed with the coming of the railroad and white landownership at the turn of the century. Today, a cluster of late nineteenth-century, African American buildings survives. They include the ca. 1876 frame, gable-front **Evergreen Church (2-643)**, and a collection of vernacular, frame dwellings built by the Browns and Flannagans (Wuellner 1991).

In Egypt, as throughout the county and the South, freedmen often lived in proximity to their former owners' plantations, where they continued to work as farmers or laborers (Vlach 1993:ix). Some white landowners in the county encouraged the development of black farmsteads by deeding parcels of land to their former slaves. Those who had been trained as house carpenters under slavery continued in the building trades after the war. Ca. 1885 **Breezy Oaks (2-591)** (Figure 27) near Cismont was constructed by one such African American builder for his family. Breezy Oaks is a vernacular two-story, frame, hall-and-parlor house that stands on a raised stone basement (Buttrick and Vance 1989:103; Land and Community Associates 1991).

Figure 27. Breezy Oaks (2-591).

By the 1880s, African Americans in the county began moving to northern industrial cities, representing a migration pattern that would gain in momentum during the twentieth century as part of the Great Migration (Moore 1976:237-238; Crew 1987). However, even as the local black population declined, black communities and institutions persisted, forming historically significant landscapes of houses, churches, schools, and lodge halls. These places help portray the African American experience in Albemarle County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

A limited number of such African American resources have been inventoried in Albemarle County (see Education and Religion Themes). For example, the survey of a rural black settlement along Route 640 (2-2003-2007), in northeast Albemarle, includes three substantial frame I-houses erected between ca. 1875 and ca. 1890. This survey also includes a ca. 1925 hip-roofed, double-pile frame cottage and a mid–twentieth century single-pile, concrete-block dwelling. A nearby African American enclave along Route 647 contains St. John's Church (2-943), an adjacent schoolhouse (2-1056) (Figure 28), and an Odd Fellows Hall (2-1057). Built ca. 1890, St. John's Church is a modest frame, gable-front building with a center tower that typifies rural church designs for small black or white congregations during this period (see Religion Theme). The nearby ca. 1910 school is the oldest black school inventoried in the county. The one-story, frame facility with a projecting vestibule resembles a popular Rosenwald school design, and may have been erected as part of the Rosenwald school construction campaign. In the early twentieth century, the philanthropic Julius Rosenwald Fund assisted in the financing, design, and construction of rural African American schools throughout the South (Anderson

1988:152-183, 247). Finally, the Odd Fellows Hall was established around the turn of the century in the second story of a simple frame general store (Land and Community Associates 1991).

Figure 28. Schoolhouse (2-1056).

RELIGION

The religion theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestations of spiritual beliefs. Property types include churches, rectories, and meetinghouses.

Early Settlement To 1750; Colony To Nation (1750-1789); Early National Period (1789-1830); Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Garden Church	Glebe House of St. Anne's Parish (2-39)	Buck Mountain Church (2-145) (V)
Cove Presbyterian Church (2-705) (V/NR)	Preddy's Creek (2-607)	Whitesides or Mount Ed (2-655)
Mt. Moriah (2-322)	Grace Church (2-43)	Liberty Baptist Church (2-605)
Free Union Church (2-333)	Scottsville Presbyterian Church (298-17)	South Plains Presbyterian Church (2-162)
Mountain Plain Church (2-161)	Christ Church	Christ Church, Glendower (2-14) (V/NR)

Civil War (1860-1865); Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1914); World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

Joint Parsonage in Ivy (2-293)	Union Ridge Baptist Church (2-364)	Evergreen Church (2-643)
St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Simeon (2-478)	Mount Calvary Baptist Church (2-274)	St. John's Church (2-943)
Spring Hill Church (2-881)	Weldon Grove Church	Zion Hill Church (2-1024)
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church (2-356)	Mount Eagle Baptist Church (2-882)	Emmanuel Church (2-399) (V/NR)
Neve Hall (2-732)	All Saints' Episcopal Church (2-129)	

There are a number of religious properties that have been surveyed in Albemarle County. As of February 1994, the following properties had been listed on either the Virginia Landmark Register or the National Register of Historic Places: Buck Mountain Church; Grace Church; Cove Presbyterian Church; Emmanuel Church; the Rectory; and Christ Church, Glendower. The surveyed resources reflect the religious and ethnic composition of the county, which has remained generally stable since the settlement period of the early eighteenth century. The Anglican Church of

England was the state church through the Colonial period, and the Episcopal Church has remained one of the predominant religious denominations in the county. The Scotch-Irish, who migrated from Pennsylvania to the Piedmont and mountain regions of Virginia, brought Presbyterianism to the county, while English Quakers, also from Pennsylvania, established Friends Meetings. The Methodists and Baptists grew to significant numbers in part because of the religious revivals of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The surveyed properties illustrate both this cross section of Protestant denominations and the various periods of church construction.

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

When Albemarle County was created in 1744, the Anglican Church of England, later the Episcopal Church in America, was the established church of the state. Supported by colonial taxes, the Episcopal Church was by far the largest denomination in the county, and Episcopalians exercised great power within the community. In the Anglican tradition, the vestry, which supervised the administrative affairs of the parish, also oversaw civil matters, and vestrymen often saw their church roles as a precursor to political life.

Because of the connection between church and state, parishes, as part of the organizational structure of the church, were established with the formation of counties. The first parish in Albemarle County was St. Anne's Parish, which was formed in 1742 from St. James' Parish of Goochland County. This parish was the sole religious unit in the county until 1761, when a second parish, Fredericksville, was established. The border between the two parishes followed the Rivanna River and Three Notched Road, with St. Anne's Parish in the southern portion of the county and Fredericksville in the north (Moore 1976:28-29, 77).

Despite the preeminence of the Episcopal Church, not all early settlers followed the Anglican faith; rather, the population included a sizable and early Scotch-Irish minority who had migrated down the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania to the Piedmont and Valley of Virginia. The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, as well as English Quakers and Baptists, brought their own religious traditions to Albemarle County. Before 1775, Quaker, Presbyterian, and Baptist congregations had been formed. Despite their status as dissenters, these congregations still paid taxes in support of the state church.

Prior to 1750, there was only one church in the St. Anne's Parish portion of the county. This was Mountain Chapel, which was built on the lands of William Randolph near Three Notched Road. By 1772, four religious meetinghouses had been built: one in present-day Fluvanna County; Ballenger's Church near Boiling Springs; Forge Church on the Hardware; and Garden Church near North Garden. **Garden Church** was built originally as a wooden building, but before the

Revolution, the church had begun work on a larger, brick edifice. The Garden Church was never completed as an Episcopal Church, but served all the denominations of the area throughout the nineteenth century. From 1892 to 1922, the building was used as a public school and subsequently was converted to a residence. This church is one of the only extant religious buildings in Albemarle County dating from the Colonial period (Moore 1976:78). Construction on the **Glebe House of St. Anne's Parish (2-39)** (Figure 29), the Anglican rectory, began ca. 1760, and in the early nineteenth century a log addition was built. Originally located at the south fork of Totier Creek, this rectory is the only known surviving glebe house in the county. After the Anglican churches and rectories were declared public property during the Revolution, they were sold, and the funds were used to finance the construction of the University of Virginia. In the 1940s, the Glebe House of St. Anne's was moved to Cloverfields plantation (Piedmont Environmental Council, Architectural Survey).

Figure 29. Glebe House of St. Anne's Parish (2-39).

In Fredericksville Parish, two churches were built on either side of South West Mountain. Belvoir was erected on the east side of the mountain and **Buck Mountain Church (2-145) (V)** (Figure 30) was built on the west side. Belvoir Church (later called Walker's), which stood at the site of the present Grace Church, was completed in 1748. Located southeast of Earlysville, the Buck Mountain Church survives as one of the few eighteenth century Episcopal churches in the Piedmont (Piedmont Environmental Council, Architectural Survey). This simple, gable-roofed, frame structure was used by the Baptists after the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church with the Revolution. The Baptists occupied the church from 1801
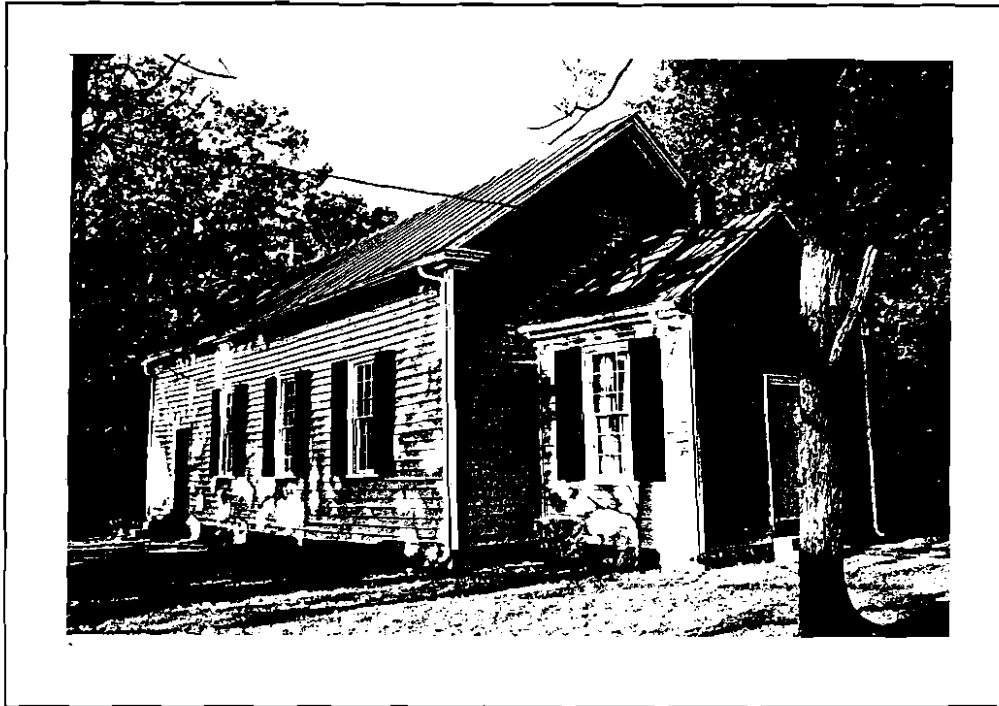
Figure 30. Buck Mountain Church (2-145)(V).

to 1833, when the church once again became an Episcopal church. In the 1860s, the church was moved 2 miles to its present location.

During the eighteenth century, the Presbyterians were the second most common religious denomination in the county, although they comprised only seven percent of the population. Despite their status as nonconformists, the early presence of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians led to the formation of Hanover Presbytery in 1755, incorporating Virginia and parts of North and South Carolina. In 1747, Presbyterians living at Ivy and Mountain Plains hired a minister, and in 1769, a second minister was called to the Cove Church near Covesville. One of the earlier Cove Church buildings was a log structure built in 1769. This building was replaced by the extant **Cove Presbyterian Church (2-705) (V/NR)**, a simple brick building with pointed arch windows that was built in 1809 and renovated in 1880. Cove Presbyterian is the oldest extant Presbyterian church in the county. A third Presbyterian church, D.S. (Dissenter) Ivy Church, was formed in 1741 and dissolved in 1811. The North Garden Presbyterian Church had its beginnings in 1756, but was dissolved in 1945 (*Cove Presbyterian Church*, National Register Nomination; Moore 1976:78).

Quakers and Baptists had even fewer members, but a Friends Meeting had been established by 1749. The Baptists, many of whom were former Presbyterians, created congregations by the time of the Revolution, including the Lewis Meeting House, erected in 1773 where the University of Virginia now stands. Eight other Baptist churches were built in the Piedmont, four of which were in Albemarle County: Totier (1775); Ballenger's Creek (1775); **Preddy's Creek (2-607) (1784)**; and **Whitesides**

or **Mount Ed (2-655)** (1788). The Baptists formed the Albemarle Association, their regional body, in 1791 (Woods 1972:133).

The Methodists, who would later occupy a prominent position in the religious life of the county, had no distinct congregations during the Colonial period. Under Colonial rule, the Methodists were at least formally part of the Anglican Church until 1785 (Moore 1976:79). The first Methodist church built in the county was **Mt. Moriah (2-322)**, established in 1788 at White Hall. The original church structure was a log building known as Maupin Meetinghouse, and it was also a favorite site for revival camp meetings. The log edifice was replaced with the extant brick building in 1834. Other early Methodist churches included Bingham's Church, erected ca. 1795, and Ivy Creek Methodist Church, established in 1808 (Woods 1972:134).

After the Revolution and the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church, religious life continued to revolve around rural communities, and Charlottesville did not have a church until 1826 (Moore 1976:79). The local churches often served wider community functions and were instrumental in maintaining distinctive cultural traditions as well as local loyalties. The survival of these numerous crossroads congregations, if not many of the buildings, underscores the continuing role of the church in maintaining local identities.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

With the reinvigoration of the Episcopal Church and revivals among the more evangelical denominations, numerous churches were built during the antebellum period. In addition, the creation of a third Episcopal parish, Walker's Parish, formed from the division of Fredericksville in 1839, spurred construction. One of the most impressive examples of antebellum religious architecture is **Grace Church (2-43)** (V/NR) at Cismont, designed in 1847 by Philadelphia architect William Strickland. Built on the site of the eighteenth century Belvoir Church, the stone Grace Church represents a rare example of Gothic Revival design by this nationally renowned architect and is the only known work by Strickland in Virginia (*Grace Church*, National Register Nomination 1976).

Most rural churches did not have the architectural sophistication of Grace Church. For theological reasons, most Protestant churches were constructed as simple, frame or brick meetinghouses, as vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival style. **Liberty Baptist Church (2-605)** (1829) in Eastham exemplifies traditional frame church construction, while the **Free Union Church (2-333)** (1837) is its counterpart executed in brick. Some, such as the **Scottsville Presbyterian Church (298-17)** (1827), with its pedimented gable, make more direct references to the Greek Revival. Other antebellum churches retained the simple box forms but added Gothic Revival elements, usually pointed arch windows. **South Plains Presbyterian Church (2-162)** (ca. 1860) and the **Mountain Plain Church (2-161)** (1850), constructed by one of the

earliest Presbyterian congregations in Albemarle County, both typify this vernacular variation of the Gothic Revival.

Both free blacks and slaves were actively evangelized by the Methodists and Baptists, the groups who were less likely to be slaveholders. By the end of the eighteenth century, blacks generally outnumbered whites in Baptist congregations, and both races were admitted on an equal basis (although whites oversaw church affairs). As the Methodists separated from the Anglican Church in the early national period, this denomination began to actively proselytize among the slaves. Having absorbed some Quakers, the Methodists, perhaps through their Quaker converts, became abolitionists. During the religious revivals of the early nineteenth century, the Baptists and Methodists grew significantly. There were few Jews and Catholics in Albemarle County during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. There were two Jewish families, who probably gave their name to Israel's Gap, but no synagogue was constructed (Moore 1976:80-81).

The construction of the University of Virginia and its opening in 1825 generated economic growth, and construction brought a number of master builders to Charlottesville. However, general population growth in the county was offset by western migration, and the static population resulted in a stable religious composition in the county. Little migration meant that the Protestant denominations established with the eighteenth century settlers remained largely unchanged. Before the consecration of Christ Episcopal Church in 1826, the various denominations of the county seat held services on successive Sundays at the county courthouse.

The influx of builders to Charlottesville led to more sophisticated church construction than that associated with the Colonial period as these master workmen were solicited for new church projects. One such builder was William B. Phillips who came to Charlottesville in 1818 to work as a principal brick mason and builder at the university. Three churches are attributed to Phillips: **Christ Church (1824)**; **Christ Church, Glendower (2-14) (V/NR) (1832)**; and St. Thomas Church (1834) in Orange (Lay 1988:48). Other church construction of the period in Charlottesville included a Baptist church in 1833, followed by a Methodist church in 1834. The Presbyterians erected their place of worship in 1835, and the Disciples of Christ Church was constructed in 1836 (Lay 1988:54). Although none of these original downtown churches survives, by 1850, there were 45 churches in Albemarle County: 13 Methodist, 12 Baptist, eight Presbyterian, six Free Baptist, five Episcopalian, and one Universalist (Moore 1976:155).

CIVIL WAR (1860-1865); RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1866-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

By 1870, the number of churches had increased to 60 serving whites and only three ministering to the newly freed African Americans in the county. Of the 63

churches, 20 were Methodist, 17 Baptist (white), three Baptist (black), eight Union (Methodist and Baptist), six Presbyterian, six Episcopalian, and three Christian. The growing number of congregations indicates that significant church construction was undertaken after the war, and church designs appear to have continued to follow the patterns of the prewar era. Most of the Protestant denominations observed theological restraints on ostentation by constructing simple, vernacular interpretations of popular styles, while Episcopalians, who were generally wealthier, often built more elaborate churches. The newly created African American churches undoubtedly were slow to build because of financial constraints or built simple meetinghouses.

One project executed at the end of the war was the construction of a **joint parsonage (2-293)** in Ivy by the vestries of St. Paul's and Buck Mountain Episcopal churches. The creation of separate black churches after the war also spurred church building by the late nineteenth century. One congregation of black Baptists acquired a hotel in Charlottesville in 1868 where they met and later built the First Colored Baptist Church of Charlottesville. **Union Ridge Baptist Church (2-364)** (1869) typifies the number of small churches built by blacks after the Civil War (O'Brannon and Seifert 1990:19). Another black church built during this period was the ca. 1876 **Evergreen Church (2-643)**. The Roman Catholics continued to hold services in the town hall until 1880, when they built their own church (Moore 1976:215-216). In 1882, the first Jewish synagogue, Temple Beth-Israel, was constructed (Moore 1976:267-268).

During the late nineteenth century, numerous revivals and evangelical meetings were held on an annual basis in Charlottesville. The Albemarle County Sunday School Association held its convention every summer at a rural church, and the Baptists conducted crusades during the autumn. With the renewed religious zeal, new campaigns of church construction were undertaken in the 1890s. Some construction was undertaken for new congregations or missions; other churches were erected to replace older structures with more up-to-date styling. The Methodists, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians all built impressive new structures. **St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Simeon (2-478)** (1892), a mission of Christ Church of Charlottesville, incorporated the architectural trends of the period with elements of the Gothic Revival, Stick, and Queen Anne styles. **Mount Calvary Baptist Church (2-274)** at Ivy, built by its African American congregants in 1890, is an impressive example of the Carpenter Gothic architectural style. Other African American churches from the period include: **St. John's Church (2-943)** (ca. 1890); **Spring Hill Church (2-881)** (ca. 1900); **Weldon Grove Church** (ca. 1900); and **Zion Hill Church (2-1024)** (ca. 1900) (Figure 31).

By 1916, there were 11,793 church members in the county, with the Baptists predominating in both Charlottesville and the surrounding rural areas. New religious groups, represented by the Mormons, Disciples of Christ, and United Brethren in Christ, formed local congregations, illustrating the influence of evangelical movements. The small number of Catholics and Jews were primarily

Figure 31. Zion Hill Church (2-1024).

found in Charlottesville. The countryside retained its traditional composition (Moore 1976:342).

Church construction continued during the early twentieth century as the prosperity and growth of the period allowed older churches to be replaced. Both of frame construction, **St. Stephen's Episcopal Church (2-356)** (1914) of Esmont and the **Mount Eagle Baptist Church (2-882)** (c. 1912) of Simeon exemplified the architectural simplicity that continued to be characteristic of rural churches. St. Stephen's is a vernacular Gothic Revival church while Mount Eagle is a small, gable front edifice with little stylistic detailing. In contrast, **Emmanuel Church (2-399) (V/NR)** (Figure 32) near Greenwood is a sophisticated design by prominent Washington architect Waddy Wood in 1911. Although originally constructed as a one-room meetinghouse in 1863, the church, as designed by Wood, is a fine example of Colonial Revival religious architecture (*Emmanuel Church* National Register Nomination 1982).

One influential religious leader during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was Frederick W. Neve, an Englishman who became rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Ivy in 1888, where he remained until 1923. Neve was known for his work establishing missions and schools in remote mountain regions. One of these schools became the Blue Ridge Industrial School at Bacon Hollow, which in 1940 had a campus of 35 buildings (Moore 1976:342). Located on Route 29, **Neve Hall (2-732)** (Figure 33), which consists of a stone manse and chapel, served as one of the mountain missions of the Episcopal Church and was named in honor of Frederick

Figure 32. Emmanuel Church (2-399)(V/NR).

Neve. The complex, designed by Eugene Bradbury and built in 1923 and 1924, is the only such mission to have been surveyed in Albemarle County.

By the 1920s, church architecture both in Charlottesville and in rural locations reflected nationally popular styles and was often designed by architects. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1925) was also designed by Eugene Bradbury, who had trained under Waddy Wood and had worked for the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The First Methodist Church was built in 1923-1924 by Joseph Hudnut, who was the second head of the School of Architecture at the University of Virginia and later Dean of Architecture at Harvard University (Lay 1988:76). Westminster Presbyterian Church (1939) was designed by Marshall Swain Wells and was based on the Abingdon Episcopal Church (ca. 1755) in Gloucester Point, Virginia. Designed by Charlottesville architect Stanislaw J. Makielski, **All Saints' Episcopal Church (2-129)** (1926) at Stony Point illustrates the use of popular Revival styles in country locations. Established as a parochial mission of Grace Church, this board and batten church was executed in the English vernacular style.

Since the 1930s, improved transportation, urbanization, and a decline in agriculture have all taken their toll on rural churches, once the social and religious mainstays of farming communities. The Baptists had supported 17 rural churches; 12 were located in the open countryside, five were situated in the villages of Alberene, Covesville, Crozet, Hillsboro, and Scottsville. A survey conducted in the 1930s recommended consolidation of congregations which has occurred in large measure. By the 1960s, there were 40 churches in Charlottesville, most of which represented
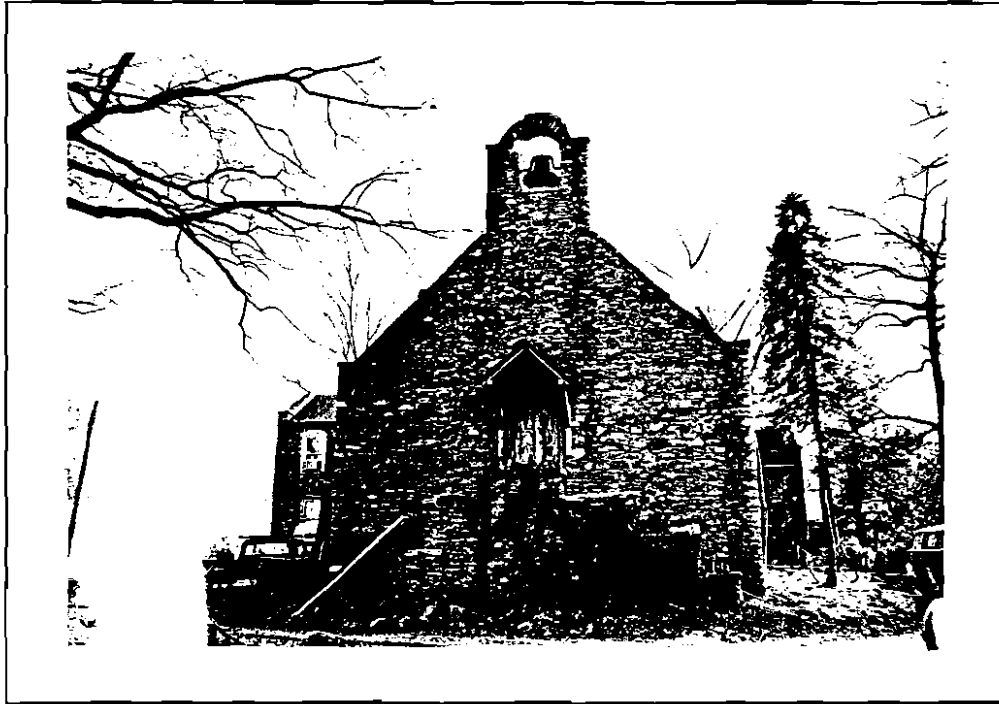
Figure 33. Neve Hall (2-732).

the Protestants denominations of long standing in the county. Since World War II, an influx of out-of-state residents have led to a greater percentage of Catholics among churchgoers in the county (Moore 1976:467).

FUNERARY

The funerary theme concerns the investigations of grave sites for demographic data to study population composition, health, and mortality in prehistoric and historic societies. Property types include cemeteries such as a burying ground, burial site, or ossuary; graves and burials such as a burial cache, burial mound, or grave; and mortuaries such as a mortuary site, funeral home, cremation area, or crematorium.

Late Woodland Period (A.D. 1000-1607)

Jefferson's mound (44AB14)

Early Settlement to 1750; Colony to Nation (1750-1789); Early National Period (1789-1830)

Barracks cemetery (44AB7)

Antebellum Period (1830-1860); Civil War (1860-1865).

Moore-Johnson Cemetery (2-937)	Castalia (2-152)	Redlands slave cemetery
South Plains Church (2-162)	Grace Church, Cismont (2-43)	

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1914); World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

Mt. Moriah Methodist Church (2-322)	Mount Eagle Baptist Church (2-877)	Coles cemetery (2-780)
Marshall Cemetery (2-875)	Wells Cemetery (2-892)	Winn Cemetery (2-1091)
Castle-Harris Cemetery (2-896)		

Although more than 75 cemeteries have been identified in Albemarle County, there are no systematic data on graveyards in the DHR survey files. Most of the surveyed cemeteries were investigated in conjunction with a farm, plantation or church property. As a result, information on the landscape design, the arrangement of grave sites, or gravestone designs is scant. A few slave cemeteries have been identified on antebellum plantations, but none has been examined in detail. At least one historic public cemetery and one mausoleum are located in Charlottesville.

LATE WOODLAND PERIOD (A.D. 1000.–1607)

We have virtually no information on native burial practices in Albemarle County prior to the Late Woodland period. Beginning around A.D. 1000, a tradition of constructing and using burial mounds was established in the Ridge and Valley region to the west; this tradition also spread east into the western Piedmont. Archaeologists have labeled this the Lewis Creek Mound Culture (MacCord 1986).

Ten of these mounds are located in the mountains, and two representatives are located in the Piedmont in Albemarle and Orange counties: the Rapidan Mound (44OR1) (Fowke 1894; Hantman 1990; Holland et al. 1983) and the mound excavated by Thomas Jefferson in 1784 (Bushnell 1914; Hantman and Dunham 1993) on the Rivanna River north of Charlottesville. Radiocarbon dates for four of the mounds place the complex minimally between A.D. 1070 and 1440 (MacCord 1986:26), but unlike the 10 mounds in the mountains, the two Piedmont mounds appear to have continued in use up to the Contact period.

Hantman (1990:683) describes this mortuary complex as follows:

> As a group, the mounds are relatively homogenous in form and content. They are typically located in floodplains, range in size from 400 to 625 sq m, and originally stood up to five meters in height. The mounds are frequently adjacent to a large village, and Custer (1987) notes that the mounds are centers of regional settlement systems. Their primary defining characteristic is that they are additive (accretional), with episodes of burial deposits alternating with fill and rock added over several years or generations (MacCord 1986). The mounds contain a preponderance of secondary bundle burials, although some also have individual internments as well. Systematic excavations in the Rapidan Mound lead me to project that there may have been as many as 2,500 individuals buried in that particular mound. Elsewhere, projections of individuals in the mounds range between 50 and 1,000 (MacCord 1986:4).

Hantman (1990:684) also concludes that "whatever the method of final burial, the accretional nature of the Monacan mounds may reflect a hierarchical political system, wherein power is rooted in historical association with ancestors and territory." Despite a number of attempts to relocate **Jefferson's mound (44AB14)** on the Rivanna (Boyer 1983; Bushnell 1914), it does not appear to have survived into the twentieth century.

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

Few cemeteries survive from the eighteenth century in Albemarle County. Burial grounds were undoubtedly established during the earliest period of settlement, but because of the loss of gravestones, reinterment, and the changing nature of landscape features, many are no longer evident. Until the early nineteenth century, burial was almost exclusively a family and religious function in rural Albemarle County. There were few, if any, public cemeteries in the eighteenth century, and most interments occurred in burial plots created on family farms and plantations or in church cemeteries.

A rather rare type is represented by a cemetery associated with the Revolutionary War prisoner-of-war camp known as "the Barracks." Located approximately four miles northwest of Charlottesville off Ivy Farm Road, the **Barracks cemetery** (44AB7) was the subject of excavations by University of Virginia archaeologist, Stephen Plog between 1978 and 1980 (Catlin et al. 1982).

There are conflicting accounts about the creation of a public cemetery in the county seat of Charlottesville. Maplewood Cemetery was established as the municipal cemetery in 1831, but some accounts state that there was a burial ground open to the public prior to this time. No longer in existence, this community cemetery was located "on the road to Cochran's Mill, about where the residence of Drury Wood now stands" (Woods 1972:49). Some stones were supposedly moved from this graveyard to Maplewood Cemetery when it was created in 1831. One of the oldest cemeteries is Riverview Cemetery, established as a private burial ground in Charlottesville in 1790. The cemetery contains the grave of Revolutionary War soldier Nicholas Lewis (1763-1808) as well as an obelisk commemorating Confederate Major General Thomas Lafayette Rosser (1836-1910) (De Alba 1993:11).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860); CIVIL WAR (1860-1865)

Some family and church cemeteries have been surveyed that contain headstones dating to the late antebellum period. The **Moore-Johnson Cemetery (2-937)**, on Route 710 near Covesville, is one of the earliest surviving family cemeteries from the mid–nineteenth century. The burial plot was created on a less than one-half acre parcel of level ground, 100 yards south of the Stephen Moore House (ca. 1800-1825) (2-693). This cemetery contains nine inscribed headstones dating from 1857 to 1885, with one marking the burial of Stephen Moore, who built the farmhouse. In addition to other Moore family members, there are headstones indicating the graves of the Johnson and Samuels families. Typical of others found in the area, the headstones are simple yet professionally carved. **Castalia (2-152)**, eighteenth century home of Colonel Nicholas Meriwether, has a family cemetery sited on a hill behind the house. The graveyard contains mid–nineteenth century headstones marking

the burial sites of the Lewis family, and there are undoubtedly earlier unmarked graves (O'Dell 1987).

Redlands plantation has a known slave cemetery, located within a now forested area at the east end of the farm. The **Redlands slave cemetery** (Figure 34) occupies an irregularly shaped parcel and is marked by mature boxwood bushes. The cemetery contains both marked and unmarked graves, sited randomly within the cemetery. An archaeological reconnaissance identified 19 stones as well as areas of sunken ground, suggestive of additional grave sites. The other 13 graves are commemorated with rectangular shaped rocks (Wittkofski 1986).

Churches almost invariably set aside portions of the church lots as graveyards for its members. Although there are numerous historic churches and church cemeteries in the county, many cemeteries have often lost gravestones and other evidence of early burials. **South Plains Church (2-162)** (ca. 1860) and **Grace Church, Cismont (2-43)** (1847)both contain cemeteries, but the Grace Church cemetery was not established until 1883. The Presbyterian church cemetery at South Plains contains many inscribed headstones and is located southeast of the church. Grace Church has a cemetery, located to the rear (east) of the church, but field investigations did not describe or date the gravestones or landscape features of this burial ground. The cemetery associated with the Hardware Baptist Church contains slate headstones carved by local artisans (De Alba 1993:119).

In Scottsville, the Baptist church was used as a hospital during the Civil War. An obelisk in town commemorates those who died in the hospital and is dedicated to Colonel Henry Gantt, Major James C. Hill, and the "officers and men of Southern Albemarle who fought under the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy" (De Alba 1993:133).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1866-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

Cemeteries containing grave markers from the second half of the nineteenth century are more common. The Hebrew Cemetery and the public Oakwood cemetery date to 1870. The first burial in the cemetery of **Mt. Moriah Methodist Church (2-322)**, near Crozet, dates to the 1881 burial of Merritt R. Maupin, whose family had bought the original section of the cemetery. By the 1920s, most sections of the graveyard were owned by 104 local families, and an endowment was established to provide perpetual care for the site. The **Mount Eagle Baptist Church (2-877)** was built in 1912 for a small interdenominational congregation. The cemetery associated with this twentieth century church contains seven inscribed markers, the earliest of which is dated 1912.
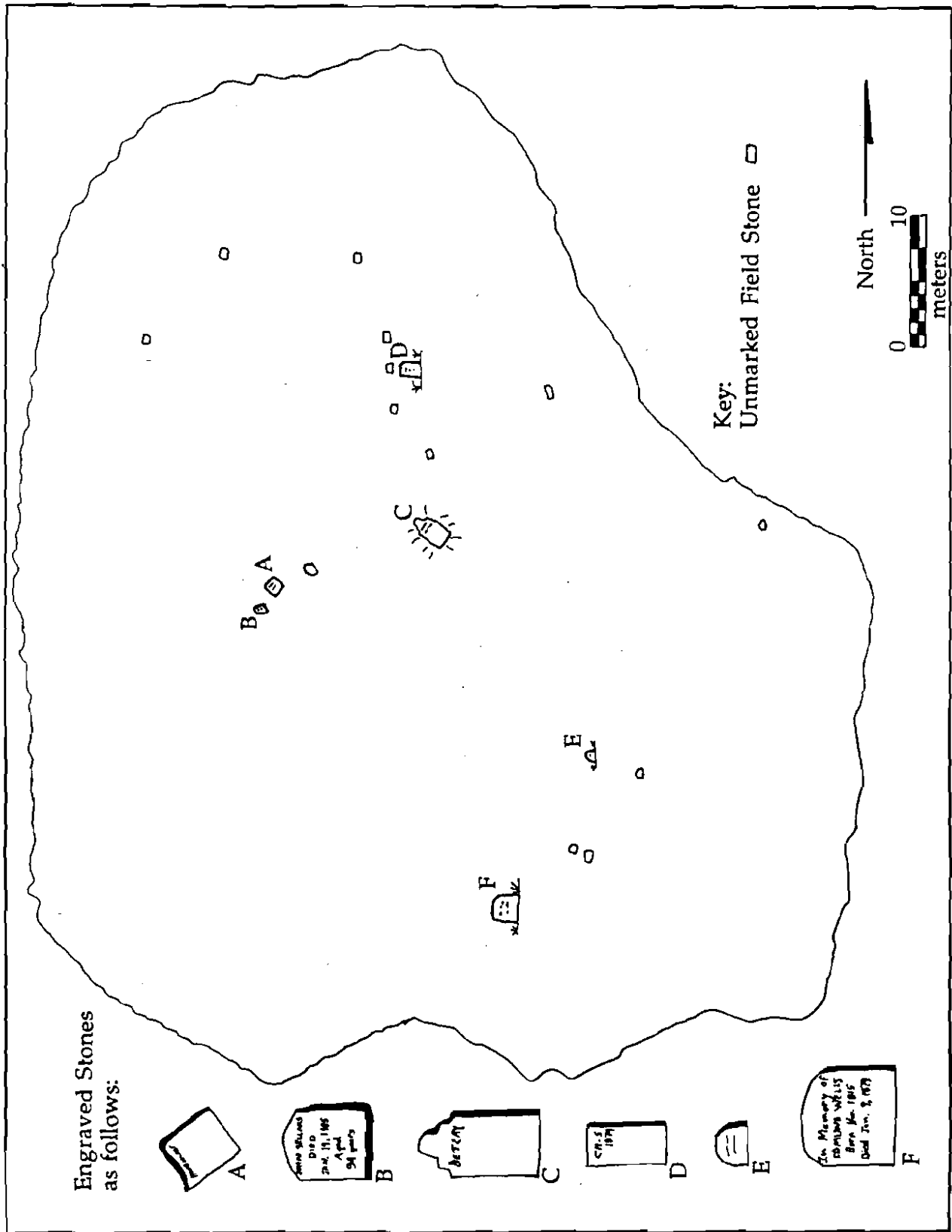
Figure 34. Redlands Slave Cemetery, Plan View (after Witkofski 1986:Figure 65).

At least one African American family cemetery has been recorded in the county. Located off Route 769, the Coles House property, built ca. 1900 for a local black family, contains a family cemetery several hundred feet north of the house. The **Coles cemetery (2-780)** contains at least three inscribed headstones and several unmarked graves. Among those buried here are William E. Coles (1890-1946) (O'Dell 1987).

Burial in family cemeteries continued to be a common rural pattern into the twentieth century. The **Marshall Cemetery (2-875)** occupies a hillside near Simeon. This nineteenth century graveyard contains a number of memorial monuments (O'Dell 1987). The **Wells Cemetery (2-892)**, located on Route 729, north of Buck Island Creek, is roughly 50 feet square with boulders and two shaped footstones marking graves. The farm with which this family cemetery was originally associated is no longer extant, but the cemetery has a twentieth century monument to three burials: Fountain Wells (1800-1888), Mary E. Wells, his wife (1833-1883), and their son, Fleming T. Wells (1858-1886). The **Winn Cemetery (2-1091)** located on Route 600, contains at least four inscribed monuments, of which the earliest is ca. 1906. The cemetery is sited on an embankment along the road with mature trees and boxwoods marking the site. Owned by the Harris family, the **Castle-Harris Cemetery (2-896)** (Figure 35) is located on Route 618 in eastern Albemarle County. The graveyard is enclosed by a modern fence and contains yucca plants, but no trees. There are six inscribed granite gravestones, two fieldstone markers, and two concrete markers. The inscribed stones all date to the 1930s.

Figure 35. Castle-Harris Cemetery (2-896).

COMMERCE/TRADE

The commerce theme examines the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Property types include stores, banks, and warehouses.

Early Settlement to 1750; Colony to Nation (1750-1789); Early National Period (1789-1830)

Everettsville Tavern (2-300)

Antebellum Period (1830-1860); Civil War (1860-1865)

Price's Hotel (2-265)	Brick Store at Ivy (2-281)	Yancey-Cocke Store and Tavern (2-853)
Crossroads Tavern (2-199) (NR)	Long House (2-141)	Piedmont Store (2-315)

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1914); World War I to World War II (1915-1945)

Nortonsville Store (2-527)	Wood's Store (2-664)	Burnley Station Store (2-359)
Mount Fair (2-1120)	Steed's Store (2-407)	Lane Store (2-430)
Free Union Store (2-565)	Esmont National Bank Building (2-428)	Green Teapot Hotel (2-836)
Ray Gas Station and Store (2-688)	Colle Service Station (2-834)	

The surveyed properties with significance for commerce are predominantly rural stores, which supplied of a wide array of goods to the numerous farming communities of Albemarle County. Some of these general stores also served as post offices, taverns, or election precincts. In other cases, small mercantile operations were operated within railroad depots or shared the storekeeper's house. One bank building, a farm supply store, and a gas station also illustrate the types of commercial structures constructed in Albemarle County.

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

Commercial activity in eighteenth century Albemarle County stemmed from the agricultural basis of the county, and in particular, the cultivation of tobacco. Although this cash crop never created the vast wealth of the Tidewater, tobacco was nevertheless central to the colonial economy of the county; it fostered the growth of

tobacco warehouses, inspection stations, and ordinaries (taverns and hotels) and generally stimulated the demand for commercial goods. While some small towns developed as tobacco inspections stations and river ports, much commerce was conducted directly on the plantations.

Colonial stores were often operated by Scottish factors, who represented Glaswegian mercantile firms. These factors migrated from the Tidewater to the backcountry counties and established stores throughout the Piedmont. Factors bought farm supplies, often in exchange for slaves or imported goods (Moore 1976:39). Other stores were owned by local planters. In the Piedmont as opposed to the Tidewater, planters often drew income from other occupations to supplement farming. While a number were professionals, many were merchants or the owners of ordinaries.

Legally controlled by the county court, the ordinaries, which provided meals and lodgings to travelers, were fostered by both the western migration through Albemarle County and increasing settlement and development within the county. By 1760s, there were at least three taverns along the overland and river routes of the region. Daniel Scott owned a tavern near the old courthouse on the James River, Joel Terrell's ordinary was located on Three Notched Road, and William Michie ran a tavern on Buck Mountain Road (Moore 1976:40). One ordinary from the Colonial period (1750-1789) survives in the county. **Everettsville Tavern (2-300)** (Figure 36), now La Fourche, located at the intersection of Three Notched and Fredericksburg roads, served travelers from this crossroads site, with a tavern, store, post office, and stables (Buttrick and Vance 1989:15).

Figure 36. Everettsville Tavern (2-300).

After the Revolution, commercial activity increased in the county. Founded in 1789, Milton, at the head of navigation on the Rivanna River, served as a tobacco inspection station, commercial center, and river port. Also boasting a tobacco warehouse and several merchants' offices, Milton became the commercial center of the county by 1812 (Buttrick and Vance 1989:16). While Milton developed around tobacco distribution, Shadwell and other small communities grew because of flour and saw mills that served the wheat-growing and lumber regions of the county.

Strategically located at the junctions of rural roads, general stores and taverns were the mainstay of commercial activity. Lindsay's Store at Strawberry Hill plantation, a tavern at Bentivoglio, and Nimrod Bramham's store, near modern Cash's Corner Store, all exemplify the nature of commercial development in the early national period (Buttrick and Vance 1989:16).

While the typical country store supplied a wide range of products including groceries, dry goods, and hardware, by the 1820s, Charlottesville offered more specialized stores. Tailors, milliners, jewelers, cabinetmakers, and bookbinders established commercial operations in the county seat. Hotel construction in Charlottesville was fostered by the opening of the university. In 1820, 13 licenses to operate taverns were granted in the county. These taverns were operated by Nathaniel Burnley of Stony Point, William Brown of Warren, Meredith W. D. Jones at Michie's Tavern, and William D. Fitch of Milton. A country inn, the Albemarle Hotel, was opened by Benjamin Hardin nine miles west of Charlottesville on the road to Staunton (Moore 1976:98-99).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860); CIVIL WAR (1860-1865)

With the introduction of railroads in the late 1840s, commercial development not only increased, but was in part redirected to the new railroad towns. The Louisa Railroad, subsequently part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway system, paralleled Mechunk Creek before turning to trace Three Notched Road to Charlottesville. Three depots, Lindsay, Cobham, and Keswick, were established along this route. Because they were accessible to many areas of the county, communities named for the depots developed around these transportation points. As a result of these new transportation developments, older river towns such as Milton and Shadwell went into decline.

The railroads encouraged the construction of hotels and taverns, especially in proximity to railroad stations. **Price's Hotel (2-265)** was built ca. 1850 by William Graves, who operated the hotel with his wife after the railroad opened Mechum's Depot. Graves sold the hotel to Charles Price in 1855, who expanded the hotel. The large, frame, vernacular Classical structure was owned by Price until his death in 1903. On the eve of the Civil War, one of the leading hotels of Charlottesville was Smith's Central Hotel, just east of the rail station, later associated with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway (Moore 1976:173).

Charlottesville continued to offer more specialized stores than rural areas, and rail service allowed more direct delivery of goods from larger cities such as Richmond, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Because of the railroad, the Oyster Depot on Main Street could sell fresh seafood from Norfolk on a daily basis (Moore 1976:171). With increased commercial and railroad development, financial institutions were formed. By 1859, the county had four banks: the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, which opened its Charlottesville branch in 1840, the Monticello Bank, a bank in Scottsville, and a bank in Howardsville.

A number of antebellum taverns and stores survive in Albemarle County. The **Brick Store at Ivy (2-281)** (Figure 37) was built ca. 1850 when the railroad came through Ivy and was later a feed, grain, and saddle shop. Although long demolished, the **Yancey-Cocke Store and Tavern (2-853)** was located on the Charlottesville to Staunton highway. Built by Charles Yancey, a colonel and county sheriff, the tavern and store were the focus of the Yancey Mills community, known in the nineteenth century as Hillsboro. Constructed ca. 1820, the **Crossroads Tavern (2-199)(NR)** served travelers along the Staunton and James River Turnpike when the route was one of the busiest roads in the county. Remarkably unaltered, the two story, brick, vernacular Federal building was owned first by the Morris family and later by C. G. Sutherland, who also acted as postmaster. The tavern is unique in the survival of an outbuilding, a summer kitchen.

Figure 37. Brick Store (2-281).

Long House (2-141) is unusual among the antebellum taverns for its two-story gallery and 28-foot-long dining room or ballroom. Constructed between 1840 and 1855, Long House is located in Yancey Mills and may have superseded the Yancey-

Cocke Tavern. The property was used as a dormitory for the Cedars boys' school after the Civil War. Located at the junction of Routes 810 and 614, the **Piedmont Store (2-315)**, built on the original Daniel Maupin grant, served a large portion of western Albemarle, extending into the mountains. The simple, two-story, frame structure, built between 1847 and 1853, functioned as a community center, with the Moorman's River Post Office and an electoral precinct established on the premises. In 1881, T. E. Powers, first president of the Albemarle Farmers Mutual Telephone Company, bought the property and operated the store into the twentieth century.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1866-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1915-1945)

The disruption of the economy caused by the Civil War stifled commercial development during the early years of Reconstruction. However, Albemarle County suffered comparably little damage during the war, and the county quickly recovered. Railroads continued as the primary agent of the economy during the postbellum era, but as lines were extended, the influence of the railroads was felt throughout the county. The Virginia Midland Railroad (now part of the Southern system) was built between Charlottesville and Orange in 1881. Bypassing Gordonsville, the railroad resulted in the decline of this important antebellum town, but spurred the growth of new communities around depots established at Proffit and Burnley (Buttrick and Vance 1989:22). The decline of plantations spurred the conversion of some estates, such as Cloverfields and Hopedale, into summer resorts by the late nineteenth century.

Albemarle County remained largely agricultural throughout the late nineteenth century as Charlottesville developed into a commercial and financial center. Three banks, People's Bank, B.H. Brennan and Company, and the Bank of Albemarle, were all founded in the 1870s (Moore 1976:263). Despite developments in the county seat, most of the mercantile enterprises of the county remained small, crossroads stores serving dispersed farming areas. The **Nortonsville Store (2-527)** typifies the rural general stores of the late nineteenth century. The two-and-one-half-story, frame building has a two-story, pedimented porch and the storekeeper's house attached to the rear. The store was built by Edgar Marshall, who sold the property to his brother L. E. Marshall in 1900. Marshall added six rooms to the rear in 1917 and in the same year sold the property to L. C. Parrish. The store was owned and operated into the post–World War II era by his son, Kermit Parrish. **Wood's Store (2-664)** in Batesville was also built in the late nineteenth century. Like other nineteenth century, rural stores, Wood's is a simple, vernacular, two story, frame structure with a domestic appearance. The store was converted to a dwelling between 1910 and 1925. During this period many rural stores failed as automotive travel allowed the centralization of commercial areas in Charlottesville and other large communities. Constructed at the turn of the century, the **Burnley Station Store (2-359)** survives largely unaltered. The simple two-story, frame structure with gable end storefront and one-story porch typifies rural store construction in Albemarle County. Like

most of these general merchandise stores, the Burnley Station Store carried general merchandise, feed, and farm supplies, and housed the post office and railroad depot.

Between 1890 and World War I, two new types of stores were started in Charlottesville. As some of the older emporiums failed, the Leterman brothers combined their separate operations in 1898 to form the largest department store in Charlottesville. The construction of a McCrory's in 1916 heralded the opening of chain stores, usually at the expense of locally owned firms (Moore 1976:299).

By the 1920s, dramatic changes in transportation altered commercial operations in the county just as the railroads had done in the nineteenth century. The advent of automotive travel, and subsequent road building campaigns, altered the nature of commerce in the county. Good roads and trucks enabled easy transport of farm goods to market, but also enabled farmers to travel greater distances in less time. As a result, the numerous small general stores constructed to serve neighboring farms were no longer needed. The stores at Hillsboro, Porter's, Nortonsville, **Mount Fair (2-1120)**, and Milton all failed. These stores, which often housed post offices, were also dealt a further blow by the introduction of rural free delivery. Although most have not been used for commercial purposes for a long time, a number of early twentieth century stores survive. **Steed's Store (2-407)**, built between 1910 and 1930 in Esmont, exemplifies the general stores of the early twentieth century. The one story, frame building has a front porch supported by classical columns and has a semi-circular falsefront. When constructed, the store was one of five such general emporiums in Esmont and was adjacent to the Esmont Inn. The store was closed by the early 1950s. One of the other early twentieth century Esmont stores also survives. The **Lane Store (2-430)** is one of the largest general merchandise stores in the county. The two-story, frame building has a long, narrow plan with the original gable end storefront and hip roofed porch. This store was being used as a drugstore when it was closed in 1957. Very similar in design is the **Free Union Store (2-565)** in Earlysville. Built in the 1920s, the store occupied a strategic location at the junction of the Buck Mountain and Charlottesville roads. The store housed the post office as well as the local newspaper offices.

As commerce became more centralized, many crossroads communities disappeared. Crozet, supported by the fruit industry, and Scottsville, the center for trade in southern Albemarle, were two of the few villages to retain commercial importance into the mid–twentieth century. Most commercial, warehousing, financial, and manufacturing operations became concentrated in Charlottesville (Moore 1976:271). Of the seven banks located in Albemarle County in 1920, four were located in Charlottesville, while Scottsville, Crozet, and Esmont each had one financial institution (Moore 1976:300). The Georgian Revival **Esmont National Bank Building (2-428)** (Figure 38) was built in 1902 to house the bank as well as the offices of the builders, the Lane Construction Company. Although the bank went bankrupt in 1933, the building survives as one of the most impressive office buildings in rural Albemarle County.

Figure 38. Esmont National Bank Building (2-428).

During the interwar period, commerce in Albemarle Country was characterized by a growing number of chain stores, especially in Charlottesville, the expansion and merger of banks, and the growing importance of tourism. One hotel associated with the rise of tourism was the **Green Teapot Hotel (2-836)** in Yancey Mills. Although the two story, frame dwelling was built in the antebellum period, the structure became a rural guesthouse in the 1910s. The guesthouses became popular during the period when automobiles made them accessible to urban travelers. Operated by two Philadelphia women, the Green Teapot was a common destination for many American and European notables. During the same era, the automobile gave rise to new commercial buildings, such as gas stations and automobile showrooms. At least two gas stations survive from the 1930s. **Ray Gas Station and Store (2-688)** was built west of Charlottesville for Gentry Ray, a local mason, who operated the store and gas station for 20 years. The simple, frame, one story structure illustrates the adaptation of vernacular commercial designs to new functions. The gable end orientation and symmetrical three-bay facade were well-established features of commercial buildings in the county, and the porte cochere to cover the gas pumps was a modification of the traditional porch. **Colle Service Station (2-834)** (Figure 39), constructed of local fieldstone in Simeon, is one of the more substantial service stations to survive from the pre–World War II era.

While World War II spurred commercial and industrial production, rationing and shortages also curtailed consumer purchasing. The long-term effect of World War II has been the transformation of Albemarle County from a rural area to a predominantly urban region centered on Charlottesville, Scottsville, Waynesboro, and Earlysville. Although a number of early country store buildings survive, the

increasingly urban population includes many commuters, and local stores have declined as a result. The centralization of shopping facilities after World War I has been heightened in the postwar period with the construction of large-scale shopping malls to serve commuters and suburbanites. The postwar mall is epitomized by the Barracks Road Shopping Center, which opened in 1959.
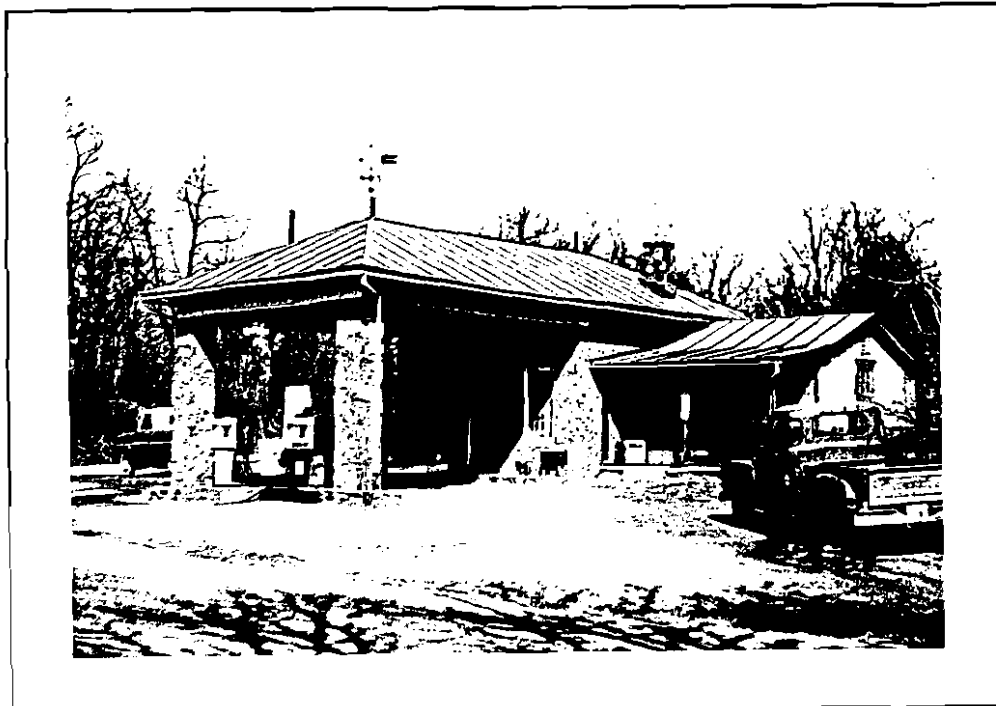
Figure 39. Colle Service Station (2-834).

TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION

This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Examples include resources associated with railroads, airports, canals, rivers, highways, walkways, and trails.

Early National Period (1789-1830); Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Shadwell canal, locks (44AB134), and dam (44AB133)

Greenwood Tunnel (2-1551)

Milton Falls sluice (44AB105) and bateaux lock (44AB106)

Scottsville canal warehouse (298-8)

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

Keswick station (2-1031)

Scottsville station (298-23)

Scottsville station (298-23)

Crozet station (2-2049)

World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

Town and Country Motor Hotel (2-363)

Mountain View Motel (2-1183, 2037)

Greenwood Motel (2-218)

Ivy Motor Court (2-1180)

The settlement and initial agricultural success of Albemarle County depended heavily on a network of serviceable roads. The area is located west of the fall line, and even with canal construction, waterways in the area were unpredictable and inefficient means of transporting goods to markets (Moore 1976:10, 176-183; De Alba 1993; Land and Community Associates 1991). Thus, in early Albemarle County road building was synonymous with progress. By the mid–nineteenth century, the road system was essentially complete (Figure 40), changing little until the surge in population in recent decades. Today, the historic highway network remains primarily intact and continues to affect modern patterns of circulation and growth (De Alba 1993:4).
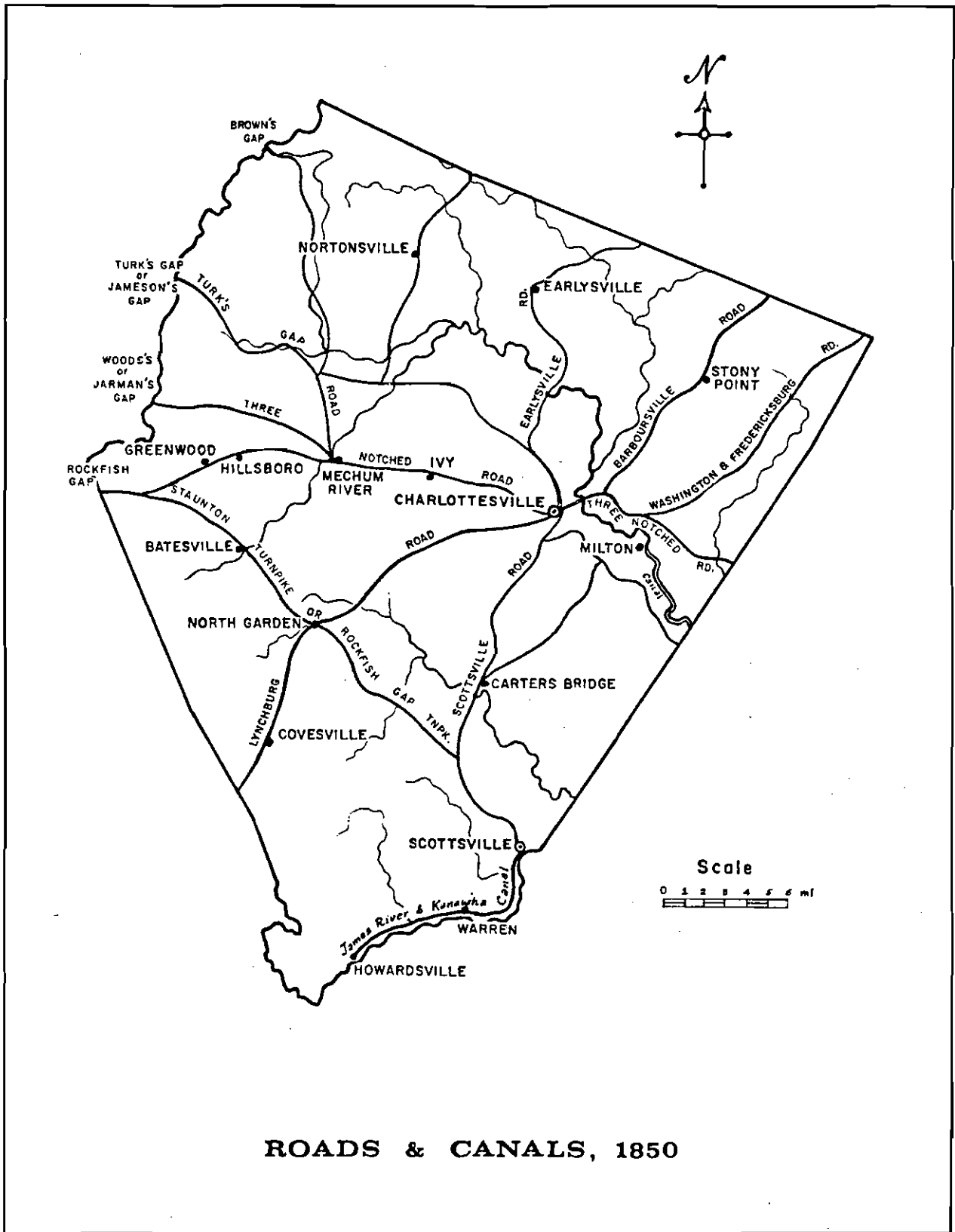
Figure 40. Map of Albemarle County Roads (Moore 1976).

EARLY SETTLEMENT (1607-1750); COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

By the mid–eighteenth century, land had been cleared for important roads across the county. They followed the rivers as well as the ridges, and crossed the mountains through water gaps. The 1731 River Road (Route 6), which runs parallel to the north shore of the James River, connected Albemarle County with the gaps to the west and Richmond to the east. This route helps explain the rapid settlement of the southern portion of the county and the early development of Scott's Landing (later Scottsville), which was the county seat from 1745 to 1761. By 1748, two "Mountain Roads" were completed through the Southwest Mountains area. The Old Mountain Road (Route 22) carried settlers across Hanover County, north of Richmond, into northern Albemarle County. Three Notched Road (U.S. 250), also called Mountain Road, ran from Richmond to Wood's Gap (Jarman's Gap) in the Blue Ridge west of Crozet. North-south corridors joined with these roads to form a web of overland highways. These connectors included Scottsville Road (Route 20) and Fredericksburg (Gordonsville) Road (Route 231) (Moore 1976:28, 176-177; De Alba 1993).

An important addition to this network was the Staunton, or Rockfish Gap, Turnpike, completed in 1827. Extending across the southeast corner of the county, the road linked Scottsville to Rockfish Gap in the Blue Ridge. The turnpike thus provided Valley farmers with a direct connection to the James River, spurring agricultural development in this area and boosting the economy of Scottsville (Moore 1976:177-179).

Scottsville was not the only community to benefit from the maturing road system. Throughout the county, roads spawned small settlements that offered goods and services to the surrounding farms. Along Fredericksburg Road, for example, Cismont and Cash Corner evolved at the crossings of Old Mountain Road and Turkey Sag Road, respectively (Moore 1976:178; Land and Community Associates 1991). The roads also attracted an assortment of taverns, mills, and stores that served the expanding population. In 1820 alone, 13 tavern licenses were issued by the local court, including operations at Stony Point, Warren, Michie's Place, and Milton (Moore 1976:98).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

While market roads were essential to economic growth during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Rivanna and James rivers also developed into important shipping corridors. Just south of Shadwell, canal construction opened the Rivanna to navigation in 1789. Milton, in turn, rapidly took shape as a port town at the head of navigation. On the north bank of the Rivanna River, across from Milton, the town of Shadwell developed around grist mills owned by Thomas Jefferson and grew into a shipping center. In 1806, the Rivanna Navigation

Company was established to open navigation between Milton and Charlottesville, and by 1812, the river was cleared to Charlottesville, marking the beginning of the end for Milton (Buttrick and Vance 1989:16; Moore 1976:181).

Peter Jefferson had built a dam, mill, and half-mile mill race on the Rivanna River near Shadwell about 1757; after these facilities washed out in 1771, Thomas Jefferson rebuilt the mill on higher ground nearby and constructed a longer, three-quarter-mile long canal. In 1811, Jefferson widened the canal for bateaux use, and the Rivanna Company built three locks at the lower end (Trout 1992:10). The **Shadwell canal, locks (44AB134),** and **dam (44AB133)** were all later enlarged by the canal company (see the Technology theme for additional information on the canal system).

Downstream at Milton Falls, Jefferson and Thomas Mann Randolph also paid to have a channel or **sluice (44AB105)** blasted to open the falls to bateaux traffic, and the Rivanna Company later created another sluice at these falls in 1812. There was a 200-yard canal at these falls in 1798 that led to Henderson's Mill. A dam and a **bateaux lock (44AB106)** were later constructed here, and the canal was extended to the mouth of Camp Branch (Trout 1992:11).

In southern Albemarle, new construction followed the James River and Kanawha Canal, which was completed between Lynchburg and Richmond in 1840. The town of Howardsville arose along the canal, which also channeled new prosperity to the existing river towns of Warren and Scottsville. In 1840, canal authorities collected $30,000 on freight shipped between Scottsville and Richmond, and by 1842, Scottsville contained 21 stores, three taverns, a tobacco factory, and four churches. The town population in that year was approximately 1,000. Commercial river trade around Scottsville continued into the post–Civil War decades, but competition from the railroads ultimately ended canal traffic in the early 1880s (Moore 1976:183-189). Scottsville retains a rare surviving **canal warehouse (298-8).**

The arrival of rail transportation spurred the economy and reshaped the geography of settlement. The Louisa Railroad (later the Chesapeake and Ohio) reached Gordonsville in 1840, and was extended to Charlottesville in 1848. The Rivanna River towns of Milton and Shadwell declined at a rapid pace while Charlottesville expanded as a commercial and academic center. Simultaneously, small, rail-oriented communities began to appear around new depots, such as Keswick, Lindsay, and Cobham (Buttrick and Vance 1989:19). The railroad also precipitated new industrial activities near its path, including a sawmill at Campbells, quarries at Rougemont, and a distillery near Cismont (Land and Community Associates 1991; Hotchkiss 1866).

Between 1847 and 1858, the Virginia Central Railroad was built across the center of the county. Given the tremendous barrier of the Blue Ridge, the building of the railroad was a remarkable engineering feat, accomplished primarily through the genius of French-born civil engineer Claudius Crozet. Crozet supervised rail construction through the mountains, which required four tunnels. The **Greenwood**

Tunnel (2-1551), "holed through" in 1856, was the longest in the United States at the time, and has been designated a National Civil Engineering Landmark (Meeks 1987:11).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1914)

In the late nineteenth century, additional railroads were completed, so that by 1900 major lines operated by both the Southern and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads crisscrossed the county. Significantly, these tracks were tied into the national network, linking Albemarle County by rail to the major metropolises and coastal cities.

While Charlottesville developed as the railroad hub, the number of smaller railroad towns multiplied (Peyton 1875). Such communities as Crozet, Alberene, Covesville, Red Hill, Proffit, Ivy, and Greenwood emerged as new depot stops and entrepots for local agriculture and manufacturing. Crozet, for example, was established along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in 1876, and by the turn of the century was the center of the flourishing fruit industry in the area (Meeks 1987:21-60). Today, railroad stations survive at **Keswick (2-1031)** and **Scottsville (298-23)**. Dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these buildings typically have simple, frame designs. However, the depot at Keswick (2-1031) is notable for its distinctive bell-cast roof and bracketed cornice. The rear section may date to the late 1860s, and the front unit was built ca. 1909. Substantial railroad stations also survive at **Crozet (2-2049)** and **Scottsville (298-23)**.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

As the twentieth century progressed, the rising ownership of motorcars and other gasoline-powered vehicles led to new highway construction and the emergence of enterprises geared to the car culture. The potential for tourist dollars, state funding, and the advocacy of the national Good Roads Movement were all key factors in the improvement of roads. In 1920, the county adopted a road system that allowed for the use of state funds, and the following year voters approved a $900,000 bond issue for road construction. By 1922, Albemarle had 73 miles of macadam and concrete roads, and the necessary bridge construction was largely complete. Two state-maintained highways were also established in 1922; Route 250 (Three Notched Road) connected Richmond to Staunton, and Route 29 linked Charlottesville to Lynchburg. Within the next two decades, essentially all of the major roadways in the county had been constructed or were improved for all-weather travel (Moore 1976:288-289).

The surveyed resources that represent these decades of road improvement campaigns and automobile travel include bridges (see Technology Theme), service

stations, and lodging facilities. Route 250 near Charlottesville features a collection of ca. 1950s motels with distinctive vernacular designs, including the **Town and Country Motor Hotel (2-363)**, the **Greenwood Motel (2-218)**, **Ivy Motor Court (2-1180)**, the **Mountain View Motel (2-1183, 2037)**.

As highways were being built and improved in the 1920s, an airport was also constructed in the county. In 1929, the Dixie Flying Service erected Wood Field airport and flight school northwest of Charlottesville. By 1931, Dixie had carried 1,052 passengers to such places as Hot Springs, White Sulphur Springs, Washington, Richmond, and Danville. The Dixie Flying Service and Wood Field closed permanently during the Depression. In 1939, the University of Virginia rectors purchased property near Milton and developed a grass airfield. This facility was used near the end of World War II for a university pilot training program and later leased as a general aviation facility. It continued to operate until the 1970s. In 1951, prompted in part by the burgeoning tourist trade, a new airport was built near Earlysville.

INDUSTRY, PROCESSING, EXTRACTION

The manufacturing theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Property types include mines and quarries, factories, mills, and distribution centers.

Prehistoric Period (To A.D. 1607)

soapstone quarries

Early Settlement to 1750; Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Walker Mill (also known as Windsor Mill) (2-109)

Early National Period (1789-1830); Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Merrie Mill (2-49)	Crossroads Mill (2-785) and miller's house (2-784)	Jefferson's mill (44AB135)
Charlottesville Woolen Mills (2-1260)		

Civil War (1860-1865); Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914); World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

Bateman Foundry (2-712)	Ladd Blacksmith Shop (2-1061)	Specular Hematite Mine Pit (44AB274)
Stony Point Copper Mine (44AB279)	Campbell Quarry (44AB278)	Garland Quarry (44AB281)
Proffit Pyrite Prospect (44AB275)	Alberene Stone Company (2-204)	Esmont Slate Quarry (2-357)
Blue Ridge Slate Corporation quarry (2-891)	Peters Mountain Quarry (2-1404)	

Albemarle County has comparatively few surveyed industrial properties. In part, this absence corresponds to the relative unimportance of industry to the economy of this historically agricultural county. Generally, manufacturing and processing have been limited to industries ancillary to the agricultural sector. Because the county was a rich tobacco and wheat producing area, numerous tobacco warehouses and mills (flour and wheat) were built to process and store these agricultural products.

Sawmills, mines, and quarries also reflected the correlation of industrial production with the natural resources of the region.

Specifically, the surveyed industrial resources include grist mills, flour mills, saw mills, stone quarries, brickyards, foundries and smithies, tanyards, woolen mills, distilleries, and food processing centers. There are no documented manufacturing sites in the county. Of these industrial properties, a number of survey files have incomplete survey data or outdated information. Some of the surveys documented ruins, and these properties should be investigated for their archaeological potential, as they no longer retain architectural integrity.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD (TO A.D. 1607)

Albemarle County's first industry was established in the prehistoric period and continued into the twentieth century. The soapstone deposits in the southwestern part of the county were discovered and heavily used by the prehistoric inhabitants. Although we do not know exactly when the sources were first discovered, we know that the earliest heavy use of soapstone came in the Late Archaic period between 2,500 and 1,200 B.C., when bowls were fashioned from this easily carved stone and traded throughout the region. Large mushroom-shaped blocks were quarried from the bedrock, and these blocks were then carved with stone and bone tools into cooking pots.

Soapstone ceased being used for vessels once pottery was adopted in the Woodland period, but the material continued to be quarried for other artifacts such as atlatl (spearthrower) weights, sculptures, and spindle whorls (Holland 1978:32). At least five known **prehistoric soapstone quarries** are documented in the state inventory, and additional quarries are known to be located in nearby Nelson County.

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

From the early eighteenth century to the Civil War, corn and wheat milling was the principal industry in Albemarle County. The early commercial mills were developed after the western section of the county was settled by Scotch-Irish and German pioneers from Pennsylvania and Maryland, who cultivated wheat and corn on a large scale. Oriented more toward the Valley of Virginia and regions to the west, this area of the county began to supply the rising populations in newly opened areas with milled food products. By the end of the eighteenth century, the southern and eastern sections of the county began replacing the earlier tobacco crops with wheat to tap these new markets for grain. The increased production of wheat spurred the construction of flour mills for processing (Moore 1976:173).

Located east of the Shenandoah Mountains and the Blue Ridge Mountains, the county is traversed by numerous streams flowing from the mountains. The falling water along these waterways provided the power for operating the mills. Most of the Colonial mills in the Piedmont were located at the crossings of main roads, which ran along the ridgelines. In addition to the streams, two important rivers, the James and Rivanna, ran through the southern and eastern sections of the county. These rivers provided a means of transporting tobacco to Richmond, 80 miles to the east. Early communities, such as Milton, Warren, and Scottsville, developed as shipping points and commercial centers along these rivers. The eighteenth century tobacco warehouses and inspection stations were located in these river communities. Milton, at the head of navigation on the Rivanna, became the primary shipping center of the county and the Valley until 1812.

In the Colonial period, the needs of farms and plantations fostered early forms of production that served the local communities. While wheat and corn milling was the most important, blacksmith and foundry operations, tanneries, distilleries, carding factories, and sawmills were often found on plantations or at crossroads in proximity to a number of smaller farms. Plantation mills typically served neighboring farms. For example, Thomas Jefferson established a flour mill, carding factory, and sawmill at Shadwell on the north bank of the Rivanna River (44AB135). Located between Charlottesville and Gordonsville, **Walker Mill (also known as Windsor Mill) (2-109)** (Figure 41) may be the oldest extant grist merchant mill in Albemarle County and one of the few constructed of stone. Sections of this mill were built in 1783 by physician and politician Thomas Walker of Castle Hill plantation.
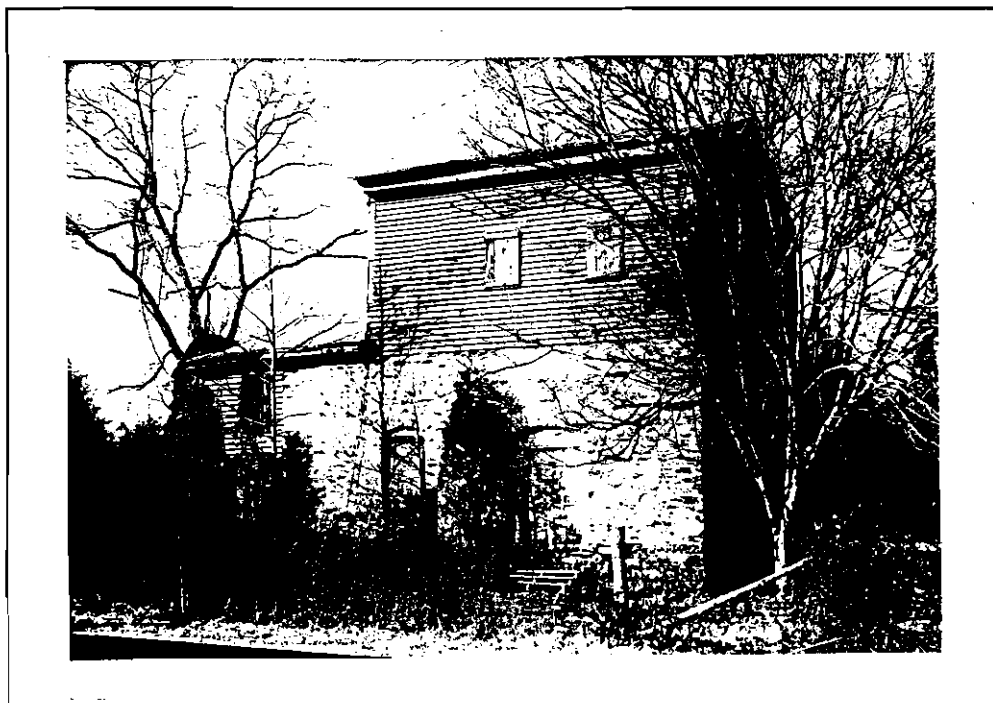
Figure 41. Walker Mill (2-109).

Agricultural production also led to the development of allied processing industries, designed to serve wider markets. The Virginia wine industry had its beginnings in the Colonial period, when Philip Mazzei formed the first American wine company at Colle Plantation in 1774. The company was destroyed during the Revolution (Buttrick and Vance 1989:15). The iron industry, which flourished in the mountains to the west, was short-lived in Albemarle County. Established in 1770, the Albemarle Iron Works failed within a few years (Moore 1976:40).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

There were few changes to the agricultural economy of the county through the antebellum period. Industrial production continued to be limited, serving the needs of the agrarian county. Sawmills, flour mills, and grist mills were established throughout the county. The most extensive was the Rivanna Mills, incorporated in 1820, which produced flour, lumber, whiskey, and wool. The Rio Mills were erected in 1836 near the South Fork of the Rivanna River by William Meriwether (Woods 1972:73). The Jarman-Harris Mill (grist) was built originally in 1795 but is no longer extant. Dating to the early nineteenth century, **Merrie Mill (2-49)** near Cismont is one of the largest, unaltered grist mills remaining in the county. Merrie Mill is unique in retaining some of its antebellum wooden machinery, including a grain elevator.

Located north of North Garden is the **Crossroads Mill (2-785)**, now completely remodeled for domestic use. The grist mill was originally built by Hugh Price Morris in 1818 on the road along which wheat was shipped from the Valley to Scottsville (Staunton and James River Turnpike Architectural Survey 1980). The **miller's house (2-784)** (1820-1850) was extant in 1980. At Buck Island on the Rivanna River was a mill (ca. 1817; 1866). Built as a grist mill, the site was later used as a flour mill and, after the Civil War, a woolen mill. Rebuilt after the Civil War, the mill burned again around the turn of the century and is now only ruins. Minor Mill, a flour mill for Peter Minor's Ridgeway Farm, also dates to the early nineteenth century. The mill was one of the few stone mills built in Albemarle County (Piedmont Environmental Council, Architectural Survey).

Thomas **Jefferson's mill (44AB135)** and canal complex (see Transportation and Technology themes) was in operation on the Rivanna River near Shadwell in the early nineteenth century. In 1826 after Jefferson's death, the mill and canal were bought by Timberlake & Magruder, who owned the Union Mills in Fluvanna County; they incorporated the Monticello Manufacturing Company in 1845. The mill burned in 1850 and was not rebuilt.

Cotton and woolen textiles, produced for local markets since the late eighteenth century, led to the establishment of factories and became important to the economy. In the 1850s, John Adams Marchant acquired the Charlottesville Factory. Later reorganized by his son as the **Charlottesville Woolen Mills (2-1260)** (Figure 42), this
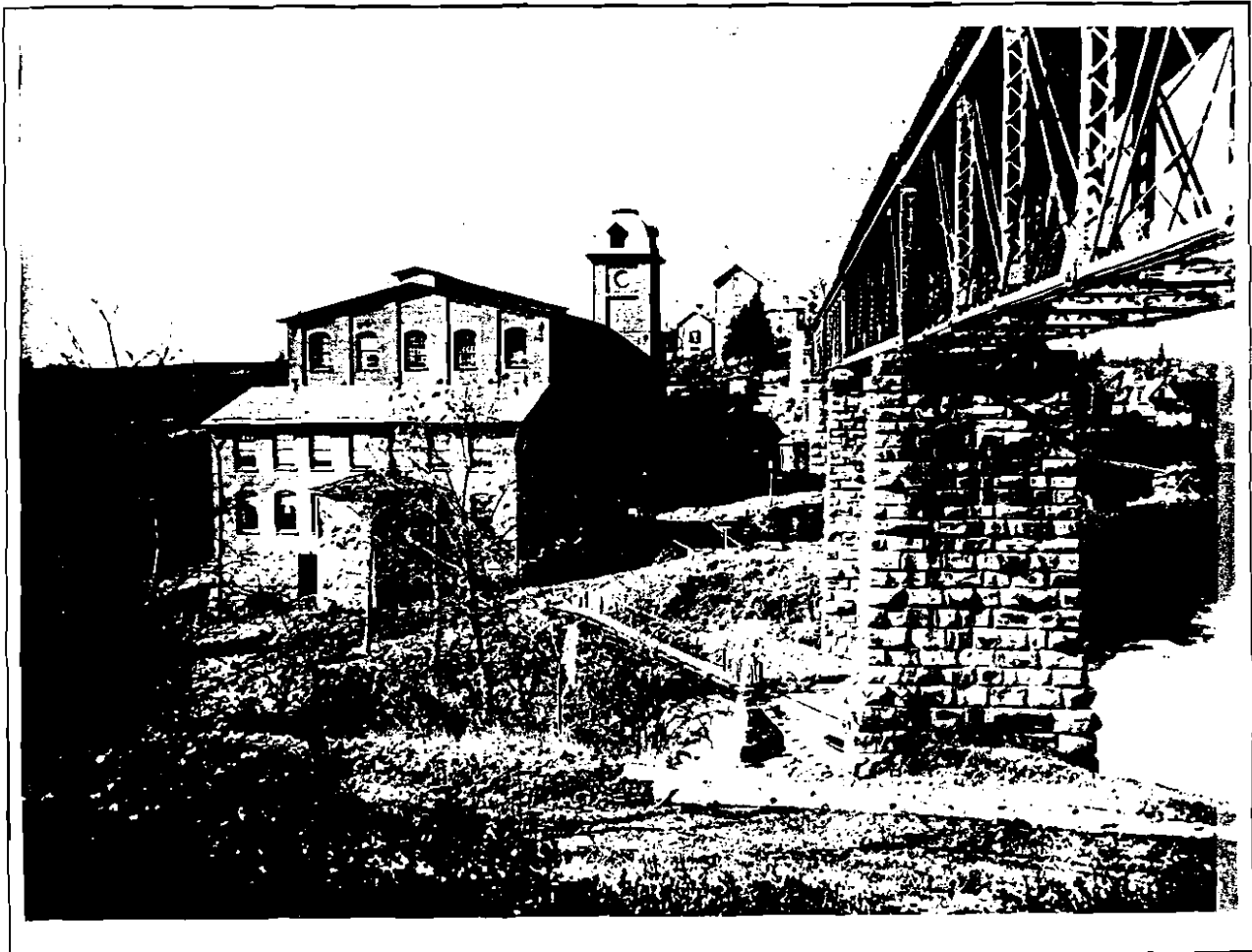
Figure 42. Charlottesville Woolen Mills (2-1260).

company became an important textile producer. Tobacco products, while less important to the economy, continued to be manufactured. During the antebellum period, small-scale manufacturing of some types of farm implements was begun (Seamon 1888:109). Either none of these antebellum foundries is extant, or none has been surveyed.

By 1820, there were 48 manufacturing concerns in the county, including 10 tanneries, seven tobacco factories, 17 saw mills, 12 flour mills, four wool carding machines, and two distilleries. Two-thirds of these operations were located in the northern half of the county (Moore 1976:173). However, western migration, particularly to the fertile Valley of Virginia, resulted in slow population growth between 1820 and 1860. The slower rate of growth also stymied any further industrial expansion. By the Civil War, the principal crops continued to be tobacco and grains, but cattle raising had begun to increase.

Although Albemarle County did not undergo either an agricultural or industrial boom in the antebellum period, improvements in transportation facilitated commercial expansion. The coming of the railroad in the 1850s led to the decline of

the small river towns and the growth of communities along the new lines. Shadwell, Campbells, and Keswick became minor railroad centers. Quarrying became viable, and sawmill operations grew as reliable transportation emerged (Buttrick and Vance 1989:18-19).

CIVIL WAR (1860-1865); RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

Albemarle County suffered little during the Civil War, and the postwar recovery was relatively swift. As was common throughout the South, the number of farms increased after the war as plantations were subdivided into smaller holdings. The large wheat and tobacco plantations gave way to the raising of livestock and the cultivation of orchards and vineyards. Wheat production was also undermined by competition from the emerging grain-producing regions of the prairie and plains states. With the decline of wheat, much farmland was converted to orchards, as well as cattle and horse pastures. Foundries supplied local farmers with the necessary farm implements. Few of these foundry operation sites are extant. The **Bateman Foundry (2-712)** at Howardsville was operated with a flour and grist mill. Originally built after the Civil War, this foundry produced plow castings. The **Ladd Blacksmith Shop (2-1061)** (Figure 43), at the crossroads of Routes 600 and 231, dates to the early twentieth century. The shop was built by Alman Ladd, an iron worker who specialized in elaborate hinges.

Figure 43. Ladd Blacksmith Shop (2-1061).

Rail transportation improved greatly after the war, and Charlottesville became a repair shops for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in the 1870s. In 1881 the Orange and Alexandria (subsequently the Southern Railway) built a line that gave Albemarle County access to the port at Alexandria. The Southern Railway built a shops complex in Charlottesville, which was subsequently moved to Monroe in 1897 (Moore 1976:286). Road improvements were also undertaken in the 1870s and 1880s, facilitating the movement of farm goods to market towns (Buttrick and Vance 1989:22-23).

During the 1870s and 1880s, some industrial expansion occurred, but again capitalizing on the agricultural economy of the county. The Rio Mills, which had been burned by Custer during the Civil War, were rebuilt to produce lumber, flour, and cornmeal. The Charlottesville Milling and Manufacturing Company, producers of flour, cornmeal, plaster, and fertilizer, had a brief period of operation and closed in the 1870s. The Monticello Cigar Factory was started after the war by C. C. Wertenbaker. Wingfield and Utz and L. W. Cox became the leading wagon and carriage builders of the county in the 1880s. The wine industry developed after the Civil War when William Hotopp, with 3,000 acres cultivated as vineyards, established the Monticello Wine Company (1873). The Charlottesville Woolen Mills remained a stable employer by specializing in military and public uniforms. By the twentieth century, the woolen mill supplied 90 percent of the uniforms for military academies, city employees, and railroad workers (Moore 1976:261).

Fruit orchards became an important sector of the agricultural composition of the county after the Civil War. With the large scale orchards, cider companies, cold storage companies, and cooperage companies (builders of packing crates) were established. Crozet became one of the centers of fruit-growing in Albemarle County. Two firms, the Crozet Cooperage (1902) and Higgs and Young, Inc. (1923), produced crates and packing materials for the fruit growers. The fruit growers organized an association and built the Crozet Cold Storage Company in 1912 to store the perishables. The company also supplied the electricity and water to local residents. A second cold storage warehouse was erected in 1929 to provide storage for over 100 fruit growers in the region surrounding Crozet. Crozet led the state in the volume of apples and peaches cultivated. The company was later bought by Morton Frozen Foods in 1953 (Meeks 1987:21, 106).

With advances in transportation, mining and quarrying could be more fully developed than during the antebellum era. Coal, copper, graphite, iron, lead, limestone, slate, and soapstone mining operations were all established, but soapstone proved the most profitable and lasting.

The state archaeological inventory has several entries for nineteenth century mining operations in the Southwest Mountains region of Albemarle County. These sites have been documented from information published by the Division of Mineral Resources, but they have not yet been confirmed by field assessments. These include the **Specular Hematite Mine Pit (44AB274)**, which is reported to be a ca. 1880

operation covering about one acre in size, and the **Stony Point Copper Mine (44AB279)**, which was worked between 1878 and 1885. The site form reports that the vein of copper at the latter mine averaged five feet thick and "was excavated to a distance of 1800 feet." The site files also record two limestone quarries: the **Campbell Quarry (44AB278)** and the **Garland Quarry (44AB281)**. The Campbell Quarry began operations in the nineteenth century and was worked into the twentieth century; the Garland Quarry was worked between 1838 and 1870 and then again in 1947 and 1948.

The state files also record an early twentieth century mining operation northeast of Charlottesville. Known as the **Proffit Pyrite Prospect (44AB275)**, this site was developed in 1917 by the Ohio Sulfur Mining Company to mine pyrite from a graphite slate formation. The operation was short-lived as the company went bankrupt in 1922. Only the foundations of the refining mill and the tool house and the earthen berms of the railroad spur remained in 1991 (Wuellner 1991:12).

The soapstone deposits that had proved so attractive to the prehistoric inhabitants of Albemarle County were rediscovered and heavily exploited in the historic period. Soapstone is both fireproof and nonporous and was used in fireplaces, stoves, wash tubs, and bathroom fixtures. Located 13 miles south of Charlottesville, the **Alberene Stone Company (2-204)** became a leading producer of soapstone (Moore 1976:297). Formed by northern entrepreneurs after the Civil War, the Alberene Company was in operation at this site until the 1930s, when it moved to Schuyler in nearby Nelson County. During the depression, the industrial buildings were razed, and the quarry was abandoned. The Alberene Executive Row, the homes of the corporate leaders, are the only extant elements of this former company town (*Alberene Executive Row*, Draft National Register Nomination n.d.), but the surrounding area has great potential for archaeological remains of this important industry.

The **Esmont Slate Quarry (2-357)** in southwestern Albemarle County began in the early nineteenth century as an operation of the Esmont plantation to produce the slate used in construction on the estate. The Standard Slate Company operated these quarries and the village by the late nineteenth century, but the company closed in 1918. The Blue Ridge Slate Corporation was organized to acquire the property, and this company was in operation until the 1960s. Prior to demolition in 1978, only the manager's and workers' houses and the ruins of a stone crushing mill were extant. At Buck Island, across from the mill, there was a brick factory and **slate quarry (2-891)**. Both the factory and quarry date to the late nineteenth century. The brick operations closed in the 1920s, but the slate quarry is said to have been open into the 1950s. No buildings associated with either operation are extant. There were larger slate quarries at Slate Hill, five miles west of Buck Island. In the area around Keswick were the **Peters Mountain Quarry (2-1404)**, a nineteenth century greenstone operation, but the exact location is unknown (Piedmont Environmental Council, Architectural Survey).

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the traditional lumber, textile, and agricultural industries remained the largest employers in the county. The Crozet Pin Mill Factory (ca. 1920), which produced locust pin and brackets used in the insulators on utility poles, was characteristic of manufacturing firms in Albemarle County. All the buildings associated with this complex were demolished during World War II (Meeks 1987:43). Some service industries appeared by the early twentieth century. Ice plants, bottling works, and creameries typified the new processing plants (Moore 1976:301). By 1922, there were four dairy processing plants, nine lumber, fruit, grain, and quarried stone operations, two publishing houses, two soft drink bottlers, one woolen mill, one tannery, and two metal works (Moore 1976:303).

With the industrial build-up on the eve of World War II, three new industries were developed in Albemarle County, in addition to the established operations in textiles, lumber, and quarrying. Welding, rubber, and frozen foods concerns contributed to the wartime economy. The Southern Welding and Machine Company was established in the 1930s to serve the aircraft industry and mining and quarrying companies, such as the Blue Ridge Slate Company, supplied a host of industries. A rubber plant established in Scottsville lasted into the postwar era. Frozen foods grew from wartime exigency into a stable part of the county economy (Moore 1976:406-407).

WORLD WAR II TO THE PRESENT

Changes in the postwar economy have threatened the established industries of the county. The Charlottesville Woolen Mills went into decline in the 1950s and was finally closed in 1964. The soapstone industry also suffered a similar fate, but in recent years the quarries at Alberene have been reactivated by a Scandinavian company. Unlike previous industrial development in the county, the light industrial companies of the post–World War II period have had little relationship to the agricultural and natural resource base of the county. Some companies, such as the Acme Visible Records Company, relocated in 1950 from Chicago to produce mechanized filing equipment (Meeks 1987:63). By the early 1970s, electrical equipment production and food processing had become the two principal industries in the county.

TECHNOLOGY

This theme relates to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to its physical, biological, and cultural environments. Property types include bridges, dams, waterworks, and reservoirs.

Early Settlement to 1750; Colony to Nation (1750-1789); Early National Period (1789-1830); Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Ballinger Creek culvert	canal locks and dams at Milton (44AB106)	Stump Island (2-1051)
Shadwell (44AB133, 44AB134)	Greenwood Tunnel (2-1303)	Brooksville Tunnel (2-1301)
Little Rock Tunnel (2-1305)	Blue Ridge Tunnel	

The Civil War (1860-1865); Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1914); World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

Advance Mills bridge (2-541)	Bridge No. 0930	Bridge No. 0935 (2-221)
Buck Mountain Creek Bridge	Route 660 bridge (2-538)	

The engineering resources that have been surveyed in Albemarle County are all associated with the development of transportation networks and the engineering dilemmas presented by the construction of these systems. The resources include bridges, one culvert, dams, tunnels, and canal locks.

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

There are few, if any, bridges extant in Albemarle County that predate railroad construction in the 1840s and 1850s. The surviving engineering resources of the pre–Civil War era are associated with canal building and improvements to the waterways of the county. Because of the transportation potential of the James River, along the southern border of the county, and the Rivanna River, in the eastern section, the earliest public works projects included canal building along these waterways to improve and regulate water flow. The James River and Kanawha Canal Company was formed in the late 1700s to clear obstructions to river traffic, but little work was accomplished until 1820, when the company was acquired by the

commonwealth (Moore 1976:98). There is evidence of the James River and Kanawha Canal at Hatton where a narrow, deep ditch runs along the CSX railroad tracks at the river. The track runs on the towpath (De Alba 1993:135). There is also a culvert for diverting a stream under the canal and Lock No. 24. In Warren, Canal Lock No. 25 is buried beneath the Warren Road near the railroad tracks, but the **Ballinger Creek culvert**, a 30 foot tall stone arch dating to the 1840s, carries water beneath the canal. This culvert is said to be one of the best preserved remnants of the canal (De Alba 1993:136).

One of the largest Piedmont rivers, the Rivanna River begins six miles northeast of Charlottesville and flows for 42 miles to Columbia, where it joins the James River. The river was a crucial conduit for early settlers transporting tobacco to Richmond. Its importance was marred by the difficulty of navigation on the river, rock obstructions, and an irregular flow of water. The river was also blocked or water flow disrupted by numerous mill dams and sluices constructed to ensure proper water volumes for powering mills.

Jefferson spearheaded efforts to improve navigation along the Rivanna to Milton in the mid to late eighteenth century. This early group sought to clear debris from the waterway and to build sluices to bypass falls and shoals (Buttrick and Vance 1989:59). Such efforts became more essential after the county government was moved from Scottsville on the James River to Charlottesville on the Rivanna in 1762. In 1806, the Rivanna Navigation Company was established to ensure good clearance for the bateaux carrying tobacco to market and to open navigation between Milton and Charlottesville (Buttrick and Vance 1989:60-61). By 1827, the company had begun active construction, straightening and deepening the sluices and building wing dams. These wing dams were probably not masonry structures but rather long piles of river stones designed to channel the river into the sluices. When the company was incorporated in 1827, maintenance of locks became an important function. Locks were required by law on private mill dams because water rights for navigation outweighed the private mill owner's right to waterpower. In 1818, there were seven wooden locks on the Rivanna: three at the Shadwell Mill, one at Campbell's Mill, and the remainder in Fluvanna County. The improved river channel extended from the main port at Moore's Creek, one mile south of Charlottesville, 33 miles to Columbia at the confluence of the James (Buttrick and Vance 1989:62).

By the late 1820s, increasing trade on the Rivanna highlighted the inadequate sluice system and the inadequate water supply for both the mills and navigation. The sluices drained the ponds located above. which exacerbated the problems of shallow water. In addition, boats often crashed into the wing dams. New construction was undertaken to build a new series of dams and locks and improve mill dams. Mill dams were usually built at the head of the rapids, not prime locations for navigation, and they often disrupted navigation by creating irregular water volumes along the river. In order to control the flow of water, it was decided to build a canal with a guard lock at the upper end to protect against flooding and a lift lock at the lower end into deep water. The new lock and dam system along the Rivanna

Navigation required 14 dams and 19 locks. Six of the dams were old mill dams: Shadwell, Campbell's, Union, Palmyra, Rivanna, and Wood's Mill. Eight were new structures built by the company: Pireus, Milton, Bernardsburg, Stump Island, Broken Island, Strange's, White Rock, and Columbia dams. Mills were later built at three of the new dams: Milton, Broken Island, and Pireus. The dam at Pireus is the only intact dam on the Rivanna (Buttrick and Vance 1989:62). The stone ruins of the canal locks and dams at Milton (44AB106), Stump Island (2-1051) (Figure 44), and Shadwell (44AB133, 44AB134) are visible (Figure 45). These sites are among several locations along the Rivanna Navigation where ruins are evident (Buttrick and Vance 1989:50). These remnants have been recorded in the state archaeological inventory, but most have not been thoroughly documented.

Figure 44. Stump Island Dam (2-1051).

These Rivanna River dams were most likely crib dams, log pens filled with stone and then planked to be watertight. Stone and scattered iron spikes and timbers are the only remnants. The 23 locks on the Rivanna in the 1830s had an average lift of seven feet and were of two types: wooden locks and rough masonry locks with plank linings. Most locks were eight feet wide.

Improvements to the canals and waterways were again undertaken in the 1850s with the construction of several additional dams in Albemarle County. Tow paths in Fluvanna County allowed horse- or mule-drawn boats of 50 tons to reach Albemarle County five miles below Milton. Nevertheless, by the 1850s, river transportation began to decline with competition from the newly opened railroads, road improvements, bridge construction, and silting of the canals. In 1870, a flood washed away many of the dams and locks along the Rivanna Navigation, and the
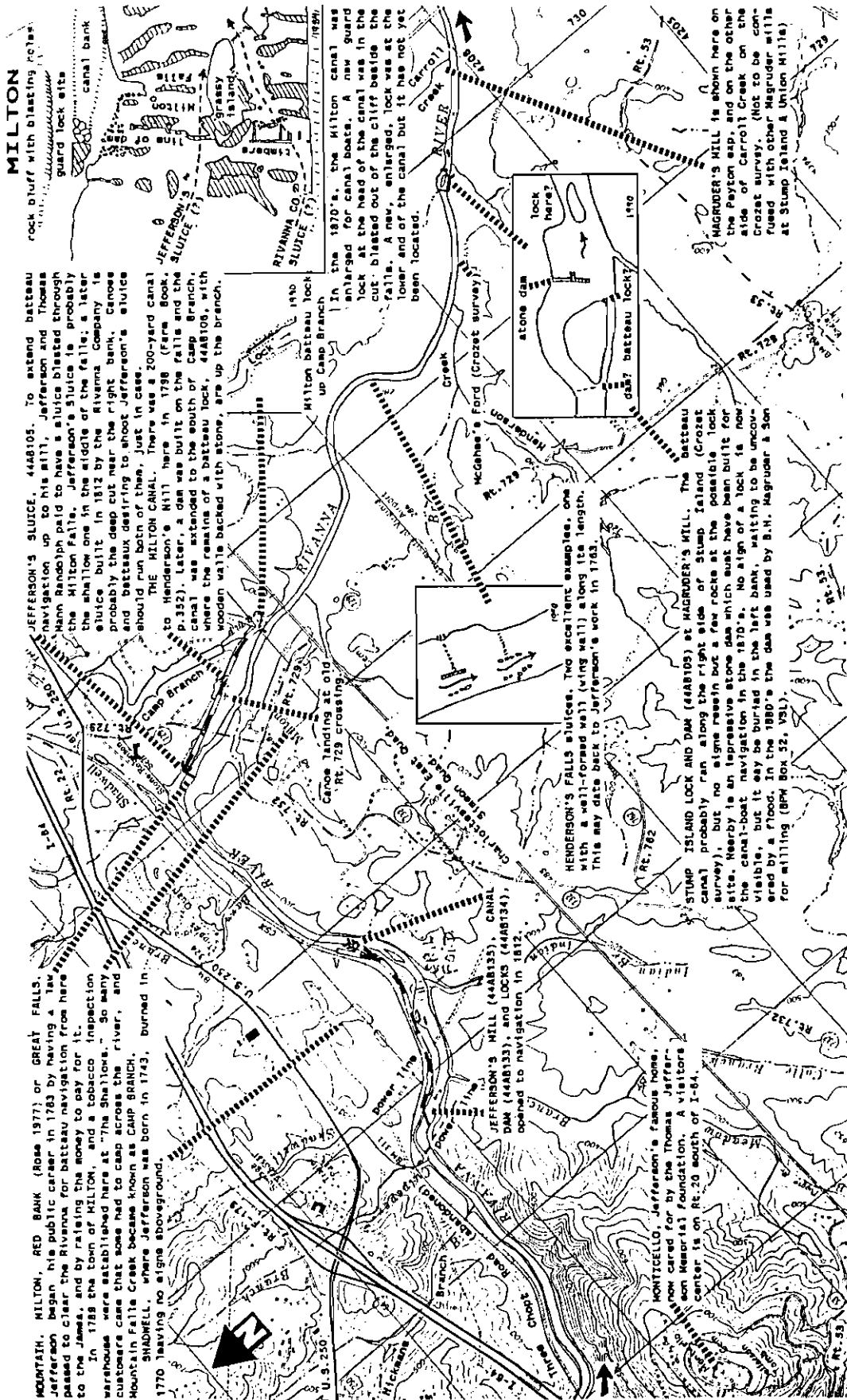
Figure 44. Map of Locks and Dams On the Rivanna River (Trout 1992:10).

canal structures were abandoned after later floods. In 1880, the James River and Kanawha Canal was sold to the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad, which built its line along the canal towpath (Buttrick and Vance 1989:63).

Prior to the construction of railroads, beginning in the late 1840s, there was little demand for permanent bridges, and the cost of construction limited the number built. There were short spans built across the Hardware and other small streams by the early nineteenth century, but fording and ferrying remained the common methods of crossing waterways (Moore 1976:99). Early bridges were built privately, usually in connection with toll roads. For example, in 1826, William Meriwether petitioned the General Assembly for permission to build a toll bridge across the Rivanna River at Three Notched Road. The bridge was part of an improvements campaign to keep overland traffic from the Valley flowing through Charlottesville rather than down the newly opened Staunton and James River Turnpike to Scottsville. In 1827, a second toll bridge was planned to cross Mechum's River in connection with the newly organized Rivanna and Rockfish Gap Turnpike Company (Moore 1976:179).

The construction of rail lines through the mountainous regions of Albemarle County were larger-scale engineering projects than those in flatter terrain. The construction of tunnels as well as bridges made railroad building a mammoth undertaking. When the Blue Ridge Railroad (subsequently the Louisa Railroad and eventually part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway) was chartered to connect Blair Park, east of Greenwood, to Waynesboro in the late 1840s, it was quickly realized that no single company could afford to build the necessary tunnels. The project became a state public works project supervised by state engineer, Claudius Crozet, a French-born civil engineer. Between 1849 and 1857, Crozet supervised the construction of the 17 mile line through the barrier of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The route required four tunnels: **Greenwood Tunnel (2-1303)** (536 feet long); **Brooksville Tunnel (2-1301)** (864 feet); **Little Rock Tunnel (2-1305)** (100 feet); and **Blue Ridge Tunnel** (4,273 feet). When the Blue Ridge Tunnel was opened in 1856, it was the longest tunnel in the U.S. Completed entirely by manual drilling (without dynamite or pneumatic drills), the tunnel required a number of remarkable engineering feats. Crozet designed both a 2,000 foot pipe system to drain water (the longest devised to date) and a horse-driven ventilation system consisting of water tubs and air valves. The Blue Ridge Tunnel has been designated a National Civil Engineering Landmark.

By the twentieth century, the tunnels were too small to accommodate modern locomotives, and in 1941, work began on a new Blue Ridge Tunnel and a new Brooksville Tunnel. The rail line was cut through the mountains to bypass Greenwood Tunnel, and Little Rock Tunnel was enlarged (Meeks 1987:11). Except for Little Rock Tunnel, these stone arch structures are extant, but abandoned and sealed (Meeks 1987:12).

THE CIVIL WAR (1860-1865); RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1866-1914); WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

In the nineteenth century, bridge construction was primarily the domain of the railroad companies. As rail travel quickly became the preferred mode of transport, the canals of the pre–Civil War era fell into decay. For overland transportation (which was slow and seasonal), fording and ferries were adequate for crossing streams and rivers. The development of bridge technology and innovations in tunnel construction were spurred by the railroads, which required level routes, uninterrupted lines, and all-weather service. Railroad cars, with their heavy, live loads, placed unprecedented demands on bridges, which in turn forced structural innovations.

Iron and later steel trusses proved the most economical means of spanning long crossings (greater than 100 feet in length), while shorter crossings could be crossed with well-established masonry or wooden bridge forms. From the mid–nineteenth century to 1900, the expanding national rail network capitalized on the new developments in truss technology, which were later adopted for vehicular bridges. Bridge companies were formed, usually in proximity to the steel and iron works of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Chicago, to capitalize on the vast rail markets. By the 1890s, when automated processes and mass production techniques were applied to bridge fabrication, bridge companies merged to form large conglomerates, epitomized by the American Bridge Company (Alexander 1991, 21). Several truss bridges constructed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway have been surveyed in Albemarle County.

Although some have been relocated, there are several late nineteenth century truss highway bridges remaining in Albemarle County, and these bridges reflect the national markets of the large bridge companies. The **Advance Mills bridge (2-541)** (Figure 46) carries Route 743 over the North Fork of the Rivanna River. This two span truss bridge consists of one Pratt through truss and one Pratt pony truss with pinned connections. The bridge plate states that the trusses were fabricated by the Carnegie Steel Company at their Cambria, Pennsylvania, ironworks. Relocated to its present site in 1943, the bridge must have been fabricated prior to 1901, when the Carnegie Steel Company was merged with other steel manufacturers to form the U.S. Steel conglomerate (Chandler 1977:314). This 204 foot bridge is a rare nineteenth century survivor despite its relocation.

Bridge No. 0930 carried Route 671 over the Moormans River in the town of Millington. This five span bridge had a Pratt pony truss main span and four steel deck girder approach spans. The 183 foot, one lane bridge was fabricated by the Champion Bridge Company of Wilmington, Ohio, and probably relocated to this site in 1924. The bolted connections suggest that the bridge predates 1924, when riveted connections had become common in truss fabrication. The bridge is scheduled for replacement in 1995.
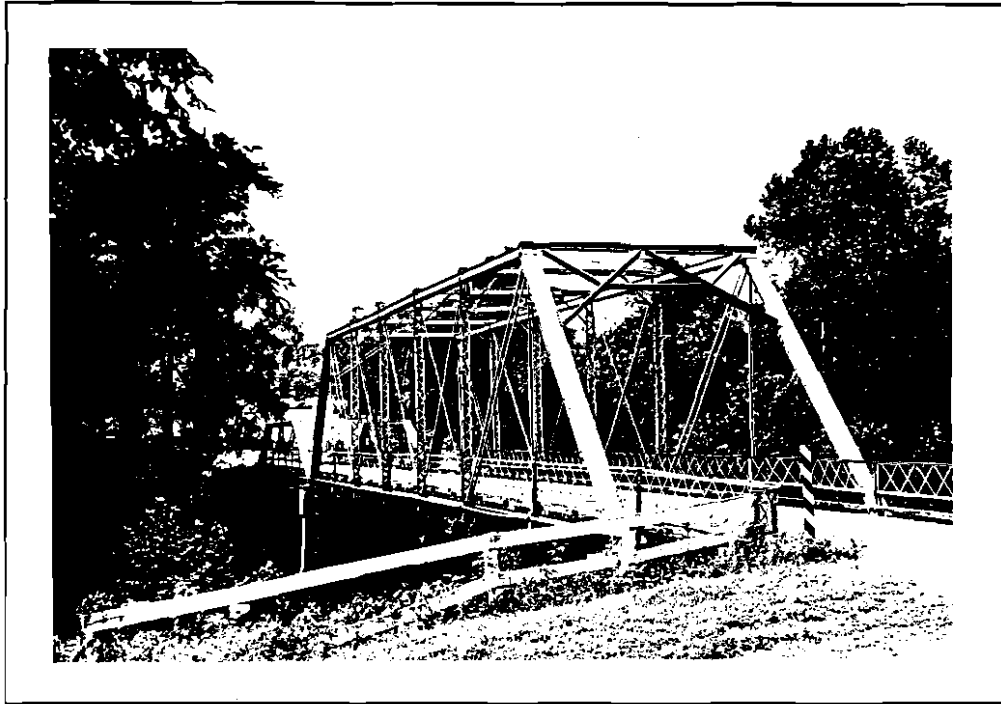
Figure 46. Advance Mills Bridge (2-541).

Plate girder designs dominated rail bridge construction after 1890 for shorter spans, but trusses continued to be the least expensive and most efficient method of erecting bridges more than 100 feet in length. From the plethora of trusses developed during the highly innovative mid–nineteenth century, the Pratt truss and its variations came to dominate railroad truss bridge building by the end of the nineteenth century. With its vertical compression members and diagonal braces, the Pratt gave the necessary rigidity for railroad loadings while keeping the design simple and construction costs to a minimum. By the 1920s, the primacy of the Pratt was challenged by the more economical Warren truss, which was comprised only of diagonal members. The Warren truss was used primarily for road and highway construction, which by the 1920s surpassed the railroads in bridge construction (Alexander et al. 1991:22).

Albemarle County has several truss bridges that date to the twentieth century. **Bridge No. 0935 (2-221)** carries Route 678 over the Mechum River. This 209 foot bridge consists of two Pratt through truss spans resting on a concrete substructure. The bridge was fabricated by the Virginia Iron and Bridge Works of Roanoke in 1924. The surveyor in 1974 noted that this was the only two span through truss bridge the Culpeper District. The **Buck Mountain Creek Bridge** carries Route 665 over Buck Mountain Creek. Fabricated by the Virginia Iron and Bridge Works in 1915, this bridge is comprised of three spans—one steel Pratt pony truss main span with two steel deck girder approach spans. The truss has bolted connections and a concrete substructure, suggesting that this bridge was relocated to this site. The 1974 survey suggested that the pony truss may have formerly been part of a three span truss bridge carrying Route 250 over the Mechums River. The **Route 660 bridge (2-538)**

was a steel Pratt through truss bridge, fabricated in 1910. In 1940, the bridge was moved from southwestern Virginia to its last location crossing the South Fork of the Rivanna River near Earlysville. The bridge was scheduled for replacement in 1991.

Numerous highway and road bridges date to national construction campaigns of the early twentieth century, when innovations in reinforced concrete simplified construction. With the introduction of automotive travel and its dramatic rise after World War I, vehicular road and bridge construction became imperative. In almost every state, highway commissions were formed to undertake and coordinate the creation of highway systems, projects that would have been largely unfeasible without the low-cost concrete.

Although unreinforced concrete was employed in bridge building by the late 1870s, its use was largely confined to piers and abutments or small arch spans. In its unreinforced state, concrete can withstand great compressive force but has little tensile strength. This limitation prevented its use for wide crossings. Experimentation in systems of steel reinforcing began in the late nineteenth century, and by the first decade of the twentieth century, these systems were well developed, which permitted an array of bridge designs suitable for a variety of locations. By World War I, the basic designs for the modern concrete arch, slab, and girder bridges were defined, and by 1920 all the major innovations in reinforced concrete bridge construction had occurred (Condit 1968:252-253).

Reinforced concrete changed bridge technology dramatically, and the widespread proliferation of automotive travel supplied the demand for the new designs. Steel, both truss and girder, remained more economical or necessary from an engineering standpoint in some circumstances. However, by the 1920s reinforced concrete girder or flat slab spans (and their variations) became the most common method of bridging small to medium crossings. Flat slab construction was most economical for small spans, generally less than 30 feet in length, or where vertical clearance was minimal. Concrete girders (usually deck girders) were used for spans greater than 30 feet.. Throughout the interwar years, innovations in slab and girder designs occurred that allowed for longer spans and future widenings. With the growth of the U.S. highway system and the gradual contraction of the rail infrastructure, the concrete girder surpassed the steel girder bridge as the most common bridge type in the U.S. (Condit 1968:257).

After World War I, with the increasing dependence on automotive travel and the perfection of concrete bridge construction, the small to medium crossings once spanned by pony and through trusses were often replaced with concrete construction. The interwar years were a period of refinement in concrete bridge technology, which permitted the construction of monumental structures in concrete. However, steel girder spans, like concrete girders, still formed the vast majority of American bridge construction. Developed for railroad traffic, the steel or iron girder has been used continuously since the 1840s. An important twentieth

century innovation in steel girder construction was the development of scientifically based welding, which was introduced by the Westinghouse Company for bridge construction in 1928. The welded seams allowed for stronger connections and thus permitted the construction of longer spans (Condit 1968:226).

LANDSCAPE

The landscape theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual, and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human built environment.

Early Settlement (1607-1750); Colony to Nation (1750-1789); Early National Period (1789-1830); Antebellum Period (1830-1860); Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914); World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District	Eldon Farm (2-1432)	Linden Lane (2-1832-50)
Tall Oaks (2-72)	Edgeworth (2-83)	Kinloch (2-596)
Castalia (2-152)	Ben Coolyn (2-588)	Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)
Kinloch estate (2-596)	Cobham Park (2-153)(V/N)	Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)

The landscape of Albemarle County historically has reflected as well as shaped the course of settlement. The county is situated near the center of the Virginia Piedmont; the Blue Ridge Mountains extend along the western border and the roughly parallel range of the Southwest Mountains lies 25 miles east. Between these two ranges are the Ragged Mountains and rolling farmland, drained by innumerable creeks and streams. The heart of the county is crossed from west to east by the Hardware and Rivanna rivers, and the James River defines a portion of the southern boundary. Particularly in eastern and southern Albemarle County, an early network of roads was constructed along the river valleys and ridges, linking the county to the market centers of Fredericksburg and Richmond. These roadways helped define patterns of settlement, attracting plantations, smaller farmsteads, mills, taverns, and crossroads communities. Today, this pattern of road-oriented development remains evident throughout the county (De Alba 1993). For example, early farms, churches, and a general store line Scottsville Road (Route 20), which runs between the northern Albemarle plantations and the original county seat of Scottsville. In the Southwest Mountains area, a host of plantations survives along such important early routes as the Fredericksburg Road (Route 231), Coursey's Road (Route 20), and Old Mountain Road (Route 22).

The major rivers in the county were an important, though unreliable, means of transportation. Albemarle County is situated above the fall line, and large vessels could not travel farther west than Richmond, 80 miles down the James River from Scottsville. The broad but shallow James River delineates the southeastern boundary of the county. This river offered a shipping route to Richmond for planters and farmers at the southern end of the county, and was the site of Scott's

Landing (later Scottsville). Following the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal to Richmond in 1840, the village of Howardsville grew at the confluence of the James and Rockfish rivers, west of Scottsville. The Hardware and Rivanna rivers, tributaries of the James, transect the entire county and drain the southern and northern parts, respectively. The most important river in the county was the Rivanna, which flows into the James River at Point of Fork (later Fork Union). The Rivanna River was opened for navigation about 1765, and provided a water route from the Shallows, where the town of Milton arose, to Richmond (Moore 1976:10). Although some plantations developed in proximity to the Rivanna and its major tributaries, the river was primarily the site of grist and flour mills during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Although landscape features such as scenic vistas, tree-lined entrance lanes, and agrarian land-use patterns contribute to the historic character of the county, the Landscape Theme is rarely developed in the survey files. An exception is the "National Register Nomination for the **Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District**" (Land and Community Associates 1991). This district retains considerable landscape integrity. The principal road network continues to reflect its original geography and circulation pattern. The roadways conform to the natural ridges of the area, and long tree-lined private entrances lead to imposing plantation seats. Grand embowered drives are a trademark of the country estates of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and **Eldon Farm (2-1432)** and **Linden Lane** .**(2-1832-50)** display particularly impressive tree-lined lanes. Moreover, Routes 22 and 231 are bordered by large cedars and mixed hardwoods, and have deep grass-covered culverts representing generations of occupancy. The district also contains remnants of early hedgerows in the fields, and views of the mountain ridge remain visible from the main roads.

The rural landscape of the county reflected social status and formal trends in landscape design, as well as vernacular land uses. Antebellum plantation seats often featured park-like settings, with the main house sited on a rise of land shaded by a grove of trees and commanding picturesque views of tidy pastures, meandering streams, and forests. Such properties as **Tall Oaks (2-72)**, **Edgeworth (2-83)**, **Kinloch (2-596)**, **Castalia (2-152)**, and **Ben Coolyn (2-588)** continue to illustrate this self-conscious pastoral ensemble.

Formal gardens were laid out on some of the more ostentatious antebellum plantations, and grew in popularity during the twentieth century. A notable early twentieth-century garden exists at **Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)** (Figure 47) containing parterres, sculptures, and boxwood hedges (terraces had been established in the eighteenth century, and the slipper-shaped lawn was designed in the 1830s). The **Kinloch estate (2-596)** features a 1940s English garden bordered by a brick wall, and English boxwoods line the entry walk to the house. At **Cobham Park (2-153)(V/N)** the Olmstead Brothers, ca. 1924, designed a garden containing walks and beds rimmed by English boxwoods. The garden survives largely in its original form. In

CASTLE HILL

A	Office / Storage
B	Carpenter's Shop
C	Smokehouse (18th century)
D	Smokehouse (19th century)
E	Carding House
f	Spring House
G	Kitchen
H	Servants' Quarters
I	Dairy
J	Carriage House
K	Carriage House / Tackroom
L	Stable
M	Guest Cottage
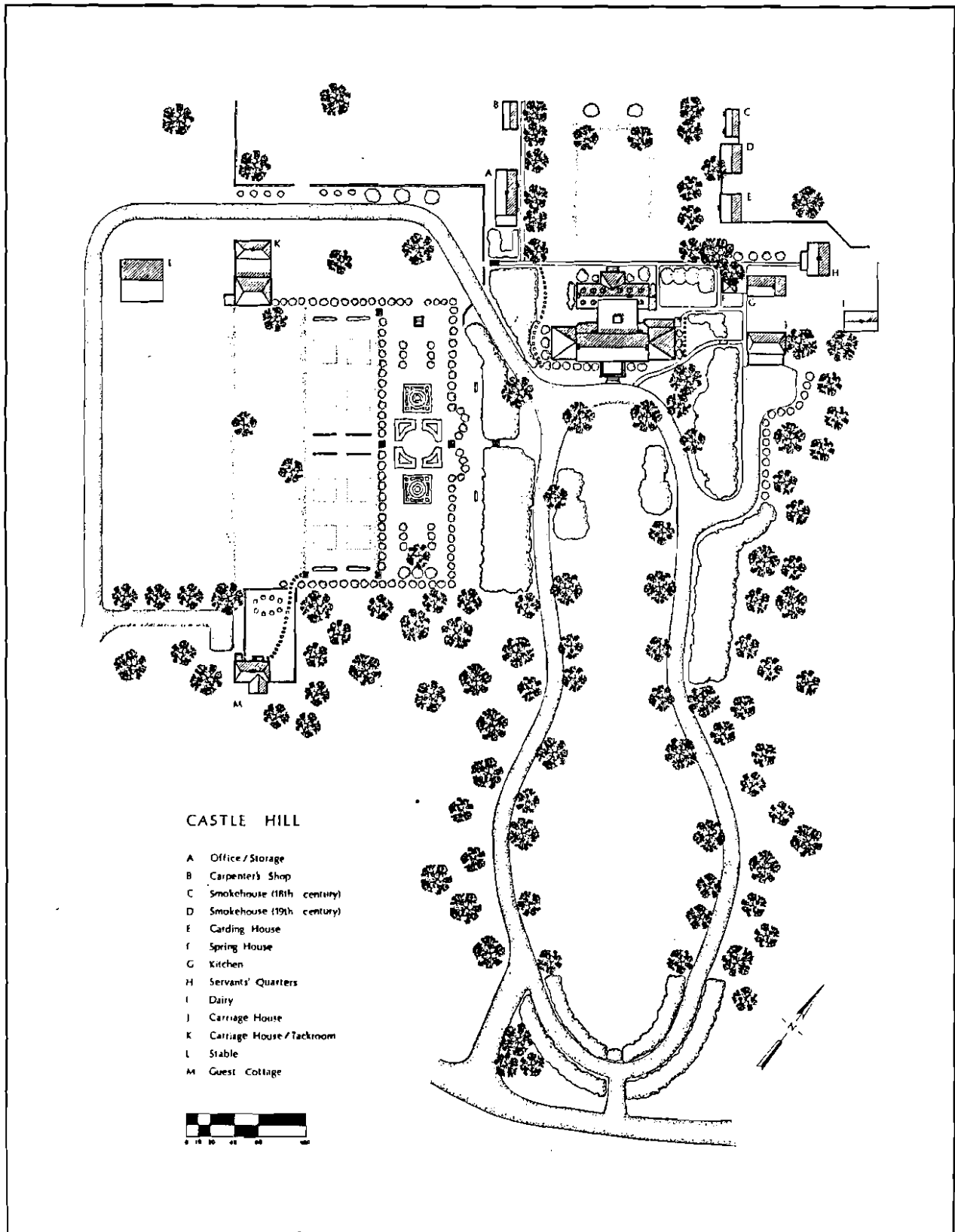
Figure 47. Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N) Plan Map.

the Greenwood-Afton area, **Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)** (Figure 48) retains gardens and terraces designed between 1920 and the early 1930s by landscape architect Charles F. Gillette in cooperation with architect William Lawrence Bottomley (see Architecture/Planning/Landscape Design Theme).
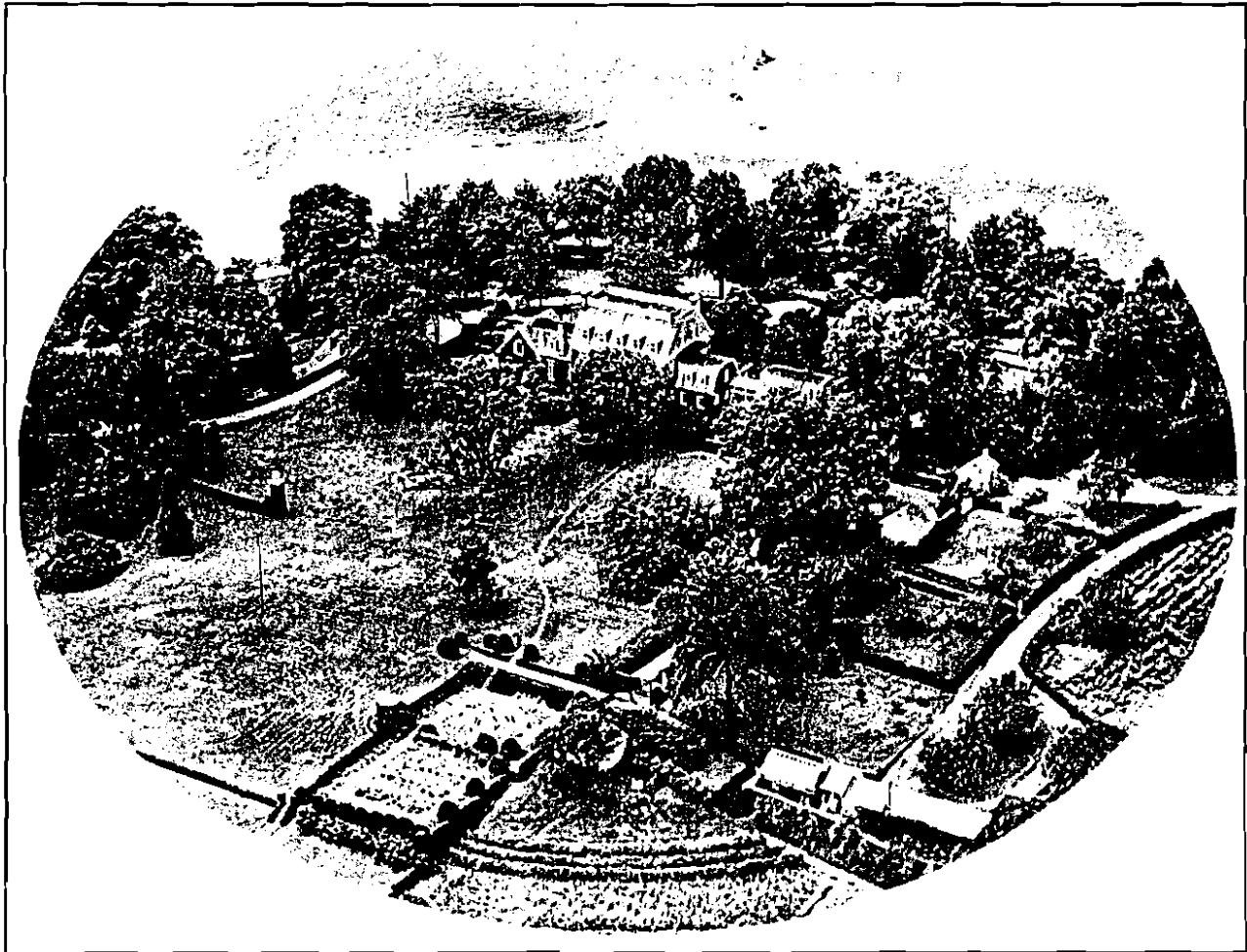
Figure 48. Blue Ridge Farm (2-498).

Throughout the county, simpler, vernacular farmsteads are sited to take advantage of the natural landscape, including streams, springs, and ridges, or man-made components like roads, canals, and rail lines. On these farms, gardens, trees, hedgerows, and fencing often reveal traditional and functional land uses. However, more documentation is needed to address such elements of landscape within the context of the Landscape Theme.

ARCHITECTURE/PLANNING/LANDSCAPE DESIGN

The architecture/planning/landscape design theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning and constructing buildings, structures, landscapes, and towns. Property types include architectural landmarks, planned communities, and examples of landscape architecture.

Settlement to Society (1607-1750); Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Buck Mountain Episcopal Church (2-147)(V)	Findowrie (2-36)	Windie Knowe (2-82)
Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)	Plain Dealing (2-65)(V/N)	Redlands (2-67)(V/N)
Morven (2-54)(V/N)	Malvern (2-92)(V/N)	Woodstock Hall (2-417)(V/N)
Franklin (2-37)	Carrs Brook (2-11)(V/N)	Mountain Grove (2-95)(V/N)
Sunny Bank (2-176)(V/N)		

The New Nation (1789-1830); Antebellum Virginia (1830-1860)

Monticello (2-50)(V/N)(NHL)	Farmington (2-35)(V/N)	Edgemont (2-87)(V/N)
Estouteville (2-32)(V/N)	Castle Hill (2-101)(V/N)	Edgehill (2-26)(V/N)
Christ Church - Glendower (2-14)	Mt. Moriah Methodist Church (2-322)	Lebanon Presbyterian Church (2-316)
Brookhill (2-8)	Woodlands (2-60)(V/N)	Walker House (2-197)(V/N)
Shadwell (2-1488)	Esmont (2-30)(V/N)	Ellerslie (2-484)
Enniscorthy (2-28)(V/N)	The Cedars (2-86)(V/N)	Buena Vista (2-10)
Grace Episcopal Church (2-43)(V/N)	St. John's Episcopal Church	South Plains Church (2-161)
Arrowhead Cottage (2-861)(V/N)	Blenheim (2-5)(V/N)	Springfield (2-203)
Ridgeway (2-68)	Key West (2-914)	Willowbrook
Windsor Hill (2-167)	Seven Oaks (2-71)	Wavertree Hall (2-847)(V/N)

Civil War (1861-1865); Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

Miller School (2-147)(V/N)	Nydrie (2-183)	Ednam (2-560)(V/N)
Guthrie Hall (2-355)(V/N)	Edgewood (2-900)	Emmanuel Church (2-399)(V/N)
Whilton (2-406)	Kearny House (2-923)	Villa Crawford (2-941)
Good Shepherd Church (2-936)	Grace Episcopal Church (2-724)	St. John the Baptist Church (2-418)
St. Paul's in Ivy (2-289)	St. Stephens-Esmont (2-356)	St. Luke's-Simeon (2-478)
St. James' (Garth) Chapel (2-582)	Mt. Zion Baptist (2-518)	Union Ridge Baptist (2-363)
Kirklea (2-829)	Alberene House (2-1676)	

World War I To World War II (1914-1945)

Rose Hill (2-163)	Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)(V/N)	Casa Maria (2-829)(V/N)
Gallison Hall (2-808)(V/N)	Oak Forest (2-1101)	Tiverton (2-187)
Colle (2-159)	Kenwood (2-862)	Shack Mountain (2-200)(V/N)
Su Casa (2-908)	Boxwood (2-924)	Kenridge (Kappa Sigma Hall) (2-919)
All Saints Chapel (2-129)	Little Virginia, Lindsay (2-1611)	Fairview Farm (2-117)

Albemarle County contains significant architectural monuments from nearly all periods of its history. Although Monticello is perhaps its best-known residence, significant examples of Georgian architecture were built throughout the county by wealthy planters in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The influence of Thomas Jefferson and his architectural theories, as well as the builders and craftsmen working for him, was pervasive. The elements of the classical style are seen in architecture throughout Albemarle County for most of the nineteenth century and generally eclipsed the many popular American architectural styles of the nineteenth century. Among the popular styles, the Gothic Revival remained the most popular for religious buildings. The most important buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Albemarle County were designed by outside architects. By the early twentieth century, the Georgian Revival style had taken firm hold, and well-known architects were executing commissions for lavish country residences. Albemarle County also contains several significant examples of the work of local architects, many of them graduates of the University of Virginia's school of architecture.

The existing architectural survey files for Albemarle County contain little information on notable examples of urban planning, landscape architecture, or landscape design.

EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750; COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

Architecture and its practice were slow to develop during the colonization of Virginia. European settlers were unlikely to find reminders of home in the rude log cabins, churches, and stockades of seventeenth and eighteenth century colonial America. By the early 1700s, a few talented individuals (usually known as housewrights or builders, rather than architects), along with "gentlemen architects," had erected a number of significant buildings in Virginia. Almost no one in the colony was trained as an architect until the 1770s, however, and the design of most important domestic and civil buildings was usually based on popular architects' guides and manuals, whose plates were copied and adapted to builders' skills and budgets.

Settlement in what was to become Albemarle County began in the 1730s, and the county was formed from Goochland County in 1744. Settlers came mostly from the Tidewater areas of Virginia (although some settlers came from German areas in the Shenandoah Valley) and brought English traditions and building forms to the region. Architecture from this period is a vernacular variant of what they left in the Tidewater region and in Albemarle County remained rooted in conservative building traditions for the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century. One need only compare buildings of comparable age in the Tidewater, such as Westover and Shirley plantations, with what was being erected in Albemarle County and most of the Virginia Piedmont region to realize the time lag in architectural design between these two regions. A building such as **Buck Mountain Church (2-147)(V)** dating from 1747, which because it was an Anglican church might be considered an example of public architecture, is a simple, vernacular frame structure with little conscious attempt at architectural style (Loth 1986:9).

Domestic architecture remained the primary focus of the builder's craft in Albemarle County for most of the pre-Revolutionary period. Traditional room arrangements such as the hall-parlor or central-passage plans were used almost exclusively, with interior ornamentation (usually carved woodwork) confined to the stairhall and fireplace walls. Such eighteenth century houses as **Findowrie (2-36)** and **Windie Knowe (2-82)** possess simple handcarved woodwork with a minimum of ornamentation.

By the 1760s, however, the influence of English builders' manuals and pattern-books was clearly evident. These books were based on the great English folios of Isaac Ware and Colen Campbell, themselves based on Palladian precedents. Greatly simplified and containing a wealth of practical advice, they introduced classical

forms and details to colonial builders. Among the most popular were the handbooks authored by Halfpenny, Langley, Pain, and Morris (Park 1973:1-30).

The woodwork at **Castle Hill (2-12)(V/N)**, with its classical fireplace mantel and louvered fanlights over the two principal doors in the front parlor, is an excellent example of Georgian classical design of this period. The house was built for Dr. Thomas Walker in 1764 by an unknown builder (Loth 1986:10). **Plain Dealing (2-65)(V/N)** (Figure 49), the house built for Samuel Dyer in 1787, possesses some of the finest Georgian interior woodwork in the county. The fireplace is flanked by stop-fluted pilasters, has a full classical entablature, and is given full effect by the pedimented overmantel. The flanking closets are topped by semi-circular arches with keystones. The total effect is graceful and well-proportioned, although the builder of Plain Dealing was probably an untrained local carpenter or housewright (Loth 1986:17).

By the 1790s the Federal style had made cautious inroads into the architecture of Albemarle County. Such residences as **Redlands (2-67)(V/N)** and **Morven (2-54) (V/N)** show the elaborate Adamesque mantelpieces with urns, garlands, and fruit, and the carved woodwork of this period, often executed in a delicate, attenuated manner. In addition, Redlands features an oval parlor, an example of the oddly shaped rooms favored during the Federal period. Morven features an elaborate marble mantelpiece imported from France, supposedly on the advice of Thomas Jefferson. Both houses were built by master housewright Martin Thacker, a rare instance from this period in which the builder's name is known (Loth 1986:16-17). **Malvern (2-92)(V/N)**, near Ivy, is a jewel of the Federal style, with its handcarved

Figure 49. Plain Dealing (2-65)(V/N).

stair with scrolled step-ends and acorn finials. The exterior features a similarly detailed wooden cornice, as well as the graduated window sizes and fine brickwork typical of the period. **Woodstock Hall (2-417)(V/N)**, another late eighteenth century residence in Ivy, features similarly fine Federal woodwork, perhaps executed by the same craftsman as at Malvern. At the opposite end of the county is **Franklin (2-37)**, built in 1797 and displaying handsome folk Federal interior woodwork.

Carrs Brook (2-11)(V/N), the house built in the 1780s for Captain Samuel Carr north of Charlottesville, is a classic example of a pattern book house in Albemarle County, in this case derived from Robert Morris' *Select Architecture*. Its awkward proportions, overpowering dentilled cornice, and high-pitched roof demonstrate the difficulty provincial builders had in translating two-dimensional drawings into three-dimensional forms. The three-or-five-part plans epitomized by Carrs Brook were ultimately derived from the work of Andrea Palladio and are seen elsewhere at **Mountain Grove (2-95)(V/N)**, **Sunny Bank (2-176)(V/N)**, and Oak Lawn, in Charlottesville (Loth 1986:9, 16,18).

One of the best known examples of the pattern-book Palladian house form was Jefferson's first Monticello (Figure 50), completed around 1778. This basically English residence was replaced by the more Continental version seen today after Jefferson's return from France in 1794.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

Monticello in fact provides a fitting introduction to this next period of architecture in Albemarle County. The years between the Revolution and the Civil War can accurately be called the Age of Jefferson, as the architectural theories of Albemarle County's most famous native son, as well as his trained builders, exercised a decisive influence on the county's architectural history. Jefferson's passionate interest in architecture, acquired as a student, remained with him throughout his life. Yet, Jefferson would have been loathe to call himself an architect in the modern sense and was little interested in the practical aspects of building. He did, however, set a new tone in architecture and its practice, working tirelessly to replace the provincial Georgian architecture of Virginia with a bold Roman-influenced classicism. Jefferson's influence on American and Virginia architecture has been alternately ignored and overstated through the years. Many buildings in Virginia and Albemarle County have been attributed erroneously to Jefferson, when in fact there are only a few that can be proven to be by his hand. These include his home at **Monticello (2-50)(V/N)(NHL)** and buildings at the University of Virginia (Figure 51). The polygonal wing added to George Divers' house at **Farmington (2-35)(V/N)** in 1802 was completed according to Jefferson's drawings. The one-story form, Tuscan porticoes, and octagonal shaped room of **Edgemont (2-87)(V/N)** almost certainly point to Jefferson, but his actual authorship remains unproven.
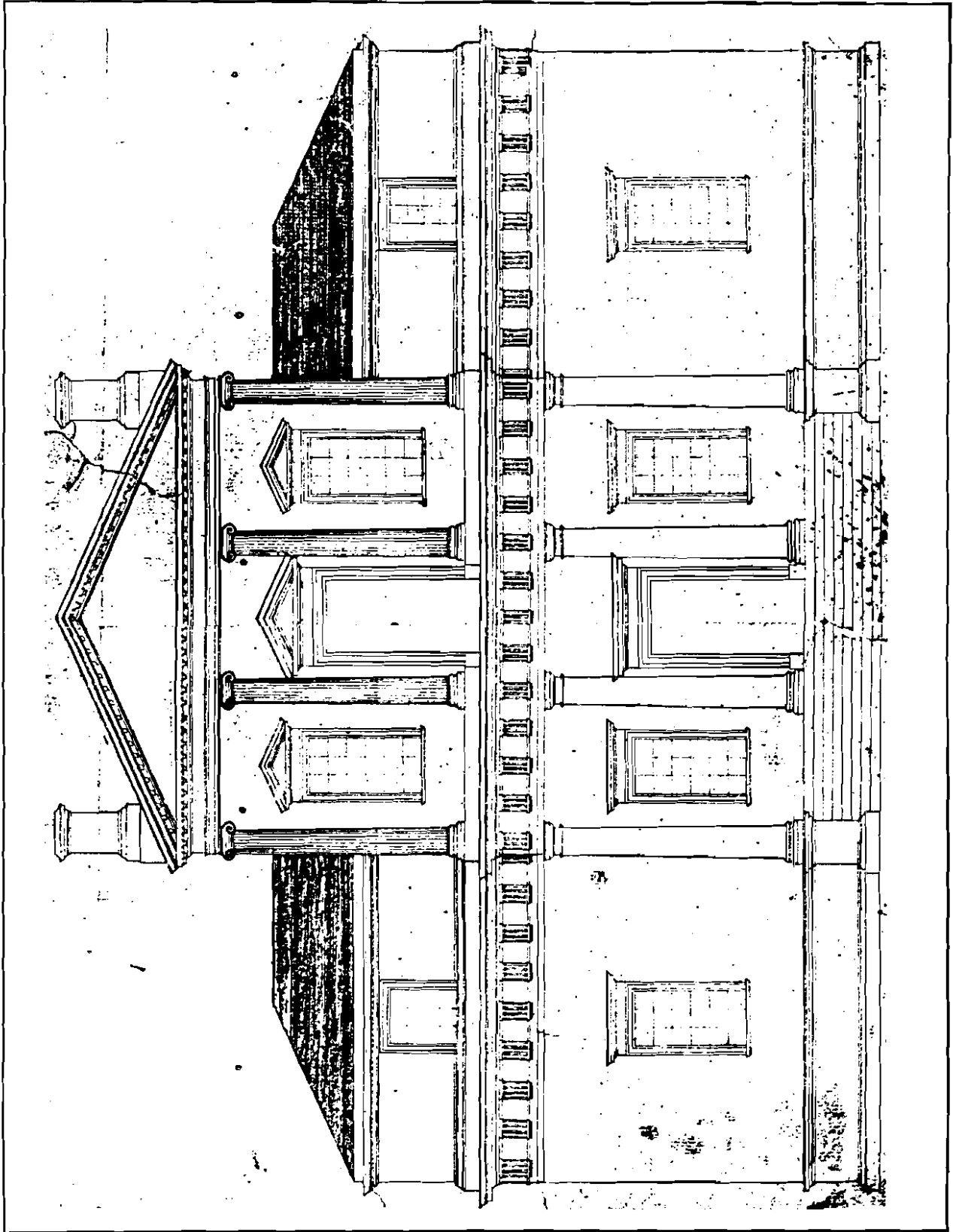
Figure 50. Jefferson's first Monticello (original in the Massachusetts Historical Society).

Figure 51. Pavilion IV at the University of Virginia (104-42).

Recent scholarship by Professor K. Edward Lay and others from the University of Virginia has uncovered the fact that many buildings previously ascribed to Thomas Jefferson were in fact designed and built by one or more of his master craftsmen (Lay 1988:29-34). These highly skilled builders and carpenters formed a small army and came from many different origins, including northern Ireland, Philadelphia, and elsewhere in Virginia. Thus, Albemarle County contains an unusually large number of buildings for which the designer is known. These builders implanted the basic forms of Jefferson's architecture—the bold, simple outlines, pedimented porticos, and Roman-inspired decoration—on the landscape of Albemarle County.

The two most skilled of these master builders were James Dinsmore and John Neilson, both originally from northern Ireland. The two represented a vital link between the untrained provincial builders of the colonial era and the professional architects of the nineteenth century. Dinsmore's most famous work is **Estouteville (2-32)(V/N)** (Figure 52), completed in 1830; it represents Jeffersonian classicism at its finest. Working from ancient Roman precedent as interpreted by Palladio, Dinsmore produced a country seat with strong republican overtones. The interior is also remarkable, particularly the drawing room with its elaborate frieze of Roman bucrania and triglyphs (Langhorne, Lay, and Rieley 1987:79). Neilson collaborated with Dinsmore in the construction of numerous pavilions at the University of Virginia, as well as at Montpelier and Monticello.

The master brickmason John Perry is nearly as famous and worked on numerous buildings at the University, as well as a few noted residences in Albemarle County. The two-story brick portion of **Castle Hill (2-101)(V/N)** was completed by Perry in

Figure 52. Estouteville (2-32)(V/N).

1823. Perry is also said to have designed **Redbrook**, near Hydraulic, sometime around 1818 (Rawlings 1925:37).

Another master brickmason, William Phillips, worked at the University and **Edgehill (2-26)(V/N)** after coming to the Charlottesville area around 1818. **Christ Episcopal Church (2-14)** at Keene, for which Phillips received a contract in 1832, is a jewel of Jeffersonian design, almost pagan in its classical temple form and its lack of a Renaissance steeple. This simple boxlike form with a pedimented front remained popular for church architecture in Albemarle for the next thirty years. Scottsville Christian Church was built in 1846 and features the lunette windows, pedimented gable front, and classical trim typical of this style. Scottsville Presbyterian Church, built in 1827, **Mt. Moriah Methodist Church (2-322)**, built in 1854, and **Lebanon Presbyterian Church (2-316)**, built near Greenwood ca. 1847, are also good examples of this form, although none of the builders of these churches is known.

Two family members with the last name of Dunkum were employed by Jefferson at both Monticello and the University of Virginia. Both built their own residences south of Charlottesville along present Route 20 in the 1820s and 1830s. **Brookhill (2-8)**, the oldest, is a typical two-story, five-bay brick house distinguished by a classical porch (Stevens 1962:69). **Woodlands (2-60)(V/N)** is a typical I-house of the period, but Rolling Acres is more sophisticated in its use of a full classical entablature and handsome porch. William Walker, another craftsman employed by Jefferson, is responsible for the design of the **Walker House (2-197)(V/N)**, near Warren.

Numerous other houses were built throughout the county during this period that are recognizably Jeffersonian in inspiration. These buildings taken as a group represent a significant collection of classical revival architecture, among the best in central Virginia. **Shadwell (2-1488)** and **Esmont (2-30)(V/N)** are typical of these buildings. Esmont, built ca. 1816, has a wide classical cornice, prominent porch, and expert brickwork. Shadwell, built nearly 30 years later, displays the same basic form. **Ellerslie (2-484)**, **Enniscorthy (2-28)(V/N)**, **the Cedars (2-86)(V/N)**, and **Buena Vista (2-10)** (the last named built as late as 1862) all display features of this distinctive Albemarle County style (Rawlings 1925:61).

So entrenched was the classical, and particularly Jeffersonian, style in Albemarle County in the antebellum period that the numerous architectural fashions that enlivened American architectural history during the nineteenth century barely had an impact on the county. As the builders and craftsmen practicing in the Jeffersonian manner either died or moved away, there were few trained architects to take their place or champion different architectural styles. As a result, architecture remained a trade populated by only partly trained carpenters and masons for most of the antebellum period. For the most part, local builders continued to follow traditional forms in building, with some currently stylish ornament simply grafted on.

The Gothic Revival made its appearance in Virginia beginning in the 1820s and remained popular, particularly for religious architecture, throughout the nineteenth

century. The most sophisticated example of this style in Albemarle County is **Grace Episcopal Church (2-43)(V/N)** (Figure 53), near Cismont, a handsome stone edifice with a crenelated steeple, tall lancet windows with stone tracery, and small towers flanking the entrance porch. Built between 1847 and 1853, it is representative of the earlier, less academically correct phase of the Gothic Revival. It is even more unusual in that its architect, William Strickland, was better known for his work in the Greek Revival (Loth 1986:14).
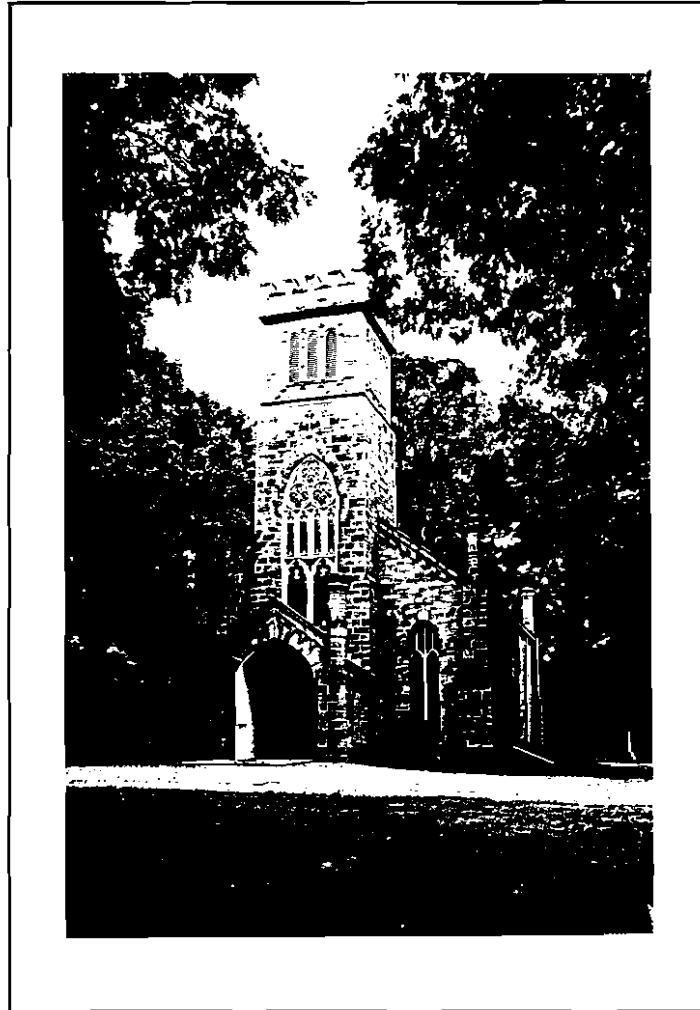
Figure 53. Grace Episcopal Church (2-43)(V/N).

St. John's Episcopal Church in Scottsville is a significant example of the "Carpenter Gothic" style first popularized by the architect Richard Upjohn. The church has a small bellcote and attractive jig-sawn woodwork along its eaves and bargeboards.

A wide gulf separates these two churches and other antebellum buildings loosely identified as Gothic in Albemarle County. Small rural churches, such as **South Plains Church (2-161)**, built ca. 1820 near Keswick, are simply brick or frame boxes with lancet arched windows. **Arrowhead Cottage (2-861)(V/N)** is a small board-and-batten frame Gothic style tenant cottage. **Blenheim (2-5)(V/N)**, near Carter's Bridge,

was built ca. 1846 for Ambassador Andrew Stevenson. Its low, rambling form and small Gothic arched windows with matching shutters are provincial manifestations of the Romantic or picturesque Gothic Revival (Loth 1986:9). A small Gothic garden folly at **Springfield (2-203)** near Keswick and the now-demolished front entrance of the Albemarle County Courthouse in Charlottesville were two small-scale examples of this style.

The Italianate villa style, popularized through pattern books and builders' manuals, as well as the writings of Downing and Davis, was even less well represented in Albemarle County. **Ridgeway (2-68)**, near Charlottesville, was originally built in 1809 as a typical late Georgian residence by Peter Minor. In 1853 it received an extensive remodeling, including a sweeping high-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves in the Italianate manner. **Key West (2-914)**, also on Route 20, has vaguely Italianate features on the exterior, including polygonal bays, round-arched windows, and bracketed eaves.

Partly because Albemarle County's Roman Revival was so entrenched, the Greek Revival style was never embraced with the same enthusiasm that it was elsewhere in the nation. Often represented by works of great monumentality and simplicity, the style grew out of the strong currents of Jacksonian democracy in the 1820s and 1830s. **The Cedars**, near Greenwood, has ramped lintels and interior woodwork in the Greek style, but otherwise it is staunchly Jeffersonian in spirit. **Willowbrook** and **Windsor Hill (2-167)**, both built near the Cismont area in the 1840s, are vernacular Greek Revival residences, although the latter's appearance was greatly altered by the addition of a classical revival portico in the early 1900s. **Seven Oaks (2-71)** and **Wavertree Hall (2-847)(V/N)** are also simple Greek Revival style residences that received extensive alterations, including imposing pedimented porticos in the early 1900s.

CIVIL WAR (1861-1865); RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1914)

The Reconstruction and pre-World War I periods in the architectural history of Albemarle County are less well known than are the periods both before and after. Periodic depressions in the agricultural economy after the war discouraged the building of estate houses on the scale of Estouteville, Enniscorthy or Cobham Park. Well-trained architects were also scarce, outside of the small number working in Charlottesville. The simplicity of balloon frame construction, embellished with machine-made decoration, greatly increased the number of houses and other buildings erected by local carpenters and builders in the county during this period. When large buildings were constructed during this period, an architect from elsewhere, usually Richmond, was called upon to prepare the design, with local builders used in the actual construction.

The academic buildings of the **Miller School (2-174)(NR)** (see Figure 20) near Batesville, founded shortly after the death of the philanthropist Samuel Miller,

were designed by the Richmond architects Albert Lybrock and D. Wiley Anderson. The main building, begun in 1874, is an extravagant expression of High Victorian Gothic in the manner of the British architects Butterfield and Scott (Loth 1986:15). The facade is enlivened by a tall clock tower, polychrome brickwork, and Gothic arches. Anderson also designed the massive Scottish Baronial-style **Nydrie (2-183)**, built in 1891 and since demolished. This awesome house, built on a scale rivaling the mansions of Newport, was the largest house of its day in Albemarle County. Also by Anderson and indicative of his facility with numerous architectural styles, is **Ednam (2-560)(V/N)**, a handsome Colonial Revival style house built in 1905.

Built on nearly as grand a scale as Nydrie, **Guthrie Hall (2-355)(V/N)** was designed by the architect Frederick Hill. Combining Georgian Revival, Palladian, and rustic influences, this large quartz-faced house was completed for John Guthrie Hopkins in 1901 (Loth 1986:14).

Two prominent architects, one from out of state and the other local, were responsible for several well-executed Classical Revival style buildings during the early 1900s. The architect Waddy Wood was born near Ivy Depot but is best known for his prolific and distinguished architectural practice in Washington, D.C., where he designed numerous Georgian and Federal style houses for the city's upper classes (Lay 1988:38). In Albemarle County he is responsible for the design of **Edgewood (2-900)**, the country residence built in 1911 for George Barclay Rives. The two-story, five-bay main block with its two-story pedimented portico is flanked by two-story arcaded wings, creating a building with great visual variety. Wood was also commissioned by the Langhorne family in 1910 to remodel and enlarge **Emmanuel Church (2-399)(V/N)** in Greenwood. The Classical Revival bell tower, the brick arcade between the church and Sunday School building, and the elaborate interior woodwork were all to Wood's design.

The architect Eugene Bradbury was well known locally for his early twentieth century Georgian and Jeffersonian style residences and commercial buildings in Charlottesville, and is known to have designed the original **Whilton (2-406)** in Greenwood (later remodeled by the architect Milton Grigg). A one-time associate of Waddy Wood, Bradbury also designed the Roman Revival **Kearny House (2-923)** on Lewis Mountain overlooking Charlottesville, built in 1909, and the vaguely Mediterranean style **Villa Crawford (2-941)** near Keswick.

He is also responsible for the remarkable series of rock churches and mission chapels designed in the early 1900s for the Episcopal Church in Albemarle and Greene counties. The six churches known to have been designed by him illustrate the continued popularity of the Gothic style for religious buildings as well as a nascent interest in retaining the simple vernacular style of rural architecture. **Good Shepherd Church (2-936)**, completed in 1901, is the earliest of these churches. **Grace Episcopal Church (2-724)** near Red Hill features a charming bellcote. **St. John the Baptist Church (2-418)** near Ivy was completed in 1931 and is the largest of these mission churches.

Of the major late nineteenth century styles, the Gothic Revival remained the most popular for the construction of churches. **St. Paul's in Ivy (2-289), St. Stephens-Esmont (2-356), St. Luke's-Simeon (2-478), St. James' (Garth) Chapel (2-582), Mt. Zion Baptist (2-518),** and **Union Ridge Baptist (2-363)** churches were all built in the late nineteenth century in various interpretations of the Gothic style. St. Paul's is one of the largest of these churches and features a handsome entrance tower. Also of interest is **Kirklea (2-829),** which stands adjacent to St. Paul's Church. Built as the home of the Episcopal missionary Archdeacon Neve, it is virtually the only extant example of high-style Queen Anne architecture in Albemarle County. **Alberene House (2-1676)** in Alberene is another rare example of this style.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1914-1945)

The architecture of the years after World War I in Albemarle County is among the finest in central Virginia. Two primary factors influenced the building of residences, churches and public structures of such high distinction. The new monied class brought with them to the county a taste for lavish residences designed by well-known architects. The establishment of a school of architecture at the University of Virginia in 1919 was equally important. Both the school's faculty and its talented graduates exercised a decisive influence on the architecture of Albemarle County, much as Thomas Jefferson and his builders had done a century earlier (Lay 1988:81-96).

The arrival of "new money" in Virginia actually dates to the early 1900s. Northern industrialists discovered the architectural and natural charm of many parts of Virginia, including the Charlottesville area. While many families chose to enlarge or restore existing country houses, many more engaged the services of well-known national and Virginia architects to design their country estates.

Among the best-known of these architects was William Lawrence Bottomley. Bottomley's work has been described accurately as "James River Georgian," as it drew heavily upon the architecture of the eighteenth century James River estates. He had a talent for designing homes that satisfied his clients' taste for the elegance of the Georgian style as well as their desire for fully functional modern residences. **Rose Hill (2-163),** built in 1930 for the Massie family in Greenwood and loosely modeled on Mt. Airy plantation, displays elaborate period details on both its exterior and interior. It has been described as the pinnacle of Georgian Revival architectural design in Virginia. At **Blue Ridge Farm (2-498)(V/N),** Bottomley remodeled an existing residence between 1923 and 1927 and transformed it into an imposing five-part Georgian home. With its spectacular site near the Blue Ridge Mountains, it is one of the most visually prominent of the twentieth century estates in Greenwood (Stevens 1962:295).

Both residences were designed in close cooperation with the renowned landscape architect Charles Gillette of Richmond, with whom Bottomley often collaborated on

country house commissions. Gillette is said to have designed **Casa Maria (2-829)(V/N)** (Figure 54), also in Greenwood, in 1928. It is virtually the only residence in Albemarle County built in the Spanish or Mediterranean Revival styles. (Bottomley was responsible for the design of the music room addition at Casa Maria.) Gillette is known to have worked as landscape designer at half-a-dozen other locations in Albemarle County, including Gallison Hall in Farmington and Cherry Hill in Ivy (Henry 1989:1-5).

Of only slightly less renown than Bottomley in Virginia was the architect Stanhope Johnson. A native of Lynchburg, he was that city's premier architect for the first half of the twentieth century, and was a skilled master of the Virginia Georgian Revival style. His masterwork in Albemarle County is **Gallison Hall (2-808)(V/N)**, built in 1929-1930 in Farmington. It is a skillful amalgam of architectural details and forms derived from such landmarks as Westover, Shirley, and Bacon's Castle. **Oak Forest (2-1101)**, also in Farmington, draws its inspiration from Jefferson's Poplar Forest and displays the crisp classical details and exquisite brickwork typical of Johnson's work elsewhere in Virginia. Farmington, developed as a country club suburb around the Farmington Country Club in 1927, contains a number of architect-designed Georgian Revival residences, although few are on the scale of those designed by Johnson.
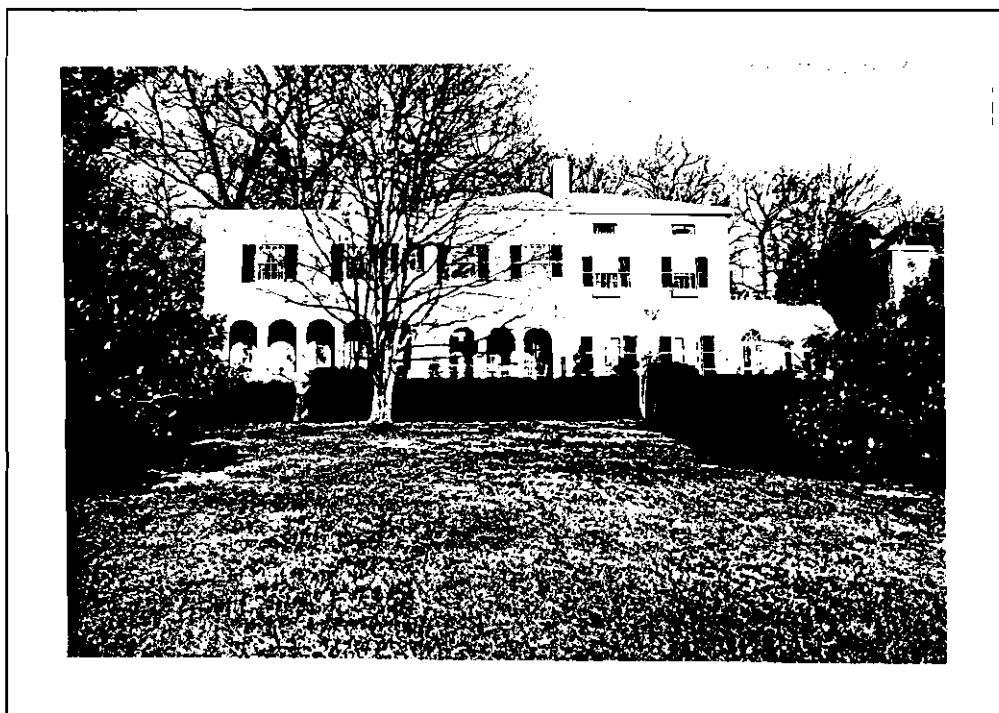

Figure 54. Casa Maria (2-829)(V/N).

One of the most spectacular of the many Georgian Revival mansions in the Greenwood area is **Tiverton (2-187)** (Figure 55), designed by architect Carl Linder of Richmond in 1922. A close replica of the White House in Washington, Tiverton

features a prominent pedimented portico in the Palladian manner, an oval sitting room, and extensive classical woodwork on the interior (Stevens 1962:300).

Figure 55. Tiverton (2-187).

Two small Classical Revival estates located near Monticello Mountain were designed in the 1920s by architect William Adams Delano of New York, a cousin of Franklin Roosevelt. **Colle (2-159)**, an unpretentious small villa surrounded by formal boxwood gardens and parterres, was built on the site of an earlier home. **Kenwood (2-862)** was designed for General Watson, an aide and confidant of Roosevelt. A notable feature of the house is the tall two-story music room located on the south end of the house. Delano also directed the extensive renovation of Mirador undertaken in the 1920s (Stevens 1962:66).

Undoubtedly, the building in Albemarle County from the twentieth century with the most recognizably Jeffersonian influence is **Shack Mountain (2-200)(V/N)**, formerly Tusculum, the residence designed by architectural historian Sidney Fiske Kimball as his retirement villa. All of the features so admired of Thomas Jefferson by Kimball are there: the one-story height, tall triple-hung windows, Roman pedimented portico, and polygonal bays. Few houses so vividly illustrate the pervasive influence Thomas Jefferson and his architectural ideals had on the built environment of Albemarle County (Loth 1986:18).

The founding of the architecture school at the University of Virginia in 1919 introduced a new dynamic into the architectural history of Albemarle County. The faculty and students who went on to practice in Albemarle County brought a firmly classical and Jeffersonian (rather than Georgian) view to architecture.

Among these talented architects, Stanislaus Makielski was one of the most prolific, as well as one of the most eclectic in his work. He designed such imposing residences as **Su Casa (2-908), Boxwood (2-924),** and **Kenridge (Kappa Sigma Hall)(2-919),** the charming English vernacular **All Saints Chapel (2-129)** in Stony Point in 1926, and an ersatz Monticello (the former **Aloha restaurant,** Figure 56) and the **Town and Country Motel** on Pantops Mountain.
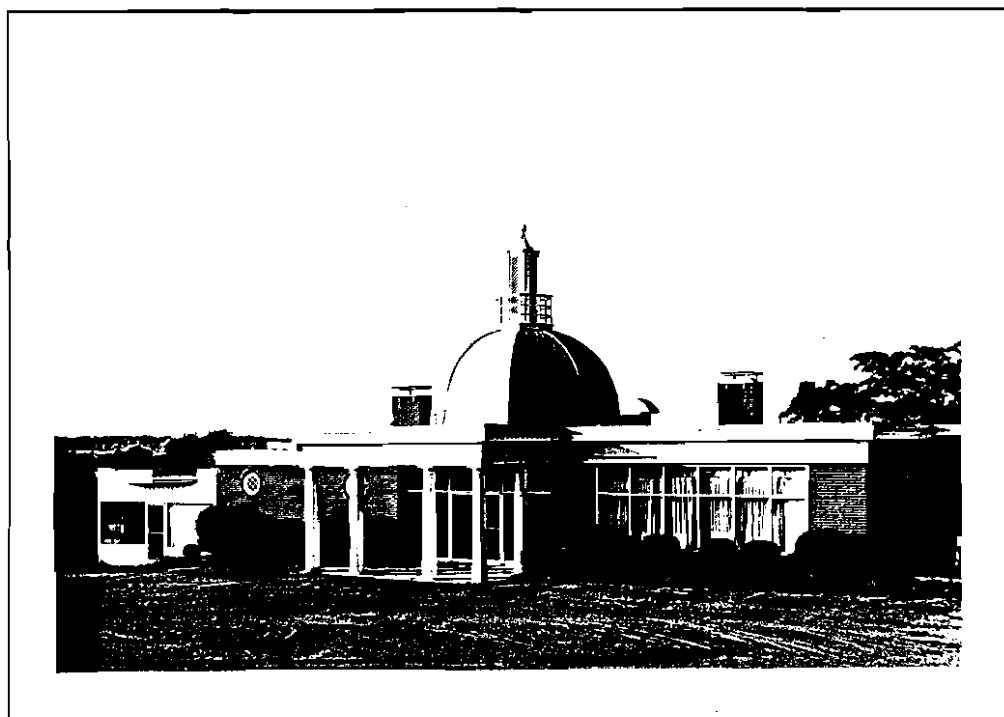
Figure 56. The Aloha Restaurant (2-363).

Another early graduate was Marshall S. Wells, who practiced in Charlottesville until his death in 1974. He designed a number of understated classical revival residences in Farmington and Charlottesville during the 1930s and 1940s, and directed the restoration of such antebellum houses as Kinloch and Bellair. In 1941 he designed Verulam near Ivy for the Van Clief family. It is the most elaborate neo-Palladian residence in Albemarle County (Stevens 1962:219).

Few architects practicing in Charlottesville in the twentieth century were as well known or as prolific as Milton Grigg, who practiced in Charlottesville with a number of different partners until his death in 1981. A pioneer in historic preservation in central Virginia, Grigg trained with the firm of Perry, Shaw & Hepburn in Williamsburg in the early 1930s and returned to direct the early phases of the restoration of Monticello and, later, Ash Lawn. There are few significant buildings in Albemarle County that have not felt the hand of Grigg's restoration work at one time or another. Among these are Edgemont, Ramsay, Glen Echo, Burnley Tavern, La Fourche, Whilton, the Oaks, and the Albemarle County Courthouse. Although some of his techniques and methods remain controversial, he was a competent restorer of both Jeffersonian villas and vernacular stone or log

dwellings. His new commissions also ranged widely, from the classical and well-proportioned **Fairview Farm (2-117)** near Scottsville, and Jumping Branch near Farmington, to churches, commercial buildings, and the Thomas Jefferson Inn in Charlottesville (Stevens 1962:83,234).

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

WHAT WAS LEARNED?

Albemarle County contains one of the most complete collections of historic architecture in Virginia, ranging in age from small, mid–eighteenth century, vernacular dwellings to impressive, early twentieth century, Classical Revival mansions. Although the oldest and grandest houses have received the most attention, the county also has large numbers of historic properties with lower profiles, such as agricultural outbuildings, slave dwellings, farmers' houses, country stores, and taverns. The survey files also document an extensive inventory of community resources, such as dozens of schools and a wide cross section of churches.

Although not as comprehensively documented, the county also has a good collection of resources related to transportation, technology, and industry, such as mills, quarries, roads, railroads, canals, locks, dams, and tunnels. Both archaeological sites and standing structures and features are represented in this inventory, with a strong potential for future interdisciplinary survey and nomination efforts.

Resources representative of the Military, Health Care/Medicine, Social, and Recreation/Arts themes are much less common in the survey files. While they may be under-represented relative to other resources, this is primarily because fewer properties associated with these themes ever existed in the first place.

In addition to the survival of numerous individual resources, Albemarle County retains a great deal of integrity in landscape features—such as scenic vistas, tree-lined entrance lanes, and agrarian land-use patterns—that contribute to the historic character of the county. However, with the exception of the Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District, the landscape theme is little developed in the survey files.

WHERE ARE SOME OF THE GAPS?

Although Albemarle County has many entries in the state survey files, the recorded survey information is uneven. This has occurred, in part, because the files have accumulated over at least two decades, during which standards for recordation have changed. Some forms included exhaustive physical descriptions but little historical information while the reverse was true for other properties. In addition, some survey forms document long-demolished properties, which obscures the total number of extant surveyed properties in the county. The level of integrity is problematic because of the absence of new field investigations and the presence of

old survey data. Structures described as deteriorated in the 1970s may no longer be standing.

While a number of the properties in the survey files are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and/or Virginia Landmarks Registry, many are not. There are hundreds of structures that could probably qualify for one or both registers, and future efforts could generate numerous nominations.

Specifically, the present report could be used as the foundation for a National Register Multiple Property Nomination encompassing the entire county. This documentation form provides the quickest and most efficient vehicle for listing groups of properties on the National Register, and would offer a framework for including resources representing all the thematic contexts and periods of development in Albemarle County.

Given the abundance of historic properties in the county and the imminent threats of modern intrusions, it is also recommended that future architectural inventories give priority to defining comprehensive historic districts and cultural landscapes. The remarkable historic flavor of the county is as much a function of its overall rural character shaped by smaller, workaday farmsteads and settlements as it is the famous hilltop estates. Districts should be defined that weave together the county's rich variety of structures, sites, and landscape features, and highlight patterns of settlement rather than individual landscapes.

Archaeological sites are conspicuous in their absence from the registers, which is due to a lack of nomination efforts rather than a lack of significant sites. Albemarle County has such an abundant inventory of above-ground historic resources that the archaeological sites have been overshadowed. Even in the report at hand, archaeological sites received much less attention due to the relative scarcity of detailed data on the known sites in the county. Broad patterns of chronology and settlement are relatively well known, but detailed studies of individual sites and components are less readily available.

Before conducting any large surveys of new areas, future archaeological studies should focus on developing and publishing more focused studies on previously identified resources. For example, Wittkofski's 1986 study examined archaeological resources at three large rural properties: Redlands, Hatton Grange, and Bundoran Farm. Seventy-four new sites were recorded, ranging from 6,000-year-old Native American campsites to the ruins of nineteenth century slave cabins, but since only a partial draft report of this study was prepared, the resources remain poorly known. Each of the three properties could probably be studied and nominated as a Multiple Resource District encompassing standing structures, archaeological sites, and landscape features, as could many other properties in the county (Redlands is already listed on the basis of its architecture).

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE NOW?

For properties that it does not own, a municipality's strongest tools for protecting historic resources are land-use controls. Local land-use control is exercised through four main components. These linked mechanisms include:

- The comprehensive plan, which establishes policies and goals for community growth;

- Ordinances, regulations, standards, and criteria adopted to implement the plan;

- Project reviews to ensure compliance with the plan and its implementing regulations;

- Project inspections to ensure that construction proceeds in accord with approved project plans and permits.

Now that the historic contexts have been established for Albemarle County, the county should pursue development of a Historic Preservation Plan that can function as a component of the county Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan and the 1992 Open Spaces and Critical Resources Plan have already included a number of objectives and strategies for inventory and protection of historic and archaeological resources that can form the basis for an integrated Preservation Plan.

The preservation planning process should begin with a comprehensive program to review and evaluate all existing survey data. Unless they are being done in response to a specific threat to historic resources, additional surveys should be less a priority than review and cleanup of existing files. The data in the DHR files should be be made current and consistent, and the existing inventory of resources can then be prioritized. With those tasks completed, the Preservation Plan can more accurately define strategies for resource protection measures such as historic districts, design guidelines, and ordinances.

In conjunction with the specific actions of the planning and regulatory process, the historic preservation program of Albemarle County can contribute in several ways. By encouraging National Register nominations, the county can heighten awareness of significanct resources and foster additional community pride in their preservation and appearance. The community can also make use of the extensive DHR files for educational resource material, such as slide shows, publications, oral history projects, etc. Finally, dissemination of these historic contexts can help promote a consensus of cultural resource values for preservation planning-development partnerships.

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APPENDIX 1

Property Name	File #	Property Name	File #
Arrowhead	2-195	Scottsville Historic District	198-24
Ash Lawn (Highland)	2-99	Seven Oaks Farm &	2-71
Bellair	2-02	Black's Tavern	
Blenheim	2-05	Shack Mountain*	2-200
Blue Ridge	2-498	Solitude**	2-571
Buck Mountain Church**	2-145	Southwest Mountains	2-1832
Carrsbrook	2-11	Rural Historic District	
Casa Maria	2-829	Spring Hill	2-140
Castle Hill	2-12	Sunny Bank	2-96
The Cedars	2-86	Sunnyfields	2-480
Christ Church Glendower	2-14	Walker House	2-197
Cliffside	2-16	Wavertree Hall Farm	2-847
Clifton	2-155	Woodlands	2-621
Cobham Park	2-153	Woodstock Hall Tavern	2-147
Cooke's Mill House & Mill Site	2-186		
Cove Presbyterian Church	2-705		
Crossroads Tavern	2-614		
D.S. Tavern	2-31		
Edgehill	2-26		
Edgemont (Cocke Farm)	2-87		
Ednam House	2-560		
Emmanuel Church	2-399		
Enniscorthy	2-28		
Esmont House	2-30		
Estouteville	2-32		
Farmington	2-35		
Faulkner House	2-146		
Gallison Hall	2-808		
Grace Church	2-43		
Guthrie Hall	2-355		
High Meadows	2-1020		
Michie Tavern**	2-93		
Midway (Riverdale)	2-143		
Miller School of Albemarle	2-174		
Mirador	2-100		
Monticello*	2-50		
Monticola	2-51		
Morven	2-54		
Mount Fair	2-97		
Mountain Grove	2-95		
Piedmont	2-1131		
Pine Knot	2-617		
Plain Dealing	2-65		
Rectory	2-1831		
Redlands	2-67		

*Also a National Historic Landmark
**Listed only on the Virginia Landmarks Register