ROUTE 29

CORRIDOR STUDY

CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE AND ALBEMARLE COUNTY

PHASE II

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS

6029-002-122, PE 100

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
and
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ABSTRACT

During the spring of 1990, John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted Phase II historic architectural investigations for the U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study in the city of Charlottesville and Albemarle County. The purpose of the investigations was to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966, as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; and other federal and state mandates. The objectives of the investigations were to evaluate the significance of properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as identified by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources on the basis of the Phase I investigations, and to evaluate the effects of the proposed action on properties recommended eligible for, determined eligible for, or on the National Register which are within the area of potential effect. To evaluate the properties, the project team conducted historical research and field examinations. Evaluation of effects are based on JMA's field examination and review of the current plan maps. Fifteen individual properties and two districts were evaluated for significance. Based on historical research and field examinations, eight properties (seven individual and one district) are considered eligible for the National Register. The remaining properties are considered not eligible. Six of the National Register-eligible historic properties would be adversely affected if the alternate closest to the property in question is selected. In five cases, property would be taken; the effects to one property evaluated in this study and one previously identified National Register property would be visual only. Two properties will have no adverse effect.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the spring of 1990, John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted Phase II historic architectural investigations for the U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study in Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. The Route 29 Corridor Study considers several alternative actions to address traffic congestion on a three-mile section of U.S. Route 29 between the South Fork Rivanna River and the U.S. 250 Bypass in the city of Charlottesville and Albemarle County. The historic architectural investigations were conducted by JMA for Sverdrup Corporation, which was selected by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to prepare the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the corridor study.

The purpose of these historic architectural investigations was to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966, as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; and other applicable federal and state mandates. The objectives of the investigations were to evaluate the significance of properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as identified by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) on the basis of the Phase I investigations (Meyer and Foster 1988), and to evaluate the effects of the proposed action on properties recommended eligible for, determined eligible for, or on the National Register which are within the area of potential effect. These objectives were addressed as three tasks:

> Evaluation of significance for 15 individual properties and evaluation of effects for properties recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;
>
> Evaluation of two potential historic districts and evaluation of effects if considered National Register-eligible historic districts; and
>
> Evaluation of effects on two individual properties and one district within the area of potential effect which are already on, or determined eligible for, the National Register.

The properties which were evaluated in the Phase II investigations are listed in Table 1. VDHR originally requested that additional properties be evaluated. After carefully reviewing plan maps for the corridor study, VDOT determined that one individual property (JMA No. 1095), one listed historic district (Ridge Street), and two eligible districts (Fifeville and Jefferson

Park Avenue/Fry's Springs) are outside the area of potential effect. Therefore, these properties were not evaluated as part of the Phase II investigations. Oak Hill (JMA No. 3020) was included on the original list of properties to be evaluated for effects; however, VDHR recently determined Oak Hill is not eligible. Therefore, the property is not addressed in this document. The Southwest Mountain Historic District will not be addressed unless the selected alternate affects the district; in that case, the effect will be addressed after such a selection has been made.

JMA considers eight properties eligible for the National Register. Seven of these are individual properties; one is recommended eligible as a historic district. Locations of the properties evaluated are shown on Figure 1.

The investigations were conducted under the direction of Charles D. Cheek, project manager. Donna J. Seifert, who served as assistant project manager, coordinated historical research and field examinations and contributed to the report. Patrick W. O'Bannon supervised the field teams and prepared the significance and effects evaluations. Historical research was conducted by Tod L. Benedict, B. R. Roulette, Jr., and Jeanne A. Ward; field examinations were conducted by William R. Henry, Jr., Randall Skeirik, and Joseph McCarthy. The graphics were prepared under the direction of Sarah Jane Ruch. Ann Martin and Margy Schoettle prepared the manuscript for production.

2.0 RESEARCH METHODS

To evaluate the properties, the JMA project team conducted historical research and field examinations. The historical research entailed examination of primary sources, including deeds, plats, and wills in files maintained by Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville. In addition, copies of historic maps, local and county histories, and scholarly journals were consulted to provide information on historic property owners and supplement the historic context developed in the Phase I investigations (Meyer and Foster 1988).

The JMA project team visited each property to be evaluated for significance. Properties were identified by survey numbers assigned during the Phase I investigations (Meyer and Foster 1988). During the field visit, the interior and exterior of individual properties were photographed except where owners refused permission to photograph. For the potential historic district, exteriors of representative buildings and streetscapes were photographed.

Based on the information collected through historical research and field examinations, JMA evaluated the significance of each property according to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Evaluation* (Department of the Interior, National Park Service 1983). Resources which meet one or more of the National Register criteria (as listed in 36 CFR 60) and retain integrity are considered eligible for the National Register. The effects of the proposed actions have been evaluated for those properties in the area of potential effect which are considered eligible for, determined eligible for, or listed on the National Register. Evaluation of effects are based on JMA's field examination and review of the current plan maps. The evaluation of effect is in accordance with the *Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect* (as described in 36 CFR 800.9). Traffic and transportation, air quality, and noise analyses provided by Sverdrup Corporation were considered in the evaluation of effects.

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 Historical Development of Charlottesville and Albemarle County

The following historical narrative reviews the major developments in the political, social, and economic history of Albemarle County. The built environment in the county documents the development of agrarian society in Piedmont Virginia, reflecting the influence of local developments in commerce, industry, and transportation as well as regional and national economic and political forces.

The European settlement of Albemarle County began in the 1720s. Although the majority of early settlers were English tobacco planters from Tidewater Virginia, an important minority were Scotch-Irish and German farmers from the Valley of Virginia (Shenandoah Valley) to the west (Lay 1988:30). The farmers from the valley were prepared to establish permanent settlements and relied on family members for labor to raise wheat and cattle. The majority of those who first patented land in the county, however, came from the Tidewater to plant tobacco and expected high yields and quick returns. By the first quarter of the eighteenth century, soils in the Tidewater had been seriously depleted by tobacco, and planters were looking for new lands. The large tracts patented in Albemarle County in the 1720s and 1730s were acquired by Tidewater townspeople who expected to bring tobacco plantations and slave labor to the Piedmont (Moore 1976:17-18).

The first patents, issued between 1722 and 1726, were never developed. Between 1727 and 1729, three large tracts were patented and improved. During the next fifteen years, several other large tracts were patented, along with some smaller parcels. By 1744, when the population of western Goochland County (present-day Albemarle) had reached 4,000-5,000, the county was divided, and a county seat was established on the Scott property on the James River (Moore 1976:21-22).

Although the James and Rivanna rivers, as well as smaller tributaries, were important routes for transporting crops to market (Richmond is about 80 miles down the James from Scott's Landing), three major land routes were established by mid-century (Moore 1976:28; see also Pawlett 1981). The River Road (running parallel to the north shore of the James) and Three Notched Road (Three Chopt Road) connected Albemarle County with the gaps to the west and the Valley of Virginia; the Barboursville Road, running northeast along the base of Southwest Mountain, continued through Orange and Louisa counties. These three roads were the core of the overland routes in the county.

In 1762, the county seat was moved to a site west of the Rivanna River, along Three Notched Road. Because the new town, Charlottesville, was not on a navigable waterway, it remained small until the middle of the next century, when the railroad developed (Moore 1976:30).

Throughout the eighteenth century, tobacco planting continued to be the major occupation in the county, but with population growth and soil depletion, production of wheat, fruits, and vegetables increased. Hemp and ginseng were also produced for export, and there were attempts to establish vineyards (Moore 1976:35-36). The farmers in the western part of the county produced grains and raised livestock. The slave-holding tobacco planters who owned large tracts in the southern and eastern parts of the county, however, directed the political affairs of the county.

The majority of the county's residents were involved in agriculture. Most farms and plantations were nearly self-sufficient, although there were a few artisans and craftspeople in the county. In 1770, there was an attempt to establish an iron furnace, and plantation gristmills served both their owners and neighboring farmers (Moore 1976:38;40-41).

In 1777, residents of the southeast portion of Albemarle County petitioned for a new courthouse. Fluvanna County was formed from southeastern Albemarle, and Albemarle County assumed its present boundaries.

The county had only a minor involvement in the Revolutionary War, although some of its residents played important roles in the political developments. There was one minor skirmish in 1781 and a brief occupation by the British (who attempted, but failed, to capture Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry). The major direct impact of the war on the county was the arrival in 1779 of about 4,000 British and German prisoners of war. The British soldiers and German mercenaries were captured at the Battle of Saratoga, New York, in 1777. After one winter in Massachusetts, they were moved to Virginia for the next winter. Colonel John Harvie offered Congress his land on Ivy Creek for the establishment of a camp, which historically has been named the Barracks. Historical accounts report that the prisoners did much of the work of building and improving the barracks. Jefferson reported to Governor Henry that the prisoners built homes, planted gardens, and raised poultry and enjoyed good health (Chase 1983:20; Moore 1976:58). By the spring of 1779, the compound represented a major population concentration in Virginia (Moore 1976:60). By 1780, when the prisoners were moved, only 2,000 were left. Apparently, many prisoners had escaped: the British probably rejoined Lieutenant

General Charles Cornwallis, but most of the Germans followed the gaps through the Blue Ridge and settled among their compatriots in the Valley of Virginia (Moore 1976:60-61). There is little evidence that any substantial number of Germans stayed in Albemarle County.

The first federal census in 1790 listed Albemarle County's population as 12,585, 6,835 white and 5,750 black, 171 of them free (Moore 1976:83). Charlottesville had grown to a small town with a courthouse, tavern, and houses. The late eighteenth century is generally portrayed as an era of well being (for whites). By the end of the century, soil depletion, constricted markets, and increased demand for food resulted in wheat replacing tobacco as the major product of the county. Increasing wheat production, in turn, created greater demand for flour mills, road improvements, and wagon manufacturing (Moore 1976:89). Planters, well aware of the deleterious effects of tobacco cultivation (Jefferson, among them), encouraged a program of soil improvement practices, including crop rotation and application of animal and vegetable manures--practices long followed by the farmers in the western part of the county (Moore 1976:17;89). Farmers and planters alike were becoming increasingly aware of the competition presented by farmers in the fertile valleys to the west which enjoyed access to river transportation.

Although farmers continued to leave the county and move west, agriculture remained the main occupation of Albemarle County residents. Agricultural support and processing industries also developed, however, and by 1820 the county had 10 tanneries, 7 tobacco factories, 17 saw mills, 12 flour mills, 4 carding machines, and 2 distilleries, as well as a printing office, hatter's shop, and carriage shop (Moore 1976:95). During the 1820s, artisans and craftspeople, including tailors, milliners, and cabinetmakers, were in business in Charlottesville (Moore 1976:99).

In 1819, Charlottesville's Central College was selected as the site for Virginia's new university (Moore 1976:129). By mid-century, the University of Virginia was well established, enrollment climbed steadily, and Charlottesville enjoyed considerable economic benefit from the university. In 1856, the university was the third largest in the country and established an impressive record for training political and professional leaders, particularly for the South (Moore 1976:144-145).

Improvements in transportation were important to Albemarle County residents in facilitating access to markets but also provided routes through the county to the west. While commerce and industry increased, the population of the county showed a slow increase from 1820-1860, a

reflection of continued migration of both blacks and whites to the west (Moore 1976:115). Virginia officially encouraged manumission, nevertheless, slave holdings increased even with the decline in tobacco production and the development of diversified agriculture (Moore 1976:124). The 3 percent of the county's black residents who were free lived mostly in small enclaves in the countryside. An 1806 law required a freed slave to leave the state within 12 months of being freed or risk re-enslavement (Moore 1976:113), hardly an environment which encouraged the development of black communities. Nevertheless, by 1850 there were 104 free black households; some of the county's free blacks owned real estate (Moore 1976:119).

By mid-century, Charlottesville had grown to a town of 1,890, 922 whites and 968 blacks (128 free) (Moore 1976:159). The principle crops grown in the county continued to be tobacco and cereal grains, but beef production increased. There was little change in manufacturing since 1820; however, improvements in transportation facilitated communication and commerce, both with resources and markets. Waterborne travel continued to be the most reliable and popular means of transportation: roads were impassible in inclement weather. Charlottesville continued to try to be a port city on the Rivanna, but never succeeded. Because of its location on the James, Scottsville continued to prosper, while Charlottesville remained relatively small--until the development of the railroad.

The first rail line in the county was the Louisa Rail Company (later the Virginia Central and ultimately the Chesapeake and Ohio [C&O]), connecting Charlottesville to Gordonsville in 1850. In 1858, track was completed through four tunnels to the Valley of Virginia (Moore 1976:188).

Because railroads were not well developed by the 1860s, Albemarle County experienced only minor encounters with federal troops during the Civil War. In 1864, Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer and his troops destroyed a railroad bridge over the Rivanna River and damaged an encampment after Major General J. E. B. Stuart's troops had left. In 1865, after Sheridan's victory in Waynesboro, Custer returned to Charlottesville, where the mayor handed over keys to the city's major public buildings. The occupation of Charlottesville lasted only 48 hours (Moore 1976:206-208).

Charlottesville suffered some of the post-war depression experienced throughout the South, but economic recovery was relatively rapid. The greater impacts were social: the majority of the county and city populations were freed blacks. Initially, most remained in the county and continued in agriculture as wage laborers or sharecroppers (Moore 1976:221). Separate rural

black communities developed, such as Proffit. This village, first known as Egypt, then Bethel, was exclusively black after the Civil War. After the railroad was built, whites began to move into the area, at which time the name was changed to Proffit (Moore 1976:425). By the 1880s, the white population of the county was larger than the black, as blacks moved to northern industrial cities. Minority status lessened the possibility that blacks in the county would achieve social or political equity (Moore 1976:237-238).

With the change in the composition of the county's population in the last decades of the nineteenth century came greater diversification in agriculture and an increased reliance on commerce and industry: the county's agricultural products could not effectively compete for market share with the crops produced in the Mississippi Valley. After an initial post-war decline in the number of farms in the county, the number doubled, but farms were smaller. The large antebellum plantations producing tobacco and wheat with slave labor were replaced by orchards, vineyards (Hase and Hubbard 1988), and smaller farms raising beef and dairy cattle and sheep (Moore 1976:249).

Competition and the need for access to markets did stimulate improvements in transportation systems. By the 1870s, Charlottesville had become an important rail center with repair shops. By 1881, Charlottesville was joined by the Orange and Alexandria line (later, the Southern Railway) through Orange to the port of Alexandria, bypassing Gordonsville (and the C&O line) (Moore 1976:243). The 1870s and 1880s also saw road improvements and new public services in Charlottesville, including a gasworks, waterworks, fire company, and the first telephone service (Moore 1976:245-249).

Charlottesville's growth during the 1880s was largely due to the economic stimulus of the railroads. In February of 1888, Charlottesville incorporated (Schulman and Frierson 1988). Both the jurisdictional change and the increase in services available to city residents reflect the increasing disparity between urban and rural life. From the 1880s, the political history of Albemarle County is largely the record of events in Charlottesville. Most of the small towns and villages in the county declined in population and importance. Better county roads facilitated transport of farm products to market but also contributed to the demise of country stores. By the turn of the century, the city population increased while the county population decreased. The historic plantations, however, attracted outside money; as a result, many of Albemarle County's historic landmarks were preserved as summer homes and country estates (Moore 1976:272). Despite continued efforts to attract large industry to Charlottesville, the

economy remained largely based on agriculture, small industry, and the university; real estate sales and tourism became economically important around the turn of the century (Moore 1976:272).

Rail lines connecting Charlottesville with ports and major urban centers continued to develop. By 1920, Southern Railway had 16 passenger trains stopping in Charlottesville daily; at least two stopped daily in Proffit (Moore 1976:286). There was little improvement, however, in roads; county roads were still often impassable in the winter. With increasing dependence on the gasoline engine for agriculture, commerce, and tourism, all-weather roads were needed. In 1922, two state-maintained highways were established: Route 250 (old Three Notched Road), connecting Richmond and the Valley of Virginia at Staunton, and Route 29, connecting Charlottesville to Lynchburg (Moore 1976:288).

Although major industries did not locate in Charlottesville, the city continued to grow and farms and estates were divided into house lots, first along the east and south (in the 1880s) and, after 1900, to the north and west (Moore 1976:302-304). By the 1920 census, the rural-to-urban shift apparent throughout the nation was also evident in Albemarle County (Moore 1976:356). Along with smaller businesses (a woolen mill and two lumber-processing firms), education became a major source of employment. Tourism increased significantly in the 1920s when Monticello was acquired by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in 1923 and opened to the public the following year (Moore 1976:367).

The depression was relatively easy on Albemarle County. Although business did fail and farms declined in value, the county's diversified economy weathered the crisis without the major dislocations of many industrial cities. University enrollment remained steady and construction of new university buildings provided many jobs, as did highway projects, including Route 29 North (Moore 1976:366). The county's economy recovered with the advent of World War II.

3.2 Historic Contexts and Property Types

Albemarle County's agrarian history is documented not only by the written record, but also by material evidence of settlement. The documentary history suggests that the early historic settlement of the land, during the eighteenth century, is characterized by farms and plantations. During the colonial period, the eastern and southern parts of the county were occupied by tobacco plantations worked by slaves. A plantation complex usually included a manor house and dependencies, barns and outbuildings, mills, slave quarters, and a family

cemetery. Most of the early tobacco planters came from the Tidewater, bringing with them Tidewater English architectural styles and household goods. The western portion of the county, near the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, was initially occupied by Scotch-Irish and German farmers from the Valley of Virginia who established diversified family farms. Although some of these farms also produced tobacco, they were less likely to be worked by slaves. These smaller farms usually included a dwelling, outbuildings, barn, and a family cemetery. During the early eighteenth century, agriculture diversified (and tobacco production decreased), but slave populations (and presumably the number of slave quarters) increased. The few free blacks in the county lived in small, isolated settlements, rather than communities.

The plantation/farm settlement pattern established in the colonial period continued up to the Civil War, but changed dramatically after the war. Many freed blacks continued in agriculture as tenants and sharecroppers; however, some blacks owned property, and some black congregations and communities developed. The number of farms decreased immediately after the war, then increased, but farms were smaller. Although some of the large estates remained intact, the late nineteenth century was characterized by smaller, diversified farms producing crops and livestock. With the development of the railroad during the late nineteenth century, small towns along the lines grew; small settlements with country stores developed at crossroads. Charlottesville incorporated in 1888 and increased the services available to town residents. The attractions of town life as well as improvements in county roads precipitated the demise of many country stores and crossroads towns. By the early twentieth century, county settlement was characterized by the remaining large estates, newly established country estates, and smaller farms occupied by owners or tenants. Residential suburban neighborhoods developed in Charlottesville during the twentieth century.

Historic properties are evaluated with reference to an appropriate historic context. The historic context is the analytical unit defined by cultural theme, geographical area, and chronological period. These units outline the patterns of development in the area which may be represented by historic properties. Four historic contexts are represented by the properties evaluated: nineteenth-century agriculture; twentieth-century rural development; twentieth-century suburban development; and free black congregations.

3.2.1 Nineteenth-Century Agriculture

The majority of the properties evaluated represent large farms established in the late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century, reflecting Albemarle County's agrarian economy. Most farms probably relied on slave labor during the first part of the nineteenth century and included tenant laborers after the Civil War. Properties representing this context usually have several buildings, including a main house, tenant house, barn, and outbuildings; no slave quarters have been identified. Many of these properties are associated with families which were important to the history of Albemarle County (such as Carr, Garth, and Minor). Properties which represent this context include Ridgeway (JMA NO. 1058-1060), Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1097), Kernwood (JMA No. 1100), Belvedere (JMA No. 1107), Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006), Darby's Folly (JMA No. 3022) Gale Hill (JMA No. 3059), and Barracks Historic District (JMA No. 3090-3092).

3.2.2 Twentieth-Century Rural Development

During the first half of the twentieth century, farms and country estates were established at the outskirts of Charlottesville. While some of the properties which represent this context were built primarily as working farms, others were built by entrepreneurs who used wealth acquired in commerce or industry to build a home in the county or at the edge of town. Properties in this context may have several buildings, including a main house, tenant house, barn, garage, and outbuildings. Properties which represent this context include John F. Elliott House (JMA No. 1111), Wilton (JMA No. 1112), Schlesinger Farm (JMA No. 2019), Westover (JMA No. 3009), Mount Falcon (JMA No. 3011), and Barracks Historic District (JMA No. 3090-3092).

3.2.3 Twentieth-Century Suburban Development

During the early twentieth century, residential subdivisions were developed in Charlottesville. Small bungalows and cottages were built during the mid-1930s; ranch houses were added during the late 1940s. The potential historic district from Park Hill Avenue to Cutler Lane represents this context.

3.2.4 Free Black Congregations

During the first decades after the Civil War, many of Albemarle County's freed slaves remained in the county as farm laborers or tenant farmers. Groups of free blacks formed congregations and acquired land to build churches. By the end of the nineteenth century, many blacks had left the county for the industrial cities of the north; some small, rural congregations have survived, however. This property type is represented by Chapman Grove Baptist Church

(JMA No. 1052), Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (JMA No. 3001), and Union Ridge Baptist Church (JMA No. 3073).

4.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND EFFECTS EVALUATIONS

Fifteen individual properties and two potential historic districts were evaluated for significance according to the National Register criteria for evaluation. A historic property (individual property or district) is eligible if it possesses integrity and (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; (b) is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; (c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (as in a historic district); or (d) has yielded or is likely to yield information important to history (36 CFR 60.4). On the basis of historical research and field examination, JMA has recommended eligible the properties which meet one or more of the National Register criteria.

The criteria of effect and adverse effect have been considered for the National Register-eligible properties. According to the criteria listed in 36 CFR 800.9, an undertaking has an effect when the undertaking may alter the characteristics of the property which qualify it for the National Register. The effect may be adverse when the integrity of the property is diminished by damage, destruction, or alteration; isolation from, or alteration of, the character of the property's setting; introduction of elements out of character with the setting; neglect resulting in deterioration or destruction; or transfer, lease, or sale of the property.

The effects of the highway project were evaluated for the eight properties considered eligible (seven individual properties and one historic district) and three additional properties: Woodlands (JMA No. 2014), Cochran's Mill (JMA No. 3055) and the Charlottesville-Albemarle Courthouse District. Woodlands and the historic district are on, or determined eligible for, the National Register. Although VDHR recently concluded that Cochran's Mill is unevaluated for National Register eligibility, an effects evaluation is included. The locations of all of these properties are shown on Figure 1. For each of the eight eligible properties, a map showing property boundaries is included. A second map shows the effect of the undertaking on the property.

4.1 Individual Properties

4.1.1 Chapman Grove Baptist Church (JMA No. 1052)

The Chapman Grove Baptist Church is a single-story building currently used for storage (Plate 1). The wood frame building rests on brick piers and is clad with horizontal wood clapboard

siding. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A four-panel wood door is located below the front (south) gable. Fenestration on the west facade consists of two rectangular windows with wood six-over-six, double-hung sash. A doorway with a four-panel wood door is located at the north end of this facade. The east facade has two windows with wood double-hung, six-over-six sash.

This building is associated with the Chapman Books Grove Baptist Church. It is located on a tract conveyed in 1891 to William Chapman (Albemarle County Deed Books [DB] 96:393). Chapman conveyed the property to Isaac Banks in January 1898; in November of that year, Banks conveyed the tract to the trustees of the church (DB 112:394). Chapman's deed to Banks was intended to convey the property to the church, but he mistakenly transferred the property to Banks, a trustee of the church, as an individual. The November 1898 deed corrected this mistake.

The building apparently served as the congregation's house of worship during the 1890s. It has since been superseded by a modern concrete-block church building located nearby. Oral tradition notes that the building also functioned as a school. Currently, it is used for storage (Plate 2).

Properties used for religious purposes are ordinarily not considered eligible for the National Register unless they are architecturally, artistically, or historically important. Although Chapman Grove Baptist Church represents a free black congregation, this building is not architecturally or artistically important, but is a typical example of its property type. JMA recommends the present building as not eligible for the National Register.

4.1.2 Ridgeway Farm (JMA Nos. 1058-1060)

The Phase I survey identified three potentially eligible buildings at Ridgeway Farm. All three buildings are historically associated with Ridgeway Farm. They will be discussed as a single resource, though each building will be described individually.

The main house at Ridgeway Farm is a large two-and-one-half-story brick building with a gabled asphalt-shingle roof (JMA 1058) (Plate 3). The roof has a slight flare at the gable eaves and Italianate brackets beneath the eaves and rakes. The front (south) facade is symmetrical and formal, with a large, centered cross gable, a full-width, shed-roofed porch at the first story, and a centered bay window at the second story (Plate 4). The east and west gable-end walls

have paired interior chimneys with paired wood double-hung sash windows between the chimneys at the third story. The main entry is centered in the facade and consists of a single door enframed by pilasters. The doorway is flanked by two pairs of floor to ceiling windows with nine-over-nine, wood double-hung sash. Second-story fenestration consists of windows, with six-over-six, double-hung sash, aligned above the first-story openings. The centered bay window is hip-roofed with casement openings. Above the bay window, a Gothic-arched Palladian window is centered in the cross gable. The north facade is similar to the south, with the exception of the cross gable and the bay window. A small wood frame, two-story addition at the northeast corner of the house is clad with wood siding. A porch, similar to that on the south facade, is present at the north facade and wraps around the east and west sides of the house to nearly join the south porch. The octagonal, wood porch posts have simple Italianate bracketed capitals, banding and bases. The north, east, and west porches are screened. The house has a center hall plan (Plate 5) with a straight-run stair (Plate 6). The interior features arched doorways at the first-floor main rooms (Plate 7) and deep plaster molding at room cornices (Plates 8 and 9). The south facade windows are deeply set with pocketed, interior louvered shutters. The north facade windows have exterior shutters. Second floor bedrooms contain original fireplaces (Plate 10).

The barn is a large timber frame building set on a gently rising slope. The lower portion of the building, which is partially exposed, is constructed of fieldstone. The interior is divided into individual horse stalls. The upper portion of the building is timber framed with an open interior. The exterior is clad with vertical wood plank siding. The building is covered by a corrugated metal, gabled roof. Access to the upper portion of the barn is by means of a large doorway located in the center of the east facade. Access to the lower area is by means of openings in the gable ends. The barn is currently being remodeled.

Located near the main house is a small one-and-one-half-story wood frame cottage (JMA No. 1059)1. This building may have been constructed at the same time that the main house was altered in the mid-nineteenth century. The wood frame cottage rests on the surviving stone foundations of an early building. The cottage is clad with horizonal aluminum siding. The building has a gabled, asphalt-shingle roof with a cross gable at the front (east) facade (Plate 11). A Gothic Revival-style Palladian window in the cross gable echoes a similar window at the main house. The cottage's windows have two-over-two wood sash. Located below the cross gable is a gable-roofed porch addition that protects the central entry. Flanking the entry are windows with wood, double-hung, two-over-two sash. The interior is finished with painted

horizontal wood siding above wainscoting (Plate 12). The fireplaces have simple wood mantels (Plates 13 and 14). The building is divided into apartments.

The converted barn is a single story, wood frame building with horizontal wood clapboard siding (JMA No. 1060) (Plate 15). The building rests on an earlier stone foundation. It has a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. A single- story, wood frame addition, clad with horizonal wood clapboard siding, is attached to the west gable end. A bay window has been added to the west end of this addition. A screened, shed-roofed porch is attached to the rear (south) facade. The interior consists of painted horizonal wood siding (Plate 16). The building's interior plan is irregular and has been remodeled into separate apartments (Plate 17).

Peter Minor assembled Ridgeway Farm, which originally totaled more than 600 acres, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. A house stood on the property as early as 1790, when a deed describes the tract as the place "whereon Susanna Carver now resides" (DB 10:79).

A prominent local farmer, Minor served as treasurer of the Rivanna Navigation Company, which sought to improve navigation on the Rivanna River, and as secretary of the Albemarle Agricultural Society (Woods 1982:278). Minor appears to have been a progressive farmer, reporting to the Albemarle Agricultural Society on different methods of corn planting in highland locations and writing a treatise on tobacco agriculture (Woods 1982:102; Jones 1950:35-39).

Peter Minor died in 1827. Minor's widow, Lucy, lived at Ridgeway Farm until her death in the 1830s, at which time the property passed to Minor's son Hugh. Hugh Minor and his brother Franklin apparently exchanged the properties left them by their father. Hugh Minor took a tract known as the Rigory, originally left to Franklin, while Franklin Minor settled at Ridgeway Farm. Prior to this exchange, Franklin Minor established a classical school at the Rigory. He reestablished the school at Ridgeway following the exchange. The school ceased operating several years prior to Franklin Minor's death in 1867.

In addition to his work as an educator, Franklin Minor conducted a successful law practice. He joined the Albemarle County bar in 1835 and served as county magistrate in 1841 (Minor 1924:30).

Franklin Minor's widow, Lucy, assumed the ownership of Ridgeway Farm upon her husband's death. Lucy Minor died in 1881, and Ridgeway was divided among her heirs. Her daughter Julia Minor Janvier acquired 381 acres of the Ridgeway plantation, including the main house (Albemarle County Will Books [WB] 29:377). Janvier, who lived in Baltimore, instructed trustees to sell the property.

Ridgeway Farm passed quickly through the hands of four owners during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. In 1903 Augusta Blue purchased the 381-acre tract, subject to the rights of John Davis, the tenant working the property (DB 126:370). The property remained in the Blue family until 1988 (DB 983:625).

The present main house at Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1058) appears to date from the early nineteenth century, with major additions and alterations in the mid-nineteenth century. The building's massing, center-hall plan, and chimney placement all support an early nineteenth-century construction date, which suggests that Peter Minor erected the building after he assembled Ridgeway Farm. Minor first acquired a portion of Ridgeway Farm in 1808 and completed the acquisition process in 1815. The house probably dates from this period.

The house clearly underwent an extensive program of additions and alterations in the mid-nineteenth century, probably during Franklin Minor's ownership, from 1836-1867. The Italianate porch, the enlarged first-story windows, the second-story bay, the cross gable with Gothic Revival Palladian window, and the Italianate cornice brackets all reflect high-style architectural trends of this period (Plates 3 and 4). The stair and other interior ornamentation also reflect mid-nineteenth-century tastes (Plates 6-10). Albemarle County Tax Assessments indicate that a frame wing was added to the main house in 1910. This wing was remodeled and repaired following a fire in 1981 (The Daily Progress 1981). However, since this wing is relatively recent, these alterations do not seriously affect integrity of the house. In its present appearance the property is most closely associated with Franklin Minor.

Franklin Minor's prominence as a local lawyer and educator in the mid-nineteenth century, his membership in a prestigious local family, and the sophisticated introduction of high-style Italianate architectural elements into an earlier structure all contribute to the significance of this building. JMA recommends this property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria *b* and *c* as a representative of the nineteenth-century agriculture context.

Located near Ridgeway Farm's main house is a small one-and-one-half-story cottage (JMA No. 1059). This building may have been constructed at the same time that the main house was dramatically altered in the mid-nineteenth century. The Gothic Revival style Palladian window in the building's cross gable echoes the window of the main house (Plates 3 and 11). The two-over-two window sash evident in the cottage is also characteristic of the mid-nineteenth century. However, Albemarle County Tax Assessments date this building to 1905. They note that the building was remodeled in 1969 and converted into two apartments in 1988, compromising the interior integrity of this building.

The cottage does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places solely on its own merits. However, as an outbuilding possibly constructed during the period of Franklin Minor's ownership, the cottage is a contributing element of Ridgeway Farm.

A third building located on Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1060) was also investigated as part of this project. This building appears to have been constructed as a barn ca. 1929 and subsequently converted into a residence. This building, while not individually significant, is a contributing element of Ridgeway Farm.

The present Ridgeway Farm property comprises 128.8 acres, which includes buildings and associated land from the original farm. In JMA's opinion, this area encompasses the eligible resource (Figure 2). In 1836, when Ridgeway Farm passed from Peter Minor to his son Franklin Minor, the property totalled over 616 acres. The present property constitutes approximately 21 percent of the original tract.

Alternative 6B will take a portion of this property (Figure 3). This will, in the opinion of JMA, constitute an adverse effect upon the resource.

4.1.3 Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1097)

The present Red Hills Farm property includes five buildings: the main house, a garage, a barn, a shed, and a cottage.

The main house is a large Federal style, two-story brick building with a gabled roof and chimneys at each gable end (Plate 18). A modern, single story, wood frame addition is attached to the east gable end. At the rear (north) facade are two one-and-one-half-story additions that extend out from the main block (Plate 19). The additions are brick, with gabled roofs and

interior fireplaces (Plate 20) at their north facades. Between these two additions is a modern infill addition. The main entry is centrally located in the front (south) facade. It is covered by a projecting gable-roofed porch. Two windows flank the entry on each side. Second-story fenestration is aligned above that at the first story. All windows have wood double-hung, six-over-six sash. The first-story window openings appear to have been enlarged. The interior has a cross passage plan with a center hall, stairway, and flanking rooms (Plates 21 and 22). The elaborate wooden dining room fireplace (Plates 23 and 24) contrasts with the simpler areas in the addition (Plate 20). The rooms in the main block have chair rails and plaster ceiling cornices (Plate 25).

The garage is a square building with a pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles. The east facade is enclosed with wood lattice work. The roof is supported on plain wood columns, three per facade. The garage is open on three sides.

The barn is a small, single-story, wood frame building with board-and-batten siding. The gabled roof has standing-seam metal roofing. The shed is a modern, wood frame building with board-and-batten siding and a gabled, catslide roof. The roof extends across the front (west) facade and is supported on plain wood columns.

The cottage is a single-story, wood frame building with board-and-batten siding. The gabled roof has standing-seam metal roofing. The front (south) facade has a small shed-roofed porch above the entry, two windows with double-hung sash, and a modern overhead door.

Garland Carr, grandson of Major Thomas Carr, who first patented land in Albemarle County in 1730, owned this property prior to 1817. The manner in which Garland Carr acquired the property is unknown. Garland Carr probably constructed the present house, which has an ascribed date of 1797, with rear ells erected in 1804. Garland Carr served as a magistrate of Albemarle County. He lived at Bentivar, south of Red Hills Farm, at the time of his death in 1838 (Woods 1982:161).

In 1817 Garland Carr transferred ownership of Red Hills Farm to his son Francis Carr (DB 21:59). Francis Carr was a man of many talents. He worked as a physician, teacher, and editor. He served as secretary of the Albemarle Agricultural Society, secretary of the faculty of the University of Virginia, and county magistrate. He also served as county sheriff in 1839. Red Hills was his country home, and he died there in 1845 (Woods 1982:161).

Francis Carr's son F. E. G. Carr inherited Red Hills Farm upon his father's death. In 1880 he sold 309 acres of the property to Adolph Russow and Henry Graack (DB 76:343). In 1898 the property was sold at public auction to pay off a debt. The tract has since passed through a number of hands, seldom staying in the same family for more than twenty years.

Red Hills Farm presently includes the main house and several small outbuildings. The main house may date from 1797, an ascribed date, according to local tradition. The modern frame addition was built in the late 1970s. The infill between the two rear ells, which are popularly attributed to 1804, appears to date from the late nineteenth century. The main house has undergone numerous minor alterations, in addition to the major additions. These alterations include new front and rear porches, probable enlargement of the first-story window openings, and interior alterations none of which have seriously affected integrity (Plate 21).

Despite the additions and alterations to the main house, JMA recommends Red Hills Farm eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion *b* as a representative of the nineteenth-century agriculture context because of its associations with the Carrs, a prominent local family with deep roots in Albemarle County. The property was associated with this family from before 1817 to 1880, longer than with any other owner in its history.

The present Red Hills Farm property comprises 20.6 acres, which includes buildings and a small portion of the land associated with the original farm (Figure 4). In JMA's opinion, this area encompasses the eligible resource. Red Hills Farm totalled over 500 acres throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. It was reduced to approximately 300 acres in 1880 and was further reduced to approximately 200 acres in 1934. The present property constitutes little more than the property's traditional house lot.

Alternative 6B is directly adjacent to the property, and an access road for this alternative runs along the boundary of the property (Figure 5). In JMA's opinion, the proximity of these roadways to the historic resource constitutes an adverse effect upon the property, which is presently located in a rural setting. A four-lane highway would introduce visual and audible elements that are out of character with the property's rural setting.

4.1.4 Kernwood (JMA No. 1100)

The Kernwood property includes four buildings, a main house, a garage, a farm shed, and a modern concrete block building.

The main house is a vernacular I-house style building (Plate 26). The two-story building is three bays wide and one room deep. Several additions seriously compromise the building's integrity. The original portion of the house is wood frame construction with a stone foundation and is clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding. The gabled asphalt-shingle roof has a cross gable facing the front (east) facade. Small Italianate brackets have been added below the roof eaves. An interior brick chimney is located at each gable end. Below the cross gable, at the first story, is an added entry porch with Italianate detailing. The front facade is symmetrical with a centrally located doorway flanked by windows with modern sash. The second story has three windows aligned above the first-story openings. A two-story wood frame addition is attached to the rear of the main house. A one-story addition with a screened porch projects from this addition.

The garage is a single-story, wood frame building with a gabled asphalt-shingle roof. The garage is enclosed on three sides with vertical wood planking. The front (east) gable wall is open, providing access to the interior. A small wood lean-to addition with a shed roof is attached to each side of the garage.

The farm shed is similar in appearance to the garage. It is a single-story, wood frame building with a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The shed is enclosed on three sides with vertical wood planking. The fourth side is open, providing access to the interior.

The property also includes a modern, concrete masonry structure with a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles.

Nelson Barksdale owned this property, known as Kernwood from before 1847 to 1863. Barksdale's father, William Barksdale, began buying land along the South Fork of the Rivanna River about 1765. In 1863 the executors of Barksdale's estate sold the 641-acre property at public auction for $34 per acre. Dr. Henry O. Austin, husband of Nelson Barksdale's daughter Margaret, bought the property two months later, paying approximately $39 per acre for nearly 576 acres. At the time of this sale, William G. Carr had wheat and rye planted on the tract, as well as two fields in grass (DB 60:411).

The property remained in the Austin family until 1946. In 1891 Dr. Henry O. Austin gave 103 acres of the farm to his daughter Sallie J. Austin (DB 95:136). The rest of the property passed to her upon her father's death in 1898 (WB 30:379). Sallie J. Austin's heirs sold the property in 1946 (DB 269:160).

This property appears to have been operated as a farm throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century. The present house was probably built by Nelson Barksdale, judging by the cornice brackets and cross gable, architectural details which suggest the mid-nineteenth century. The building appears to have been constructed as an I-plan house and subsequently enlarged by additions to the rear facade. The building displays ample evidence of subsequent alterations, including the single-light window sash, removal of window trim, altered front porch, and altered interior.

In the opinion of JMA, the architectural character of this building has been seriously compromised by additions and alterations. This fact, taken in conjunction with the common form of the building and the lack of evidence necessary to establish historical significance, leads JMA to conclude that this property does not meet National Register eligibility criteria.

4.1.5 Belvedere (JMA No. 1107)

The Belvedere property includes four buildings: a main house, a barn, a garage, and a small shed.

The main house, which has been extensively altered, retains a basic I-house form (Plate 27). It is a two-story wood frame building clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding. The building has a gable roof with a cross gable at the front (west) facade. The roof is covered with metal standing-seam roofing. A pair of brick chimneys project from the roof behind the cross gable, denoting a cross-passage interior plan. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entry flanked by windows with wood double-hung, six-over-six sash. Second-story fenestration consists of three similar windows aligned above the first-story openings. The central entry is covered by a hip-roofed porch supported by wood Tuscan columns and covered with standing-seam metal roofing. A single-story, wood frame addition is attached to the north gable-end wall. The addition has a flat roof that serves as a second-story balcony. A wood balustrade extends around the perimeter of this roof. A second, single-story, wood frame addition is attached to the south gable wall. A third wood frame addition, one and one-half stories in height, is attached to the building's rear (east) facade. Directly east of the main

house is a single-story garage connected to the main house by a wood frame, gable-roofed colonnade supported by wood Tuscan columns.

The wood frame garage is clad with horizonal wood clapboard siding. The building has a gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal roofing. A narrow dormer is located on the west face of the roof. The dormer window has a wood double-hung, six-over-six sash. A similar window is located in the north gable-end wall. The garage entry is enclosed, except for a small doorway. An additional doorway and window are located in the building's west facade. A hip-roofed porch is located along the front (north) facade. Along the west wall, adjacent to the house, is a shed-roofed porch extending from the eaves to form part of the colonnade connecting the house with the garage.

The barn is a large timber frame, bank-style barn set into a hillside. The uphill section of the barn is single story, while the downhill section is two stories. The barn has a gambrel roof covered with standing-seam metal roofing. The lower section of the barn is constructed of field stone, while the timber frame upper section is clad with board-and-batten siding. Along the west facade is a central entry with a set of wood doors that provide access to the barn's open-plan interior. Three windows are located in the south gable-end wall.

The shed is a small, single-story, wood frame building clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding. The gabled roof is covered with standing-seam metal roofing. A pair of fixed wood-framed windows with twelve-light sash are located along the west facade. The north gable facade has a set of hinged garage-type doors. The interior is open and is presently used as a ceramic studio.

Colonel Samuel Carr owned this property prior to 1845. He apparently inherited the 443-acre property, which was known as Dunlora. In 1845 Carr transferred the property to his son, George Watson Carr, who sold the tract to William S. Dabney a year later (DB 43:307).

Dabney's father, also named William S. Dabney, arrived in Albemarle County in 1803 and purchased 900 acres on the headwaters of Ballenger's and Green creeks. Dabney's daughter Maria married Colonel Samuel Carr. Upon the elder Dabney's death in 1813, his son William S. Dabney inherited the family farm. The younger Dabney served as a magistrate in 1835. In 1856, when improvements to the county courthouse were contemplated, a plan reported by him

was adopted. This plan provided for the enclosure and paving of the courthouse square (Woods 1982:175).

In 1846 William S. Dabney purchased Dunlora, the home of his brother-in-law Colonel Samuel Carr. Dabney lived at Dunlora until his death in 1865. In 1877 Dabney's widow gave 350 acres of the Dunlora property, including this parcel, to her son, Walter D. Dabney (DB 72:108). This transfer separated the present property from Dunlora proper, which is located immediately to the south. Walter Dabney's heirs sold the property, which then totalled 284 acres, to Woods Stockton in 1903 (DB 127:394).

The property next changed hands at a public auction in 1927 when A. C. McLachan purchased the tract. The property remained in the McLachan family until 1940, when it was sold as a 183-acre tract. The name Belvedere is first associated with the property in 1963 (DB 387:565).

The history of the real estate transfers for this property suggest that the present building was constructed as a tenant house on the Dunlora estate. The present building is not Dunlora (which is a substantial brick house), but Belvedere was clearly located on the Dunlora property prior to 1877.

A granite stone located adjacent to the house has two carved dates, 1790 and 1881. The present building may indeed date from the 1790s, the period in which the Carr family owned Dunlora. It has not been possible to determine a precise date of construction, although the building's architectural details, particularly the front porch, cross gable, and host of rear additions, strongly suggest that the building has undergone a series of extensive alterations beginning in the mid-nineteenth century.

Based on historical and architectural evidence, the present building appears to be most closely associated with the Dabney family. Many of the building's numerous additions appear to post-date the Dabney's ownership of the property and compromise the architectural integrity of the property. Accordingly, JMA recommends that Belvedere does not meet National Register eligibility criteria.

4.1.6 John F. Elliott House (JMA No. 1111)

The John F. Elliott House is an example of an augmented foursquare-style house (Plates 28 and 29). The two-and-one-half-story wood frame building has a brick foundation and is clad with

wood clapboard siding. The main portion of the house has a hipped roof with site and asphalt shingle roofing. The main mass is offset and balanced by a two-story, hip-roofed ell extending to the east. The construction of the ell is similar to that of the main block. It is difficult to determine by visual inspection whether the ell is an addition or is integral to the original design. A single hip-roofed dormer is centered on each face of the main roof. The entry, flanked by sidelights, is centered in the south facade. The large paired casement windows which flank the doorway appear to be additions. The first-story fenestration pattern is repeated at the second story. At the second story is an open gallery porch with a solid, clapboard rail and square, unornamented posts. The gabled porch roof has bargeboards with applied decoration at the gable ends. A small shed-roofed porch shelters a door in the rear (north) facade. A small single-story, hip-roofed addition fills the open leg of the ell of the building mass. The central doorway leads to a central hallway with stairs and rooms to either side. The building has been remodeled into rental units.

Deed records suggest that John F. Elliott constructed this dwelling between 1889 and 1904. In 1889 John Cochran's heirs sold a tract of 135 acres to John F. Elliott and his wife, Ellie (DB 93:187). Ellie Elliott sold 10.25 acres of this property to Mary W. Randolph in 1904 (DB 128:412). Randolph's husband, William Randolph, sold the property, which is described as including a house, to Carry Randolph in 1917 (DB 169:271).

The small size of the parcel sold to Mary Randolph in 1904 and the inclusion of the house in the property description, suggest that the present building was erected by the Elliotts between 1889 and 1904.

The Randolph family owned the property from 1904 to 1919, when Carry Randolph sold the tract to Martin S. Stringfellow (DB 169:203). The Stringfellows held the property from 1919 to 1951 (DB 343:386). In 1969 the property was included within an area that was annexed to the City of Charlottesville.

John F. Elliott, the presumed builder of this house, is listed in the 1906-1907 *Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia, Directory* as secretary-treasurer of the Charlottesville Ice Company and an agent of the Standard Oil Company (Hill's Directory Co. 1906-1907).

The Elliott House is a typical example of the architectural type known as a foursquare. In this instance, the basic foursquare form is augmented by a hip-roofed wing and a gable-roofed two-story porch. The foursquare was a vernacular form popular throughout the United States at the turn of the century. The Elliott House is a typical example of the form and does not display any outstanding architectural merit. The building is not associated with either significant events or individuals. Accordingly, it is JMA's opinion that this property does not meet National Register eligibility criteria.

4.1.7 Wilton (JMA No. 1112)

The Wilton property includes a main house, a tenant house, two barns, a corn crib, a pool house, garage, implement shed, and two outbuildings.

The main house is a typical example of the foursquare style (Plate 30). The one-and-one-half-story wood frame building is clad with wood shingles. The house has been extensively altered by additions at each of its principal facades. The front (west) facade porch is infilled and partially obscured by a handicap access ramp. The south facade has a two-story enclosed porch addition (Plate 30), while the north facade has a single-story, enclosed porch (Plate 31). A single-story, gable-roofed addition is attached to the rear (east) facade. Original fenestration is altered.

The tenant house is a single-story wood frame building with shingle siding. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two hip-roofed dormers are located on the south roof face. Fenestration is asymmetrical and consists principally of four-over-four, double-hung sash.

The first barn is rectangular in plan with a partially exposed stone basement. The upper portion of the barn is clad with vertical boards. The building has a gambrel roof with standing-seam metal roofing. At the front (north) facade is a large double door with an exterior ramp that provides access to the upper level of the barn. Fenestration consists of four small casement windows in the gable ends. The second barn is a small, single-story, wood frame building with a gabled roof and vertical wood siding. A small shed-roofed addition is attached to the north gable wall. The corn crib is a single-story, wood frame building set on brick piers. The building is sided with wood shingles. It has a gabled asphalt-shingle roof. Fenestration consists of a central entry in the south facade and two small fixed windows in the gable ends.

The pool house is a small, wood frame building with a gabled roof. The roof projects beyond the exterior wall on the west facade and is supported by wood columns. Below the gable is a modern, sliding glass door. The garage is a single story, masonry building with a hipped roof. One garage bay is enclosed with vertical wood planking. The farm implement shed is a small, single-story, wood frame building, which is enclosed on three sides with vertical planking. The front (east) facade is open. One outbuilding is a small, single-story, wood frame building with wood shingle siding and a gabled roof. A shed roof extends from the south gable end above the entry. Two small double-hung sash windows are located on the east and west side walls. The second outbuilding is a modern, single-story, concrete block building with a gabled roof.

The main house on this property was constructed by J. A. Chisholm between 1903 and 1906. The building is a large foursquare house with Classical Revival detailing and a host of additions.

From 1863 to 1892, Richard Flint Omohundro and his heirs owned this property. Omohundro worked as a railroad agent and hotel proprietor in Gordonsville, Virginia, prior to his arrival in Albemarle County. In 1892 Omohundro's heirs sold the Wilton tract, which included approximately 275 acres, to J. Triplett Haxall for $17,500 (DB 97:451). Haxall sold the property to J. A. Chisholm in 1903 for $25,000 (DB 124:233). In 1906 the Charlottesville *Daily Progress* published a photograph of Wilton, which it described as the new residence of J. A. Chisholm (The Daily Progress 1906:16). In 1928 Chisholm subdivided the property into 25 lots and sold the entire parcel to E. L. Bailey for $54,000. The plat map accompanying this transaction depicts a house on Lot 17, a 28.36-acre parcel (DB 201:452). It seems likely that the present building replaced the house occupied by Richard Omohundro in the second half of the nineteenth century.

In 1928 Chisholm sold Lot 17 and part of Lot 16 to E. L. Bailey, who resold the property to W. W. Schuyler in 1929 (DB 206:88). The Schuyler family retained the property until 1988 (DB 1009:519).

The present main house is a large foursquare house, probably constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The building has undergone a number of alterations and additions, including the infilling of the original front porch and the construction of a handicapped access

ramp across the front facade. A number of small outbuildings on the property display the same shingled siding as the main house and probably date from the same period.

The building, while large, is a typical example of an early twentieth-century suburban-type foursquare. It is not associated with significant events or individuals. Accordingly, JMA recommends this building as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.1.8 Schlesinger Farm (JMA No. 2019)

The Schlesinger Farm includes a house and a barn (Plate 32). The house is a single-story wood frame building with board-and-batten siding (Plate 33). The L-plan building has a gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal roofing. The catslide roof, which extends over the front (south) facade, is supported on plain square wood columns. Windows have wood six-over-six, double-hung sash. A gable-roofed colonnade connects the house to the barn. The interior has very simple mid-twentieth century woodwork (Plate 34).

The barn is a large, two-story timber frame building with board-and-batten siding (Plate 35) and a gabled standing-seam metal roof (Plate 32). Extending around the perimeter of the building is a covered riding ring. The ring has a shed roof at the sides and a semi-circular hipped roof at each gable end (Plate 32). The roof is supported by wood columns infilled with horizontal boards and sliding glass panels. At the center of the east and west facades are gable-roofed projecting entries with rounded-arch openings (Plate 36). The east entry is enclosed with vertical boards and has a pair of hinged wood and glass doors.

This property appears to have been developed ca. 1941 by Henry J. Schlesinger. Schlesinger purchased the 270-acre property in December 1937 from John Porter Jones (DB 238:224). Jones acquired the property earlier in 1937 as part of a 919-acre tract that he purchased from the New York Life Insurance Company (DB 235:402, 404). A plat map prepared at the time of the sale from Jones to Schlesinger does not indicate any buildings on the property. Albemarle County Tax Assessments date the existing buildings from 1941. The property remains in the Schlesinger family.

The surveyed house apparently served as the residence of the employee responsible for the farm's horses. Several additional outbuildings are located on the property. The house, barn, and many of the outbuildings appear to retain a high degree of integrity.

The main house (JMA No. 3016), located to the southwest of the house and barn, is a two-story brick building. This building was inventoried during the Phase I survey (Meyer and Foster 1988), but was not considered potentially significant as an individual property. Nevertheless, it is JMA's opinion that this building is a contributing element of the property. The house was constructed ca. 1941, in conjunction with the development of the remainder of the property, including the horse barn and its associated house. The present Schlesinger Farm property totals 270 acres (Figure 6). The size of the property has not changed since its acquisition by Henry J. Schlesinger in 1937. The property boundaries encompass the eligible resource.

Although the buildings were constructed in 1941, JMA considers this property to be a relatively rare, intact example of a Depression-era farm. It is recommended eligible for the National Register under criterion *c* as a representative of the twentieth-century rural development context.

Alternatives 11 and 12 will take a portion of this property (Figure 7). JMA considers this an adverse effect upon the historic resource. Alternative 10 is immediately adjacent to the property; in the opinion of JMA, this alternative will also have an adverse effect. A four-lane highway would introduce visual and audible elements that are out of character with the property's rural setting.

4.1.9 Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (JMA No. 3001)

The Pleasant Grove Baptist Church is a typical vernacular style rural church (Plate 37). The single-story building is dominated by a narthex and two-story wooden tower with a bell-cast conical roof at the front (east) facade. Square louvers open to the belfry beneath the tower's roof eaves. The main building is wood frame construction on a masonry foundation and is clad with wood horizonal clapboard siding. The front facade has a double pair of doors set within a low, shed-roofed narthex at each side of the tower base. A gothic-arched, wood double-hung sash window with colored glass is located in the base of the tower. Along each side of the nave are four rectangular windows with wood, double-hung, six-over-six sash. A small, wood frame, shed-roofed addition (apse) is located at the rear of the church (Plate 38). This addition has windows on each side similar to those in the main portion of the building.

The Pleasant Grove Baptist Church dates to 1875. In March 1875, Fred M. Wills, an owner of large landholdings, deeded one acre to the trustees of the Pleasant Grove Colored Baptist Church (DB 69:594). The present church building was probably erected shortly after this date.

The building is a typical example of a vernacular style rural church and retains a considerable degree of integrity. It is associated with one of the several small congregations of blacks that erected churches in Albemarle County after the Civil War. However, the congregation intends to apply vinyl siding to the exterior of the building, which will seriously compromise the architectural integrity of the building. Accordingly, JMA recommends that this building with vinyl siding does not meet National Register eligibility criteria for religious properties.

4.1.10 Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006)

The Crenshaw Farm includes a main house, an earlier log house, and several wood outbuildings.

The main house is a two-story, wood frame building with a stone foundation (Plates 39 and 40). The exterior is clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding. The house was built in two phases. The earliest section appears to date from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, while the addition dates to ca. 1850. The two sections are easily identified, since the 1850 addition is taller than the original building. Both sections have gabled, standing-seam metal roofs. At each gable end is a large exterior stone or stone and brick chimney. The front (south) facade has a centrally located porch addition with a shallow, gabled roof supported by square, paired columns (Plate 39). The porch has a horizontal wood railing. A second porch at the east gable end, offset to one side of the chimney, is covered with a shed roof (Plate 40). At the rear (north) facade is an enclosed entry that provides access to the basement. Fenestration consists of wood, double-hung, six-over-six sash. Window openings in the addition are larger than those in the original building. The second-story window heads in the original portion of the building are located directly below the eaves. The addition's chimney is flanked by small, square attic windows. The interior displays an extraordinary degree of architectural integrity, with white-washed plank walls and original woodwork (Plates 41-43).

Located directly north of the main house is a small, one-and-one-half-story hewn log dwelling that is presently vacant and deteriorated (Plate 44). Concrete blocks have been placed below the sill logs to help stabilize the building. The building is constructed of hewn logs with V-notched corner connections. Clay and small pieces of wood serve as chinking between the main logs. The gabled roof is covered with standing-seam metal roofing. The front (south) facade

has a door to the west of center and a small window opening with a four-light casement sash. The west gable end has two windows: a first-floor opening with double-hung, six-over-six sash and a small opening with a fixed six-light sash in the gable. The east gable end displays evidence of a chimney breast. The chimney itself is not extant.

The principal barn exhibits the characteristics of a Pennsylvania German D-type barn. It is a timber frame, gable-roofed building with a central cross-passage, clad with horizontal wood siding. Below each gable end are two flanking, shed-roofed additions, one enclosed on all sides and the other on three sides. The gable and shed roofs are covered with standing-seam metal roofing.

The farm implement shed is a small, single-story, wood frame building clad with vertical planking. The building is flanked by shed-roofed additions, open on the north side and enclosed on the south side. All roofs are covered with standing-seam metal roofing (Plate 45).

Outbuildings No. 1 and No. 2 are two nearly identical buildings which appear to have been used as hen houses. They are wood frame with shed roofs and are clad with horizontal wood siding. Outbuilding No. 3 is a small, single-story, wood frame work or storage shed. The building has a gabled roof covered with metal. Access to the interior is by a small opening below the gable end. The exterior is clad with horizontal wood siding. Outbuilding No. 4, a small ancillary building, is a single-story, wood frame building clad with horizontal wood siding. The building has a gabled roof with standing seam metal roofing. Interior access is by means of two doors located below the eaves on the south facade. Outbuilding No. 5 is a small, wood frame outhouse with a shed roof and vertical plank siding. Outbuilding No. 6 is a small, single-story, wood frame building with a gabled, metal-clad roof and a shed-roofed addition attached to the north facade. An entry in the east gable-end wall provides access to the interior. The building is clad with horizontal wood siding on the main section and vertical wood planking on the addition.

The Crenshaw Farm, which dates from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, may have remained in the hands of a single family for over a century. In 1804 John Crenshaw sold the 496-acre property to William Crenshaw for more than 12,000 pounds. This sale was re-recorded, with the property described as including 516 acres, in 1812 (DB 17:517).

William Crenshaw died in 1829, and the inventory of his estate provides information pertaining to the state of the property at that date (WB 10-173). Crenshaw clearly grew both grain and tobacco on his farm. The inventory lists various quantities of tobacco, wheat, corn, and rye. The presence of tools associated with both grain and tobacco agriculture confirms that both types of crops were actually grown on the farm. The presence of a still and worm (spiral condensing tube used in distilling) indicates that Crenshaw distilled some of his corn crop into whiskey. Crenshaw owned an assortment of hogs, cattle, and horses. He also owned 30 slaves, 12 of whom were children. The large number of slaves and the diversity in crops and livestock indicate that Crenshaw was a fairly prosperous and sophisticated farmer.

Crenshaw's estate inventory also indicates that he was in the process of erecting the frame house presently located on the property at the time of his death. The inventory lists "one house framed and raised," an amount of "plank and scantling," flooring, and 9,000 shingles.

Crenshaw's estate was divided among nine heirs. It is unclear who acquired the farm property. In 1863 J. Augustus Michie sold 133 acres of the original tract, including the present property, to John G. B. Crenshaw (DB 60:440). It is not known whether Michie was related to the Crenshaws by marriage and thus came into possession of the tract through inheritance or whether he acquired it through purchase.

In 1902 Bertha F. Rowles, John Crenshaw's daughter, sold the property to Henry J. Durrer (DB 122:258). The present owners, the Crickenberger family, inherited the property from Henry Durrer (WB 37:238; DB 489:649).

This property has remained in the hands of two families, the Crenshaws and the Durrers/Crickenbergers, since at least 1804, with the possible exception of a 34-year period during the second quarter of the nineteenth century when J. Augustus Michie held title to the tract. The physical appearance of the property is in keeping with this history of long continual ownership by two families.

JMA recommends the Crenshaw Farm as eligible for the National Register under criterion *c* based on its high degree of architectural integrity and its long associations with individual families. The property is an excellent example of Albemarle County's modest nineteenth-century farms.

The present Crenshaw Farm property totals 130 acres owned by several members of the Crickenberger family, which includes the house and farm buildings and a portion of the land in the original farm (Figure 8). In JMA's opinion, this area encompasses the eligible resource.

Alternative 12 will take a portion of the property (Figure 9). In JMA's opinion, this constitutes an adverse effect upon the property.

4.1.11 Westover (JMA No. 3009)

Westover is a massive Classical Revival style stuccoed brick mansion with a pedimented two-story portico entry supported on four two-story Doric columns (Plates 46-48). The main section of the building is square in plan with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Two two-story wings extend to either side of the main section. They connect to the main section at an angle. A single-story, flat-roofed ell extends to the rear between the flanking wings. A wood balustrade with crossed rails runs along the edge of the ell's roof. The ell opens onto a screened porch extending to the north. A large, single-story gable-roofed gallery connects the main house to the garage. The gallery, which is curved in plan, is partially enclosed. Its roof is supported by simple square wood posts with molded wood capitals. The front (west) facade is symmetrical. The entry is centered in the facade and consists of a formal single door with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Flanking the entry are two windows with wood double-hung six-over-six sash. Second-story fenestration is aligned above first story fenestration. A small balcony is located above the entry and a door with sidelights provides access to this balcony from the second floor interior. At the rear of the building, a large arched Palladian door with sidelights provides access to the roof of the rear ell. Large chimneys are located at the ends of the wings and off the ell.

A garden structure provides a focus for the property's formal gardens. This structure consists of a pair of identical single-story stuccoed pavilions with hipped, asphalt-shingle roofs. The roofs have decorative beam ends at the eave line. The pavilions are connected by a wood pergola supported by four Tuscan columns. Each pavilion has a single door with an arched fanlight set within an arched recess. A simple stucco beltcourse wraps around each pavilion midway up the wall.

Percy H. Faulconer constructed this Classical Revival style mansion in 1915. Faulconer served as president of Rinehart & Dennis Company, railroad contractors, in 1920, and in 1927 was president of the Barnes Lumber Company (Hill's Directory Co. 1920, 1927).

Faulconer acquired the Westover property between 1915 and 1919, buying up virtually all of a sub-division laid out by the Madison Park Corporation on a 220-acre tract in 1910 (DB 150:418; DB 875:696). Percy Faulconer died in 1947, leaving the Westover house and five acres of lawns and gardens to his wife, Stella. Upon her death the property passed to Faulconer's son Hunter Faulconer.

Hunter Faulconer continues to live at Westover. He has deeded the property to the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, leaving a life estate to the main house and its immediate grounds (DB 875:696).

Westover was designed by Richmond architect Claude K. Howell in 1915. Landscaped grounds, with pergolas and outbuildings, surround the house. The building is a typical example of an early twentieth-century upper-class house, but due to its architectural integrity, both exterior and interior, and setting, JMA recommends the property eligible for the National Register under criterion *c* as a representative of the twentieth-century rural development context.

Percy H. Faulconer's 1947 will and Hunter Faulconer's 1986 deed to the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia both separate a five-acre tract including the main house and gardens from the remainder of the 324-acre Westover property. The 324-acre property encompasses the eligible resource (Figure 10).

A shift in the alignment of Alternatives 10, 11, and 12 will avoid this property (Figure 11); therefore, VDHR (1990) and VDOT (1990) have indicated that the revised alignment will have no adverse effect upon the property.

4.1.12 Mount Falcon (JMA No. 3011)

The three buildings that comprise Mount Falcon include the main house, a garage, and an outbuilding.

The main house at Mount Falcon is a large two-story Classical Revival style building (Plate 49). A two-story brick addition is attached to the south facade. The steel fame and brick building has a four-column, two-story, entry portico with a decorative pediment enclosing a semi-lunette window at the front (west) facade. The slate-covered gabled roof is supported by steel trusses. A dentilled wood cornice runs along the eaves and pediment. The front (west) facade has a

central entry consisting of a single door with transom and sidelights. A large window above the door has an ornamental ironwork railing. Windows have wood double-hung six-over-six sash with louvered wood shutters. A two-story gable-roofed addition projects from the rear (east) facade (Plate 50). Fenestration on the addition consists of a formal first-floor entry flanked by engaged columns and an engaged pediment. Adjacent to the entry are two fixed circular-arched windows. Above the entry is a Palladian style window. Aligned above the two arched windows are a pair of windows with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Separating the two large windows is a small, arched casement window. The interior has a formal, central entry hall and a curved main stairway (Plate 51).

The garage is a three-bay brick building with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The gable ends are finished in horizontal wood clapboard and have a pair of windows with wood double-hung sash. Three gable-roofed dormers with wood double-hung sash are located above the three multiple-panel wood and glass overhead garage doors. All windows have six-over-six sash. A small shed-roofed dormer and brick chimney are located along the rear (east) facade.

The single outbuilding is a small, square, brick building with an asphalt- shingled pyramidal roof capped by a louvered wood cupola. The single doorway located on the west wall has a round-arched fanlight. A small round-arched window is located on the south facade.

Mount Falcon, the home of Harry Faulconer, was erected ca. 1935. Percy H. Faulconer, Harry's father, sold 32 acres of his Westover estate to his son in May 1935 (DB 227:430). The elder Faulconer purchased the Westover property from the Madison Park Corporation in 1928 (DB 227:429). Harry Faulconer, president of a local construction company, lived in the house until his death in 1981 (WB 57:530).

Mount Falcon is a large Colonial Revival style mansion house. It does not appear to be architect designed and is typical of its type and period. In JMA's opinion, the property does not meet National Register eligibility criteria.

4.1.13 Darby's Folly (JMA No. 3022)

Two buildings, a main house and a garage, are associated with the property known as Darby's Folly.

The main house is a one-and-one-half-story wood frame building with horizontal wood clapboard siding (Plate 52). The house has substantial single-story additions attached to each gable end. The front (south) facade is three bays wide with the entry in the west bay. Windows with wood, double-hung sash occupy the center and east bays. The building has a catslide roof, with the main gable breaking into a shallow slope across the lower portion of the roof. A full-length open porch, with square chamfered posts, extends across the front facade below the shallow-sloped roof. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal roofing. A pair of hip-roofed dormers are located on the south face of the roof. A pair of brick, Flemish bond chimneys dominate the east gable wall, and a single chimney is located at the west gable end. A single-story, wood frame addition, clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding, is attached to the northeast corner of the main house. The addition has a gabled roof with metal standing-seam roofing. An exterior brick chimney is located at the east gable end of the addition (Plate 53). A similar addition is attached to the west facade of the main house. It has a catslide roof with metal standing-seam roofing and hip-roofed dormers similar to those at the main house. Each addition is connected to the main house by a small gable-roofed enclosed passageway. Wood wainscoting, cornices, and fireplaces are typical interior details (Plate 54).

The garage is a wood frame building with vertical board-and-batten wood siding. The garage has gabled roof with standing-seam metal roofing and hip-roofed dormers similar to those at the main house. The garage features a second-floor doorway that provides access to the building's upper level.

Darby's Folly is closely associated with the Garth family, a prominent early Albemarle County family. Thomas Garth, Jr., gave this 165-acre tract to his daughter Elizabeth, who sold it to her brother, Willis Garth, in 1813. Willis Garth and his wife, who were childless, lived in a house on the property known as Darby's Folly (Davis 1988:131). Darby's Folly was the uncompleted residence of an unknown former owner of the property that was built during the mid-eighteenth century.

J. Woods Garth acquired a 300-acre property known as Chestnut Ridge, which included Darby's Folly, prior to the Civil War. He lived on the property until 1868, when he moved to a tract known as Birdwood. In 1869 J. Woods Garth deeded Chestnut Ridge in trust to secure over $10,000 in debts. The property, which then totalled 835 acres, was sold at public auction for eight dollars an acre to Garth's creditors (DB 70:112).

In 1876, Garth's creditors sold 350 acres of the Chestnut Ridge property, including Darby's Folly, to Leigh R. Waddell for $18 an acre (DB 71:69). Waddell conveyed 101 acres to his son, Robert H. Waddell, in 1898 (DB 120:118). The elder Waddell died in 1899; when his estate was settled in 1905, his widow, Lilly M. Waddell, received an 86-acre tract that included her house (DB 130:234). In 1937 the property passed to Evalyn M. Galban, who held it until 1965 (DB 235:313).

The present main house appears to date from the eighteenth century. The roof pitch, paired end chimneys, and general form suggest an eighteenth-century date (Plates 52 and 53). However, the building has been greatly altered over time. These alterations include several substantial additions to the main house, enlarged windows, and interior alterations. Albemarle County Tax Assessments note that the property was remodeled and enlarged in 1939 and 1970. As it presently exists, the house is most closely associated with the period of the Waddell ownership during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first third of the twentieth century.

Despite its altered appearance, JMA recommends Darby's Folly as eligible for the National Register under criterion *c* as a rare extant eighteenth-century house and a representative of the nineteenth-century agricultural context.

The present property consists of 18.7 acres, which includes the house and a portion of the original property (Figure 12). In JMA's opinion, this area encompasses the eligible resource. Alternative 12 will take a portion of this property (Figure 13). In the opinion of JMA, this constitutes an adverse effect upon the resource.

4.1.14 Gale Hill (JMA No. 3059)

The four buildings that comprise Gale Hill Farm are presently abandoned and deteriorated. These include the main house, a large barn, a small work shed or tenant house, and a farm implement shed.

The main house is a two-story, wood frame, gable-roofed I-house with a cross gable centered on the front (east) facade (Plate 55). A small, single-story wood addition is attached to the rear (west) facade of the building. The building is clad with horizonal wood siding. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal roofing. Small Italianate brackets are located below the

eaves. The front facade has a central entry flanked by windows. Second-story fenestration consists of three windows located above the first-floor openings. All windows have wood, double-hung, four-over-four sash. A full-length, shed-roofed porch is located on the front facade. The porch roof is supported by wood columns. The condition of the interior parallels that of the exterior (Plate 56).

The barn is a large, two-and-one-half-story, timber frame building clad with vertical planking. Attached to the south facade is a shed-roofed addition that is open at the lower level. The barn has a gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal roofing.

The work shed or tenant house is a small, single-story, gable-roofed building clad with horizontal wood planking. The building rests on brick piers. The front (east) facade has a central entry flanked by windows with wood, double-hung, six-over-six sash.

The storage shed is a small, wood frame, gable-roofed building enclosed on three sides and open along its front (east) facade. The building is clad on three sides with vertical wooden planking. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal roofing. A small, wood frame, shed-roofed addition is located below the north gable end. The addition is clad with vertical wooden planking.

The Gale Hill property is associated with the Minor family, a prominent Albemarle County family from as early as 1735. James Minor inherited Gale Hill from his father, John Minor, and is credited with erecting the "old part" of the property's house in 1775 (Minor 1924:24). Dabney Minor lived at Gale Hill until 1818. He served in the state legislature in 1817 (Minor 1924:35-36). In 1823, after the death of his wife, Dabney Minor sold 566 acres of Gale Hill to his brother Dr. John Minor, a physician (DB 23:415; Minor 1924:36). John Minor devised Gale Hill and 16 slaves to his nephew William W. Minor in 1847 (Woods 1982:278; DB 45:54). He apparently continued to live at Gale Hill until his death in 1849 (Minor 1924:16).

Gale Hill remained in William W. Minor's family until 1912. William Minor was a lawyer, and was admitted to the Albemarle County bar in 1835. He was recommended for the office of county magistrate in 1850. During the Civil War he served as a first lieutenant in the Albemarle County Home Guards (Minor 1924:34). Upon William Minor's death, ca. 1889, his widow, Mary, received 376 acres of Gale Hill, including the family residence and various farm

buildings (Albemarle County Chancery Books [CB] 16:247). In 1912 C. H. Walsh purchased 141 acres of the property from the Minor heirs (DB 150:141).

Walsh sold the tract to Joseph Kelley in 1931 (DB 214:105). The property remained in the Kelley family until 1956 (DB 326:278).

The buildings that comprise the Gale Hill Farm are presently abandoned and deteriorated (Plates 55 and 56). The main house exhibits an I-house form, with mid-nineteenth-century Italianate brackets and a cross gable above the entryway. It is possible that the oldest portions of the building date to 1775, as popularly attributed, but the Italianate details, two-over-two window sash, and Victorian stair balustrade all indicate that the building was extensively altered in the mid-nineteenth century, probably by William W. Minor.

The poor condition and resulting lack of integrity of the main house and outbuildings at Gale Farm have seriously compromised these resources. For this reason, it is JMA's opinion that the property does not meet National Register eligibility criteria.

4.1.15 Union Ridge Baptist Church (JMA No. 3073)

The Union Ridge Baptist Church is a vernacular style rural church. The wood frame building has a masonry foundation and is clad with horizontal wood siding (Plate 57). The front (west) facade is dominated by a one-and-one-half-story wood frame tower and narthex. The tower is centered on the gable end wall and has a large round-arched window with double-hung sash and colored glass. Circular, louvered openings provide belfry access and ventilation. Flanking the tower are a pair of wood entry doors in hip-roofed vestibules. Along each side wall of the nave are three large windows with wood double-hung, six-over-six sash. A small, wood frame, shed-roofed addition (apse) is attached to the rear (east) facade. The main portion of the building has a gabled roof with metal standing-seam roofing. The tower has a steep, pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles.

George Crawford donated one-quarter acre to the trustees of the Salem Baptist Church in 1876 (DB 70:364). In 1880 the Salem Baptist Church consolidated with the Union Ridge Baptist Church, and Crawford donated another one-quarter acre of land to the combined congregation (DB 61:122).

The present church has a building plaque dated 1869, and the 1880 real estate transaction notes that the property is where "Union Ridge Church is situated," which suggests that the present church building may pre-date the congregation's actual ownership of the property (DB 61:122). Church records from this period do not survive, preventing a conclusive determination of the building's date of construction.

Union Ridge Baptist Church is a typical example of the small houses of worship erected by black congregations in the decades following the Civil War. The building retains a considerable degree of architectural integrity, including a choir loft supported on Corinthian columns (Plates 58 and 59).

Churches are not ordinarily considered eligible for the National Register unless they derive significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance. This church, which clearly existed in 1880 and may date from 1869, is considered eligible for the National Register under criteria *a* and *c* because of its historical significance as a representative of an early free black congregation and its high degree of architectural integrity. The present church property totals .5 acres of land at the southwest corner of the intersection of Hydraulic Road and Greenbriar Drive (Figure 14). In JMA's opinion, the property boundaries encompass the eligible resource.

Alternative 10 will pass about 400 feet north of the church; because roads already pass on two sides of the church, the addition of a road is not considered an adverse effect (Figure 15).

4.2 Historic Districts

4.2.1 Barracks Historic District (JMA Nos. 3090-3092)

The Barracks Historic District presently incorporates three properties that were originally part of a larger tract known as The Barracks. Thomas Garth acquired the 1,616-acre Barracks property, site of a prisoner-of-war camp during the Revolutionary War, in 1811 (DB 17:424). Garth willed 875 acres of the property to his son Garland Garth in 1812 (WB 5:230).

4.2.1.1 The Barracks (JMA No. 3090)

The property known as The Barracks includes six buildings: a main house, a garage, two identical small cottages, a large cottage, and a pavilion.

The main house is a two-story Federal-style brick building with a single-story brick kitchen ell attached to the north facade (Plate 60). The brick is laid in Flemish bond. Both the main building and the addition have gabled asphalt-shingle roofs with dentilled wood cornices. The north and south gable ends have paired brick internal chimneys flanking small windows. A large half-circle louver vents the attic space. The front (east) facade has a centered, gabled entry porch supported by paired wood Tuscan columns (Plate 60). The porch is reached through an allee of evergreens and other shrubs. The single door has a three-light transom. Windows have wood double-hung, nine-over-nine sash at the first story and six-over-nine sash at the second story. Second-story windows are aligned above those below. The west facade has a full-length gallery-type porch with a shed roof supported by wood Tuscan columns (Plate 61). The fenestration of the west facade is similar to that of the east. A small shed-roofed porch at the north facade connects to the single-story ell. The ell has a single brick chimney at its north gable end. The house plan is a simple central through hallway with a straight-run, switchback stair (Plate 62). The stair hall is marked by a painted mural on the stairway walls. The principal rooms to either side of the central hall feature typical Federal period moldings, fireplace mantels and surrounds. The grounds to the rear (west) of the house are landscaped with a series of single-wythe brick serpentine walls with end pilasters surmounted by rampant stone lions.

The garage is a single-story brick building housing four vehicles. The gabled roof is steeply sloped and covered with asphalt shingles. The four overhead wood garage doors are separated by brick piers.

Two identical small cottages, one large cottage, and a pavilion are located southwest of the main house. The small Colonial Revival cottages are single-story buildings with gabled asphalt-shingle roofs. A single exterior chimney rises along the west gable-end wall. Each cottage has a door and a single window in the side (south) facade. A single window is centered in the gable- end wall. All windows have large, nine-over-nine, wood, double-hung sash with shutters. The cottages are mirror images of one another.

The large cottage is a single-story Colonial Revival style brick building with a centered brick ell at the east facade. Both the main block and the ell have asphalt-shingled gable roofs. A single exterior brick chimney marks each gable end of the T-plan building. The main entry, which is centered in the west facade, is flanked by windows with nine-over-nine wood, double-

hung sash. A secondary entry is located in the south wall of the ell. The cottage is close to the two small cottages and the pavilion.

The pavilion is a square, wood frame building. It has a pyramidal roof with metal standing-seam roofing and a finial. Most of the wall area is glazed with multiple-light windows. The entrance is set in a short connecting link between the pavilion and the large cottage.

Garland Garth erected The Barracks, a two-story Federal style brick house, in 1819. In 1826 the buildings on the property were valued at $5,000 (Davis 1988:332). Garland Garth lived in The Barracks until 1862, when business reverses forced him to sell the house and 597 acres, through his son Garland A. Garth, to George Carr (DB 59:669).

George Carr lived at The Barracks until his death. In 1894 the estate divided Carr's property among his three sons, and David Carr received 294 acres described as the "House Lot" (DB 98:187). The property remained in the Carr family until 1928, when David Carr's widow, Virginia, sold 240 acres to William S. P. Mayo (DB 202:324).

Mayo apparently restored the house during the 1930s, and lived there until his death. His widow sold the property in 1950 (DB 289:594).

The present Barracks property consists of the large house built by Garland Garth in 1819, its associated gardens, and a group of ca. 1930s outbuildings and cottages. The integrity of the main house and its grounds are excellent. The interior of the house retains much of its original plan and trim (Plate 62). This property is recommended eligible as the central and original portion of the Barracks Historic District under criteria *b* and *c* as a representative of the nineteenth-century agriculture context.

4.2.1.2 Barracks Farm Manager House (JMA No. 3091)

The Barracks Farm Manager's House is a one-and-one-half-story wood frame building with horizontal wood clapboard siding (Plate 63). The roof is a simple side gable with asymmetrically placed shed dormers. The dormers have windows with paired awning-type sash. An exterior brick chimney is located at the north gable-end wall. The shed-roofed entry porch is partially enclosed and screened. Windows have six-over-six wood and aluminum double-hung sash. A second shed-roofed porch at the rear (east) corner of the house is clad with vertical

siding, forming a railing, and screening above. This porch may have be an alteration of an earlier porch, as evidenced by the concrete block infill between the brick foundation piers. The interior is a partially open modern plan with a straight-run stair dividing the first-floor spaces (Plate 64).

The Barracks Farm Manager House appears to date from the mid-twentieth century. The interior trim appears to date from ca. 1930s (Plate 64). The property on which this house is located was part of the larger Barracks tract until 1982, when the present owner, Willis Goodenow, purchased 13.5 acres of The Barracks property (DB 736:686). The building may have been erected as a residence for the manager of The Barracks farm.

The Barracks Farm Manager House is architecturally undistinguished and has been altered from its original appearance by the addition of dormers and the removal of interior partitions. Nevertheless, it is JMA's opinion that this building contributes to the character of the Barracks Historic District.

4.2.1.3 Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092)

Barrackside Farm includes nine buildings: a main house, two tenant houses, a garage, a barn, and four ancillary outbuildings.

The main house (House A) is a one-and-one-half-story, wood frame building with a gabled roof with standing-seam metal roofing (Plate 65). Exterior walls are clad with wood horizontal clapboard siding. The front (west) facade has a large gable-roofed dormer with two windows with wood, double-hung, six-over-six sash. A shed-roofed porch with metal roofing and simple square wood columns extends over the front facade. The first-story fenestration consists of three windows with wood, double-hung, six-over-six sash. All window openings at the front facade have exterior louvered shutters. The main entry is located at the north end of the front facade. The interior has an open modern plan (Plates 66-69). The south gable wall has an engaged brick chimney and a small rear addition with a gable-roofed entryway. The north gable-end wall has a single chimney and a single story, gable-roofed, wood frame addition covered with stucco. Modern solar panels have been placed on the addition's metal standing-seam roof. A large, projecting, hip-roofed bay window is located in the center of the west facade. A second addition, a one-story, semi-circular, flat-roofed, screened porch, is attached to the north facade. A wood balustrade extends around the perimeter of the porch.

The first tenant house (House B) exhibits a basic I-house form (Plate 71). It is a two-story wood frame building clad with stucco. The gabled roof has standing-seam metal roofing. The building plan is rectangular, with a small shed-roofed porch above the offset entry in the front (west) facade. Flanking the entry are two windows with double-hung, one-over-one sash. Second-story fenestration consists of only two windows, aligned above the first-story windows. The gable-end walls have similar windows on the first and second story. A two-story wood frame and stucco addition extends partway across the east facade, where it connects with a single-story shed-roofed addition. This latter addition has an open porch.

The second tenant house (House C) exhibits a similar I-house form (Plate 72). The wood frame building is clad with stucco. The fenestration is identical to the first tenant house, except that the windows are six-over-six sash and there are no gable-end windows on this building. A porch extends across the front facade and the north gable wall. The porch is enclosed and screened. The rear door is of plank (Plate 73). Modern wood paneling has been placed on most interior walls (Plate 74).

The barn, which was recorded in the spring of 1990, has been demolished. It was a very large two-story, timber-frame building with a standing seam metal, gambrel roof. It was sided with wood planking. The first story had a series of rectangular window openings. Adjacent to the south gable wall were a pair of large structural tile circular silos.

The garage is a one-and-one-half-story, wood frame building with a gabled standing seam metal roof and horizontal wood clapboard siding. A gable-roofed dormer with a louvered opening is located on the front (west) facade. Below the dormer is an enclosed window opening obscured by the addition of a basketball backboard. A double-width sliding door in the center of the facade provides interior access. At the north gable end is an exterior brick chimney. Two small, fixed windows are located in the south gable wall.

Outbuilding No. 1 is a small wood frame, gable-roofed building with horizontal wood clapboard siding. The building rests on a fieldstone foundation and has an entry door in the east gable wall.

Outbuilding No. 2 is a small, one-story, wood frame, gable-roofed building with horizontal wood clapboard siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The east facade has a

central entry. The siding in the gable ends consists of vertically placed boards with their lower ends trimmed to shallow points.

Outbuilding No. 3 is an ancillary farm building set on a sloping hillside. It is a two-story building with a gabled roof. The first story is of masonry construction and the second floor is wood framed. The roof is covered with metal standing-seam roofing. The east facade is open, providing access to the interior.

Outbuilding No. 4 is a gable-roofed barn with standing seam metal roofing. The wood frame building is sided with rough planks.

The Barrackside Farm property was included within the larger Barracks tract until 1892. Following the death of the George Carr, owner of The Barracks, the land was divided among his three sons. George Carr, Jr., received this 165-acre portion of his father's farm (DB 98:189). Another son, David, received the major portion of The Barracks farm; his son, George T. Carr, inherited 145 acres of the property in 1918 (DB 169:266). The property has remained in the Carr family until the present.

The Barrackside Farm property presently includes three houses and an assortment of outbuildings. House A is a single-story frame cottage, with two large additions, that may have been constructed in the late nineteenth century as the residence of George T. Carr (Plate 65). The other houses, both of which have been greatly altered over the years, were probably tenant houses associated with the period when this property was a portion of the larger Barracks tract (Plates 71 and 72). According to the owners, House B dates to the 1930s; House C appears to date to the mid-nineteenth century. The integrity of all the houses on the property has been compromised by additions and alterations. Nevertheless, JMA considers these properties to constitute contributing elements within The Barracks Historic District.

JMA recommends The Barracks Historic District as eligible for the National Register under criteria *b* and *c* because of the quality and integrity of its architecture and its association with the Garths, a prominent local family. The district represents both the nineteenth-century agriculture and the twentieth-century rural development contexts.

The three properties that comprise The Barracks Historic District total slightly more than 334 acres, which includes the houses, farm buildings, and a portion of the land in the original farm (Figure 16). In JMA's opinion, the perimeter boundaries of these properties encompass the historic resource. The Barracks originally totalled more than 1,600 acres. In 1812 it was reduced to 875 acres by Thomas Garth. By 1928 the property had been further reduced in size to approximately 406 acres. The present property constitutes approximately 48 percent of The Barracks, as it existed in the nineteenth century, and approximately 21 percent of the eighteenth-century Barracks property.

Alternative 11 will take a portion of this property, which, in the opinion of JMA, will constitute an adverse effect upon the resource (Figure 17). Alternative 12 is immediately adjacent to the property and, in the opinion of JMA, will have an adverse effect upon the resource because a four-lane highway would introduce visual and audible elements that are out of character with the property's rural setting.

4.2.2 Park Hill Avenue/Cutler Lane Historic District

The potential historic district extends from Park Hill Avenue to Cutler Lane. The Phase I survey identified 26 buildings within this area that appeared to be fifty years of age or older. The majority of these buildings are small bungalows and cottages dating from the mid-1930s (Plates 75-79). These 26 buildings constitute approximately 50 percent of the total number of properties within the proposed district. The remaining buildings are largely single-story brick ranch houses built after 1945.

Historical research indicates that the area encompassed by the potential district consisted of several large tracts of land that were subdivided and developed separately beginning in the 1910s. The portion of Watson Avenue located within the proposed district was subdivided for development in 1931. The northern end of the district was not subdivided for development until 1960.

Although the potential district represents the twentieth-century suburban development context, it fails to convey a sense of time and place because of intrusions and haphazard development. Therefore, JMA recommends that the district does not meet National Register eligibility criteria.

4.3 Effects on Listed or Eligible Properties

4.3.1 Charlottesville-Albemarle Courthouse Historic District

An examination of right-of-way plans suggests that Alternative 7 will have no effect upon the Charlottesville-Albemarle Courthouse Historic District. The bypass right-of-way begins on Park Street, about 800 feet north of the historic district.

4.3.2 Woodlands (JMA No. 2014)

An examination of right-of-way plans indicates that the proposed right-of-way of Alternative 11 is about 400 feet from the west boundary of the Woodlands National Register property and preservation easement. However, because of the rural setting of the property, the proximity of the alternate and an interchange would have an adverse effect on this property (Figure 18): a four-lane highway would introduce visual and audible elements that are out of character with the property's rural setting.

4.3.3 Cochran's Mill (JMA No. 3055)

This property is located approximately 800 feet from the proposed right-of-way of Alternative 7, which appears, based on a review of map data, to be significantly below the level of the house. Given the apparent suburban setting of the property, which fronts directly onto a road, it would appear that the right-of-way will have no effect on this property.

5.0 SUMMARY OF EVALUATIONS

Fifteen individual properties and two districts were evaluated for significance (Table 2). Based on historical research and field examinations, eight properties evaluated for significance (seven individual and the Barracks Historic District) are considered by JMA to meet one or more of the National Register criteria and therefore are recommended eligible for the National Register. The remaining properties and the potential historic district (Park Hill Avenue to Cutler Lane in Charlottesville) are considered not eligible for the National Register. Six of the eight National Register-eligible historic properties will be adversely affected if the alternate closest to the property in question is selected. In five cases, property would be taken; the effects to Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1097) would be visual only. There would be no adverse effect to Westover (JMA No. 3009) and Union Ridge Baptist Church (JMA No. 3073). Effects to Woodlands (JMA No. 2014), which is on the National Register, would be visual. Cochran's Mill (JMA No. 3055), which is unevaluated, will not be affected.

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TABLES

Table 1. Properties Evaluated during Phase II Investigations

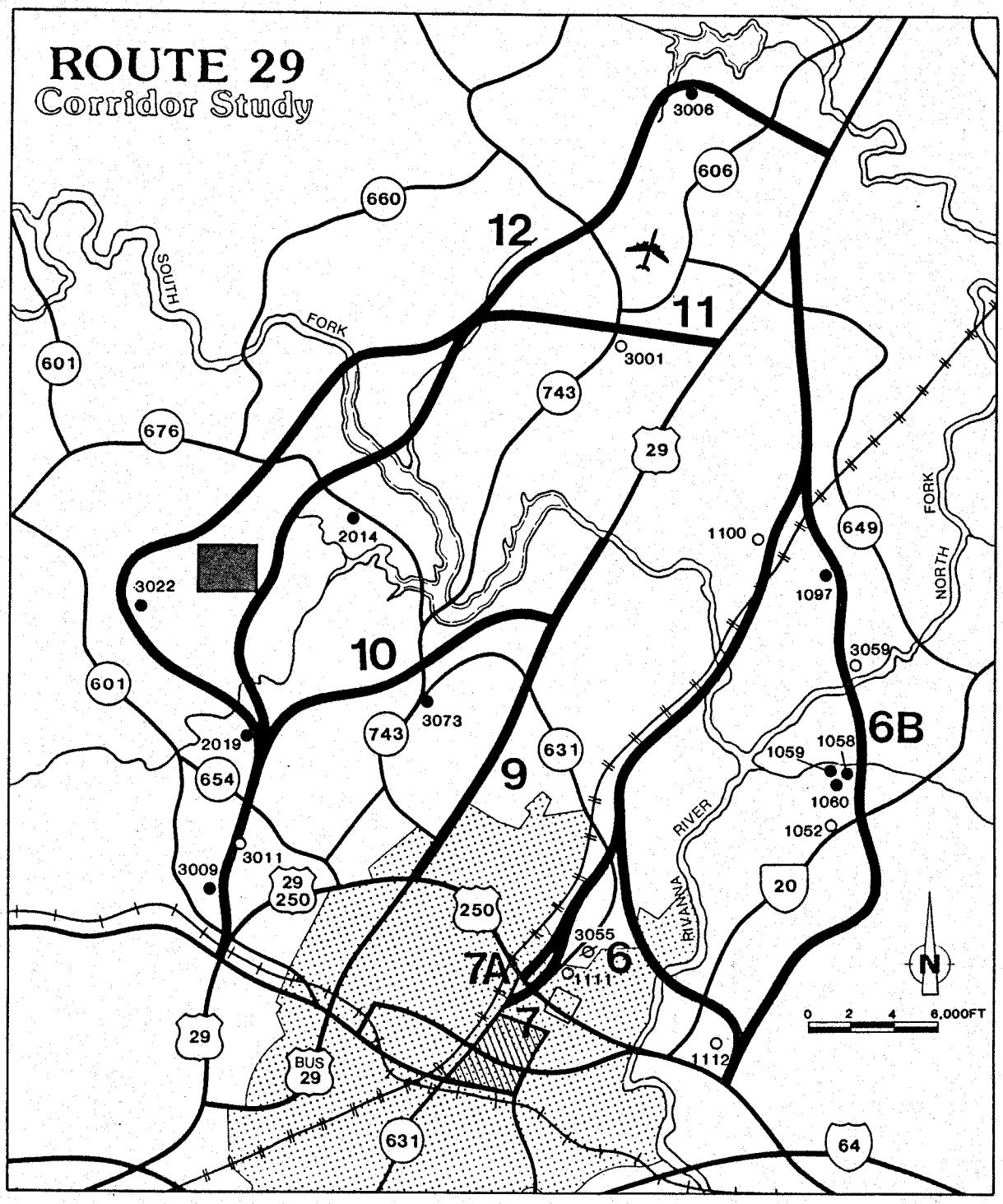
JMA No.	Property Name
Individual Properties: Significance and Effects Evaluations	
1052	Chapman Grove Baptist Church
1058-1060	Ridgeway Farm
1097	Red Hills Farm
1100	Kernwood
1107	Belvedere
1111	John F. Elliott House
1112	Wilton
2019	Schlesinger Farm
3001	Pleasant Grove Baptist Church
3006	Crenshaw Farm
3009	Westover
3011	Mount Falcon
3022	Darby's Folly
3059	Gale Hill
3073	Union Ridge Baptist Church
Potential Historic Districts: Significance and Effects Evaluations	
3090-3092	The Barracks Historic District Park Hill Avenue/Cutler Lane Historic District
Properties Listed on, or Determined Eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places: Effects Evaluations	
2014	Woodlands
3055	Cochran's Mill
--	Charlottesville-Albemarle Courthouse Historic District

Table 2. Significance and Effect Evaluations

JMA No.	Property Name	Alternative(s)	Eligible	Adverse Effects
1052	Chapman Grove Baptist Church	6B		
1058-1060	Ridgeway Farm	6B	X	X
1097	Red Hills Farm	6B	X	X
1100	Kernwood	6		
1107	Belvedere	6		
1111	John F. Elliott House	7		
1112	Wilton	6,6B		
2014	Woodlands*	11	X	X
2019	Schlesinger Farm	10,11,12	X	X
3001	Pleasant Grove Baptist Church	11		
3006	Crenshaw Farm	12	X	X
3009	Westover	10,11,12	X	
3011	Mount Falcon	10,11,12		
3022	Darby's Folly	12	X	X
3055	Cochran's Mill**	7	X	
3059	Gale Hill	6B		
3073	Union Ridge Baptist Church	10	X	
3090-3092	The Barracks Historic District	11,12	X	X
--	Potential Historic District (Park Hill Avenue to Cutler Lane)	7		
--	Charlottesville-Albemarle Courthouse Historic District*	7	X	

*Property already on the National Register of Historic Places.
**Significance undetermined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

FIGURES



KEY:

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

- ○ not eligible
- ⊘ unevaluated
- ● eligible, adverse effect

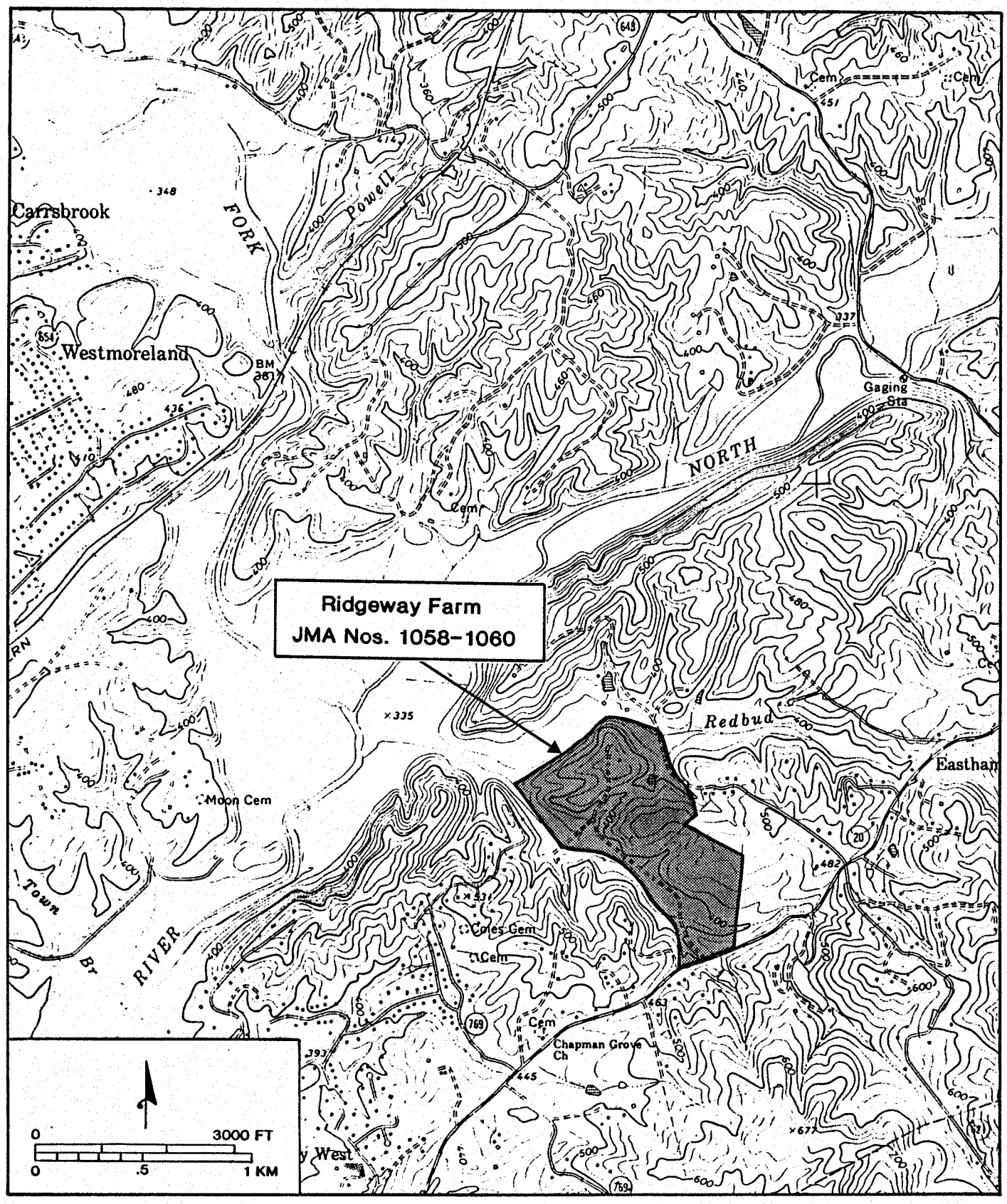
HISTORIC DISTRICTS

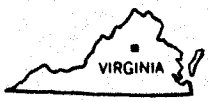
- potential historic district, not eligible
- Charlottesville-Albemarle Courthouse Historic District, no effect
- Barracks Historic District (3090-3092) eligible, adverse effect

12 Candidate Build Alternative

Properties Evaluated for Significance and Effects
U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study
Charlottesville and Albemarle County

Figure 1

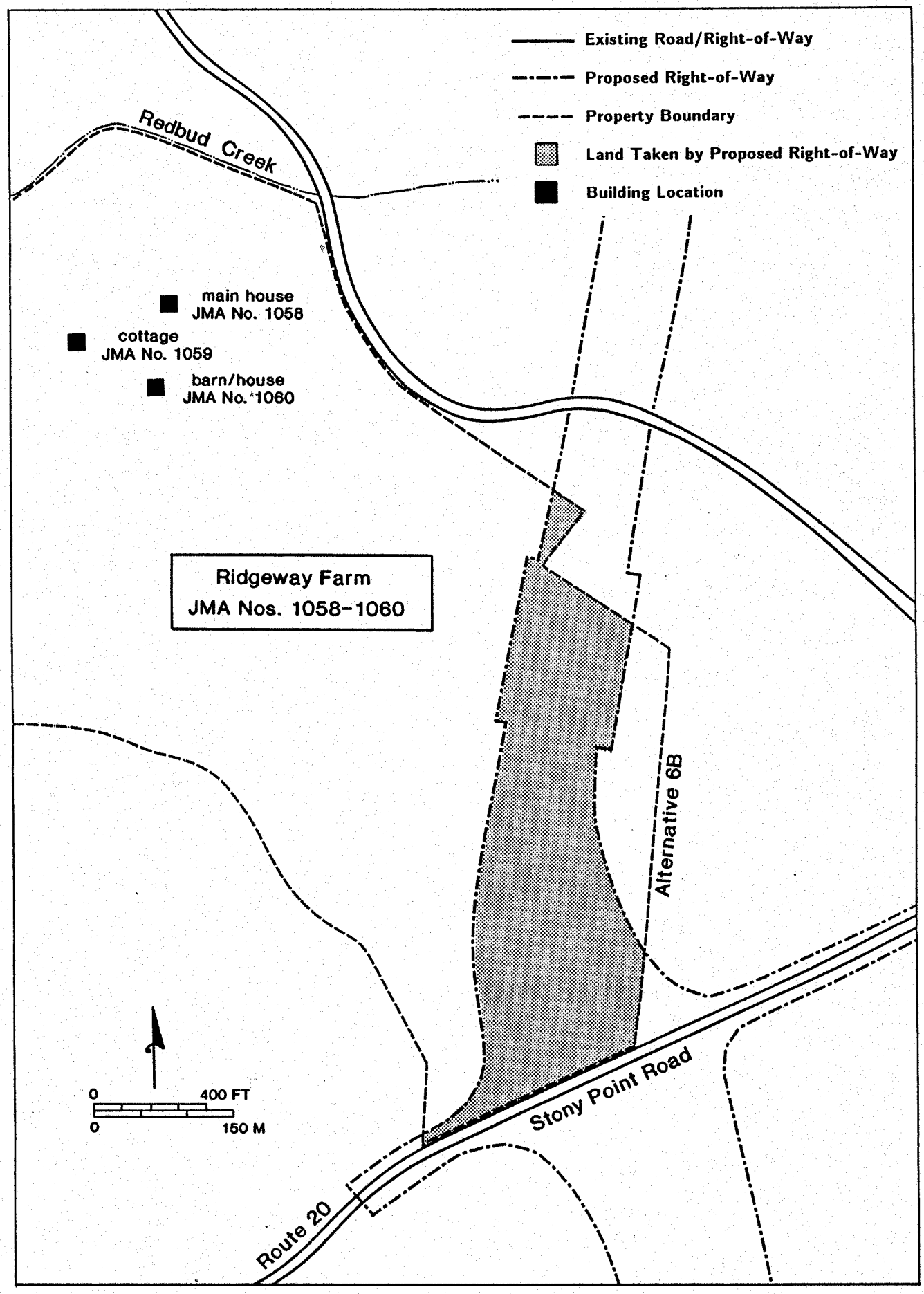




QUADRANGLE LOCATION

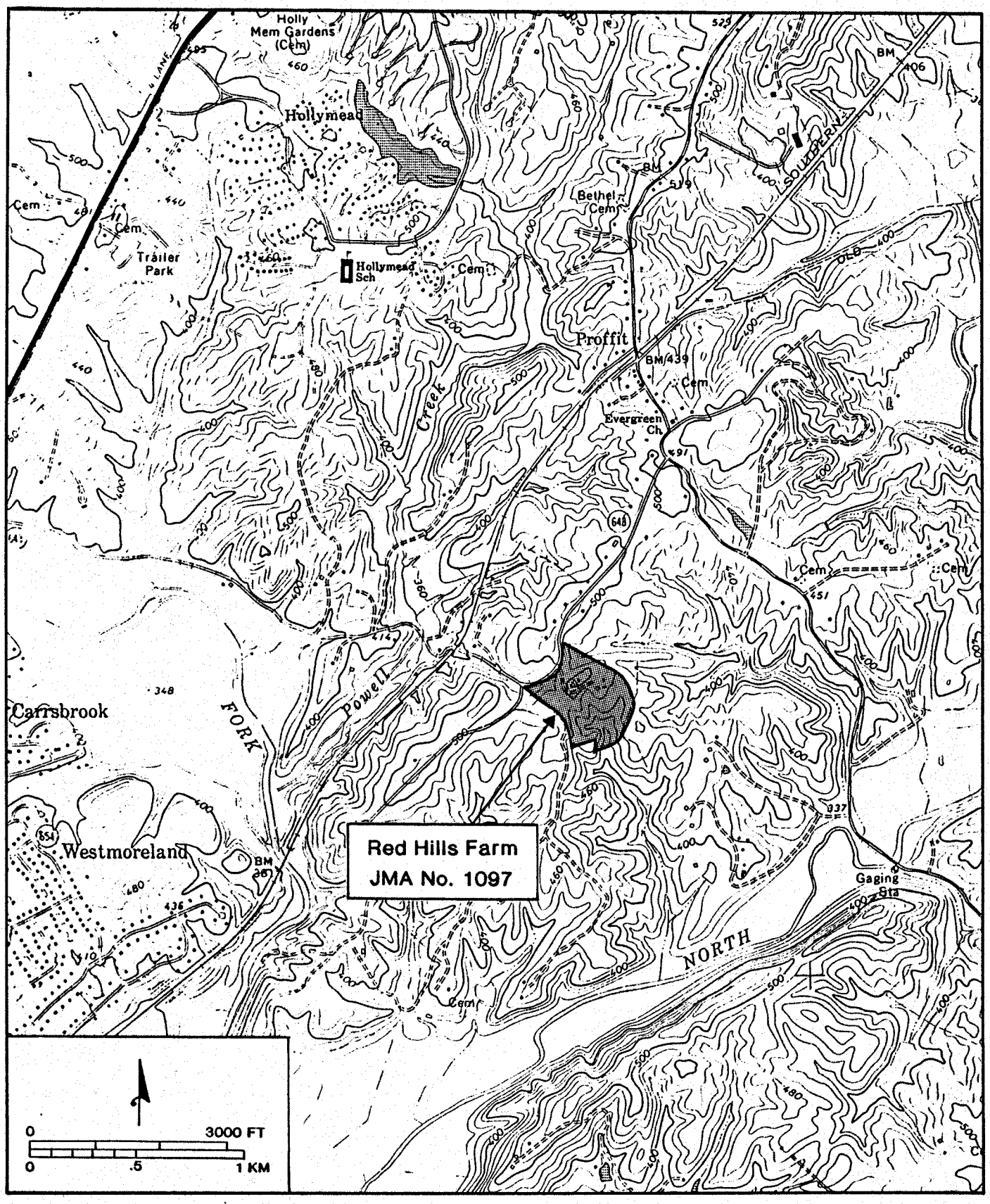
Ridgeway Farm (JMA Nos. 1058-1060)
Property Boundary (USGS 1987)

Figure 2



Ridgeway Farm (JMA Nos. 1058-1060)
Effect of Alternative 6B

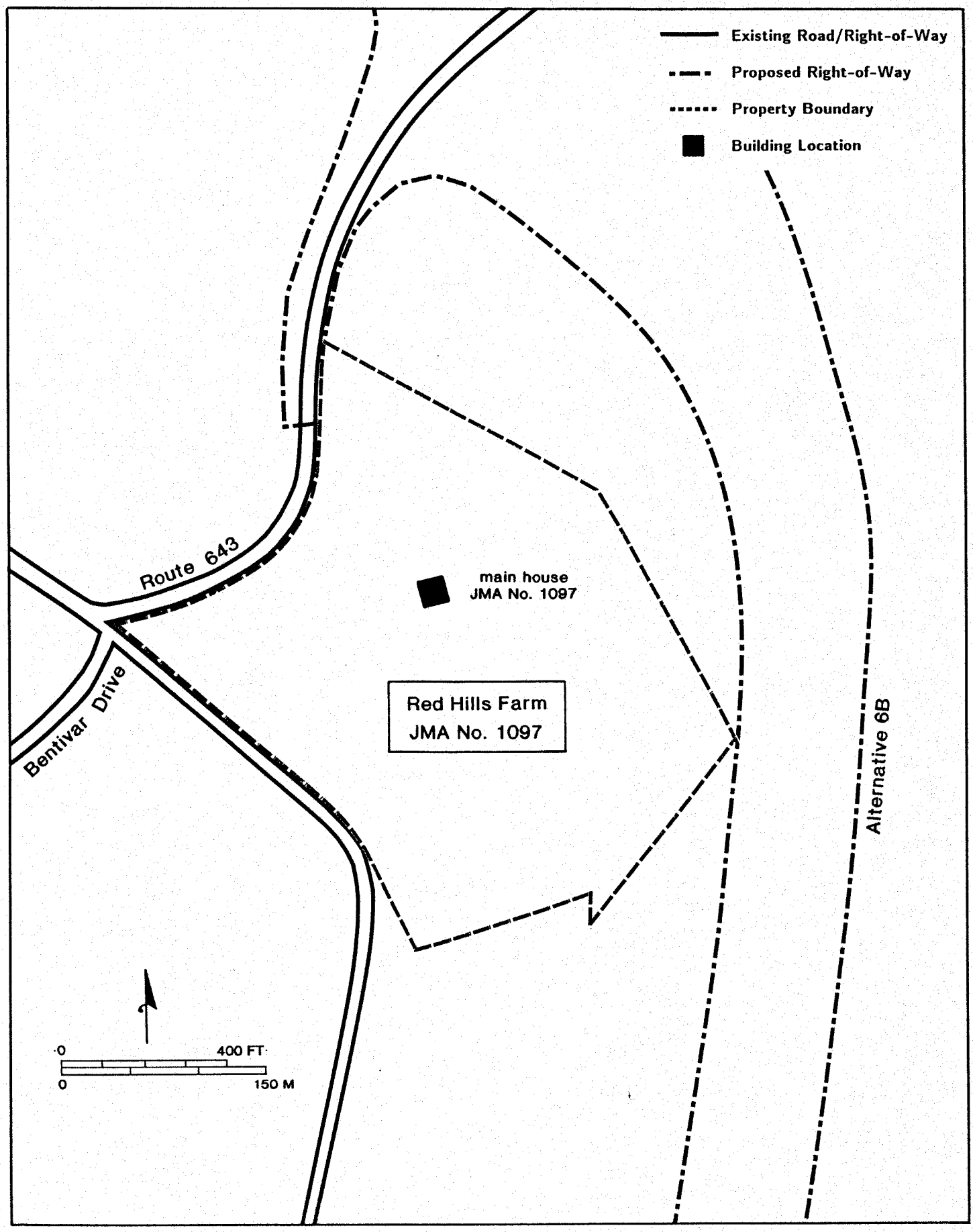
Figure 3



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

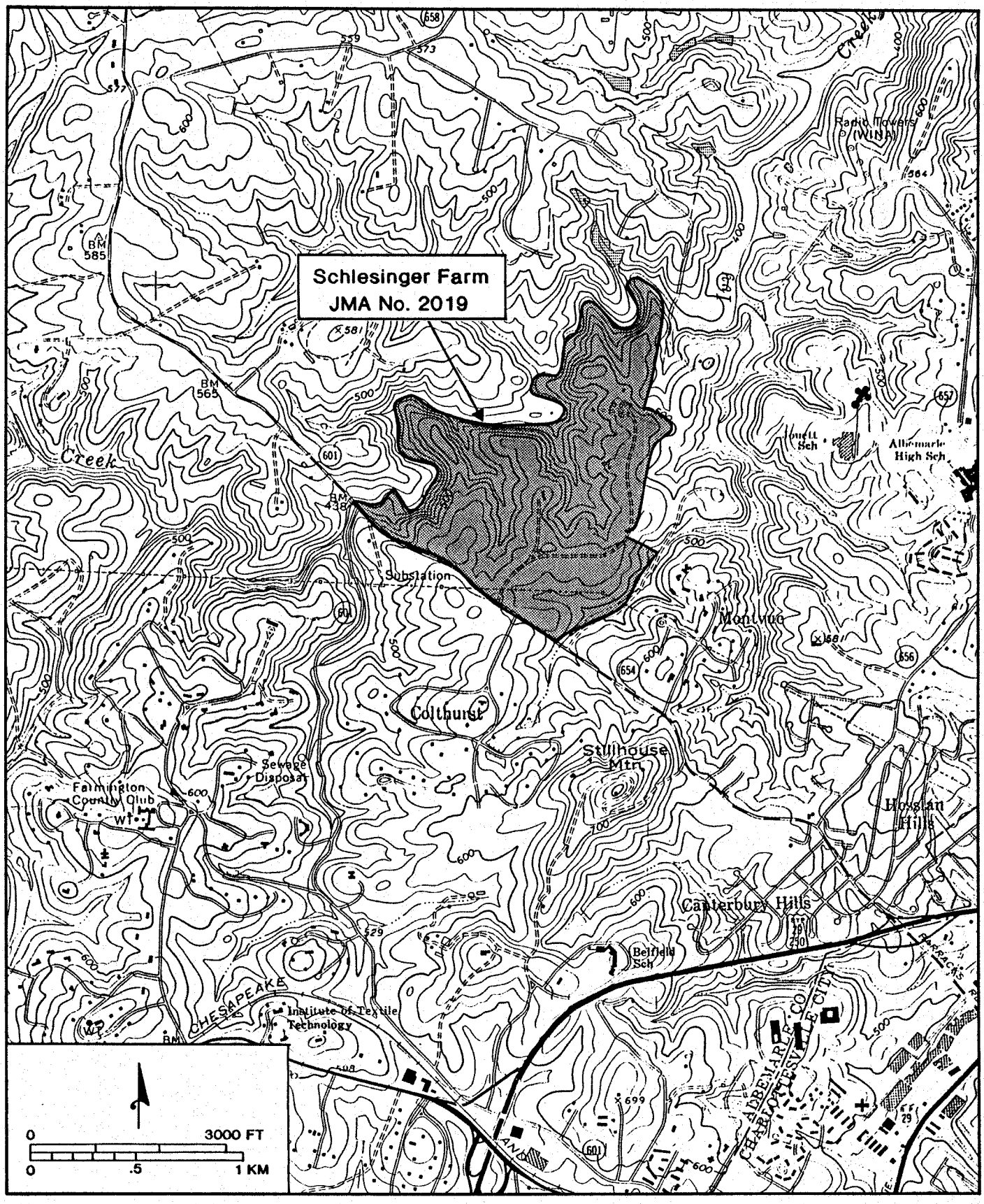
Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1097)
Property Boundary (USGS 1987)

Figure 4



Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1097)
Effect of Alternative 6B

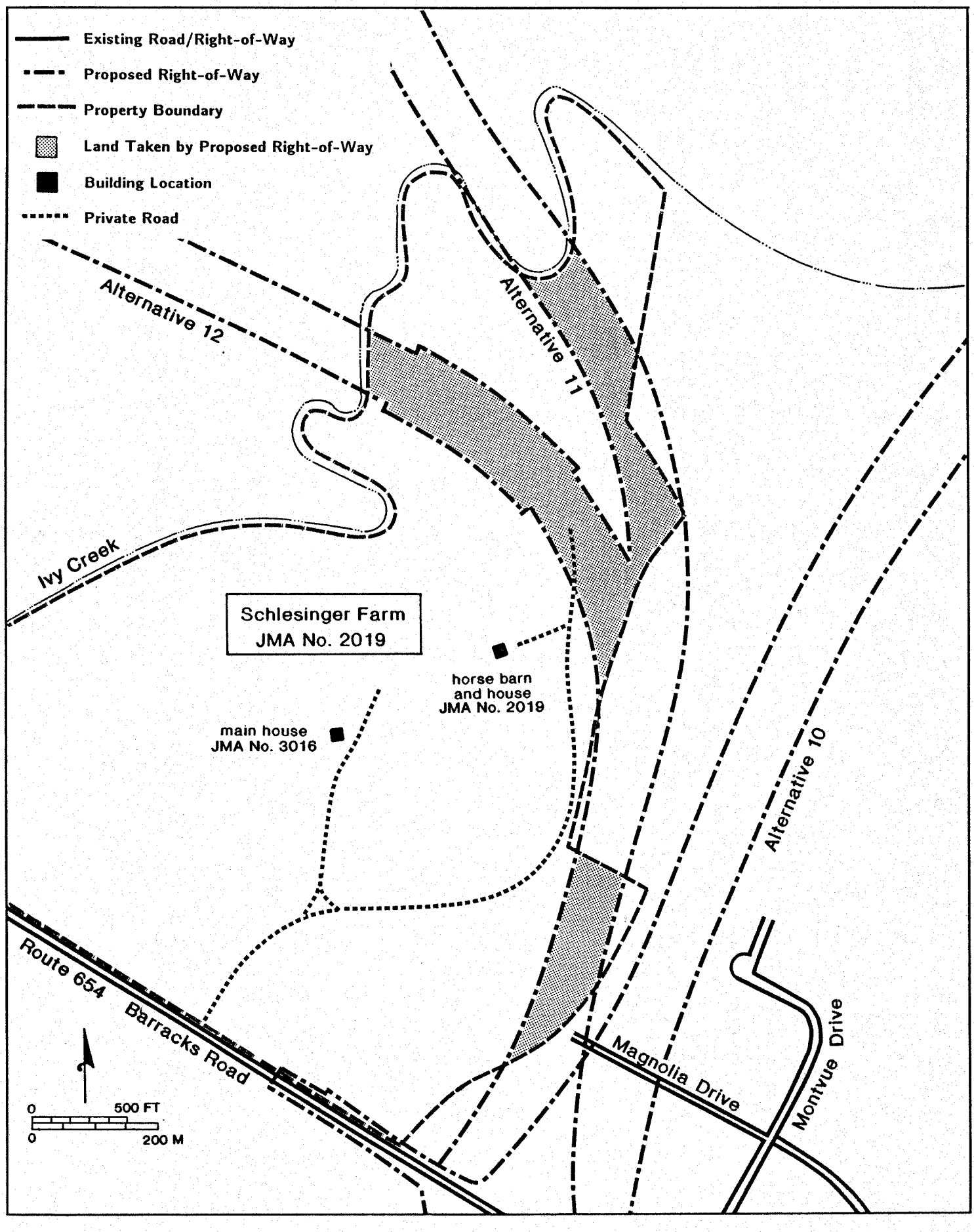
Figure 5



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

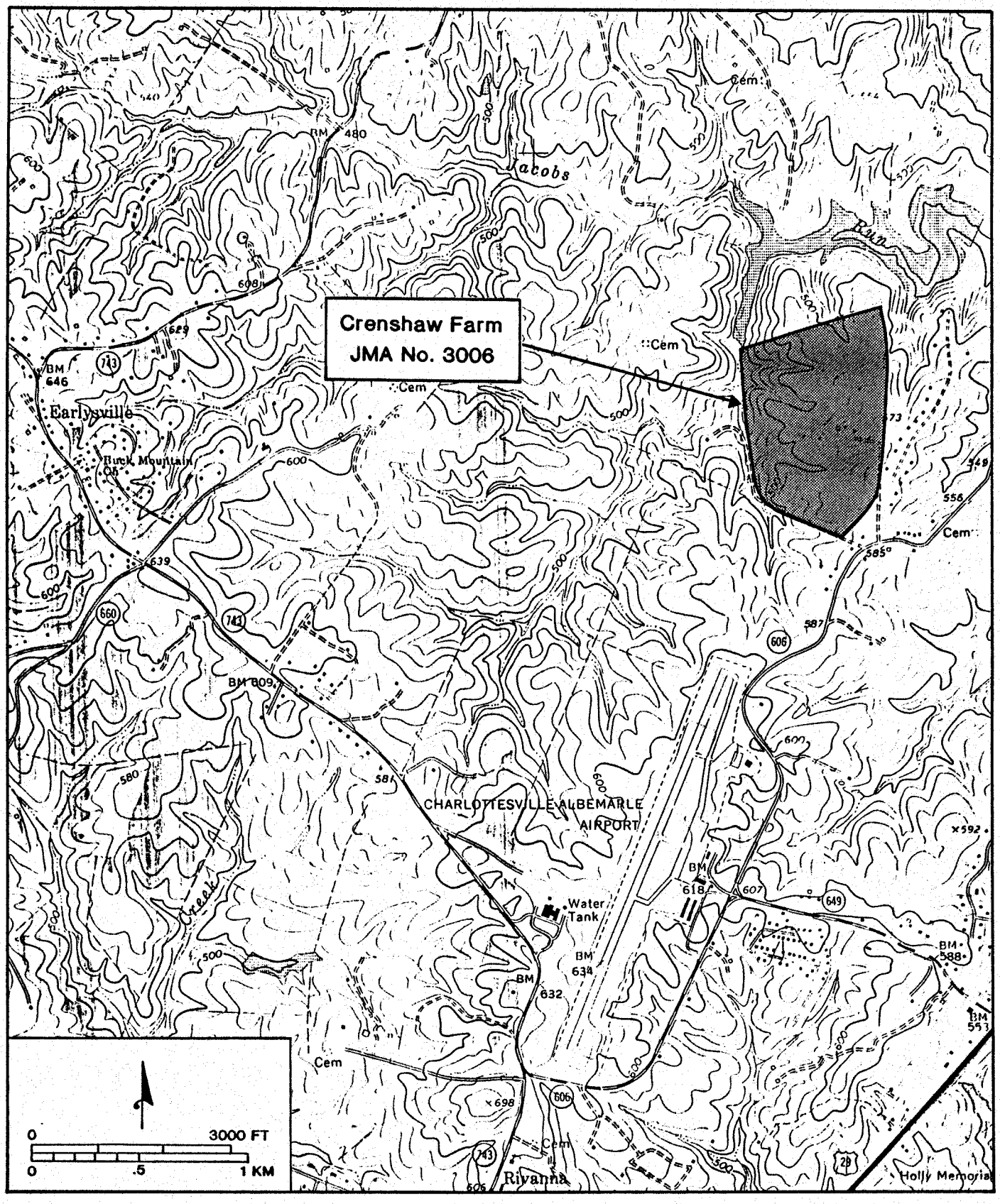
Schlesinger Farm (JMA No. 2019)
Property Boundary (USGS 1978a)

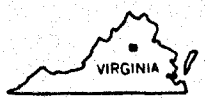
Figure 6



Schlesinger Farm (JMA No. 2019)
Effect of Alternatives 10, 11, and 12

Figure 7

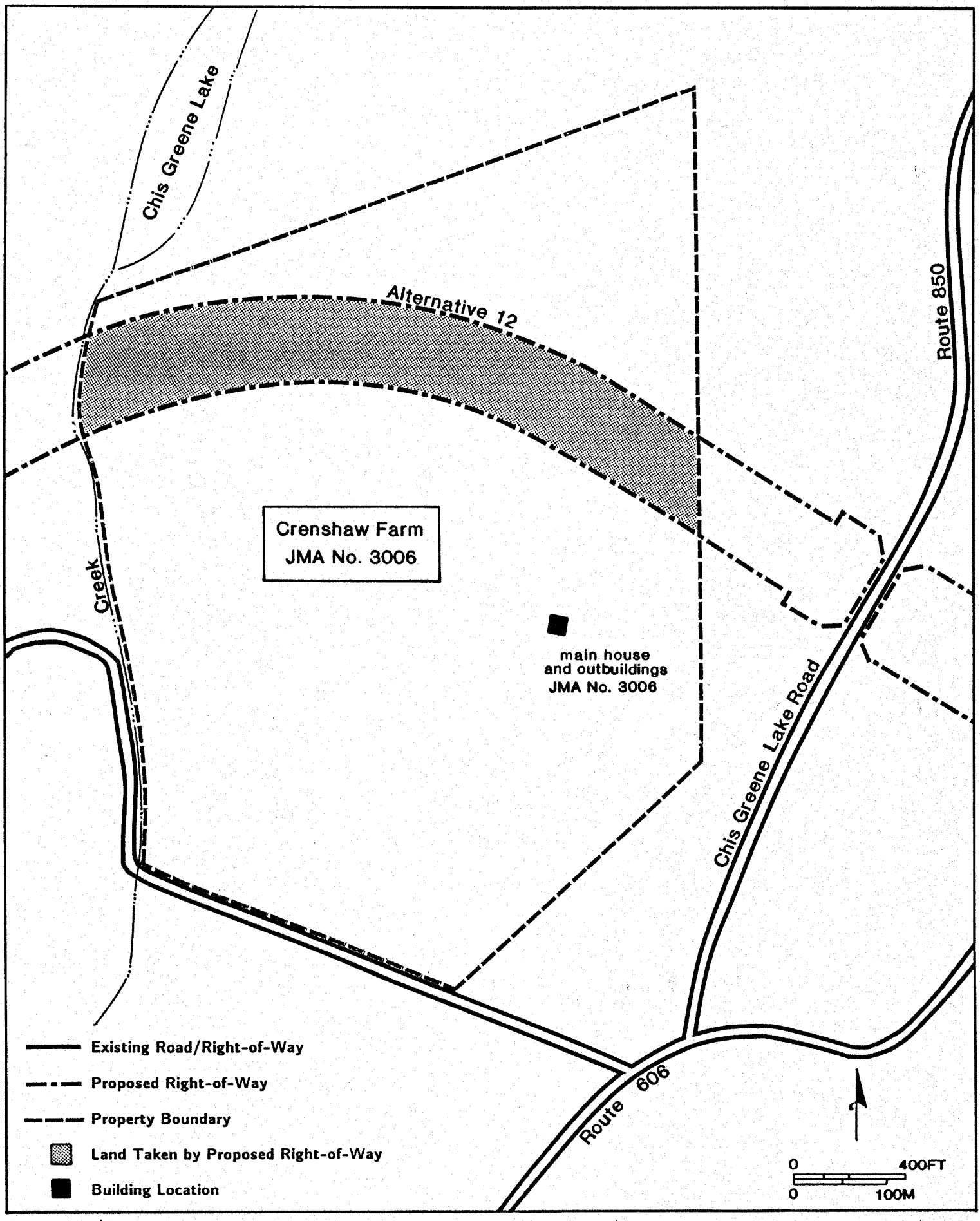




QUADRANGLE LOCATION

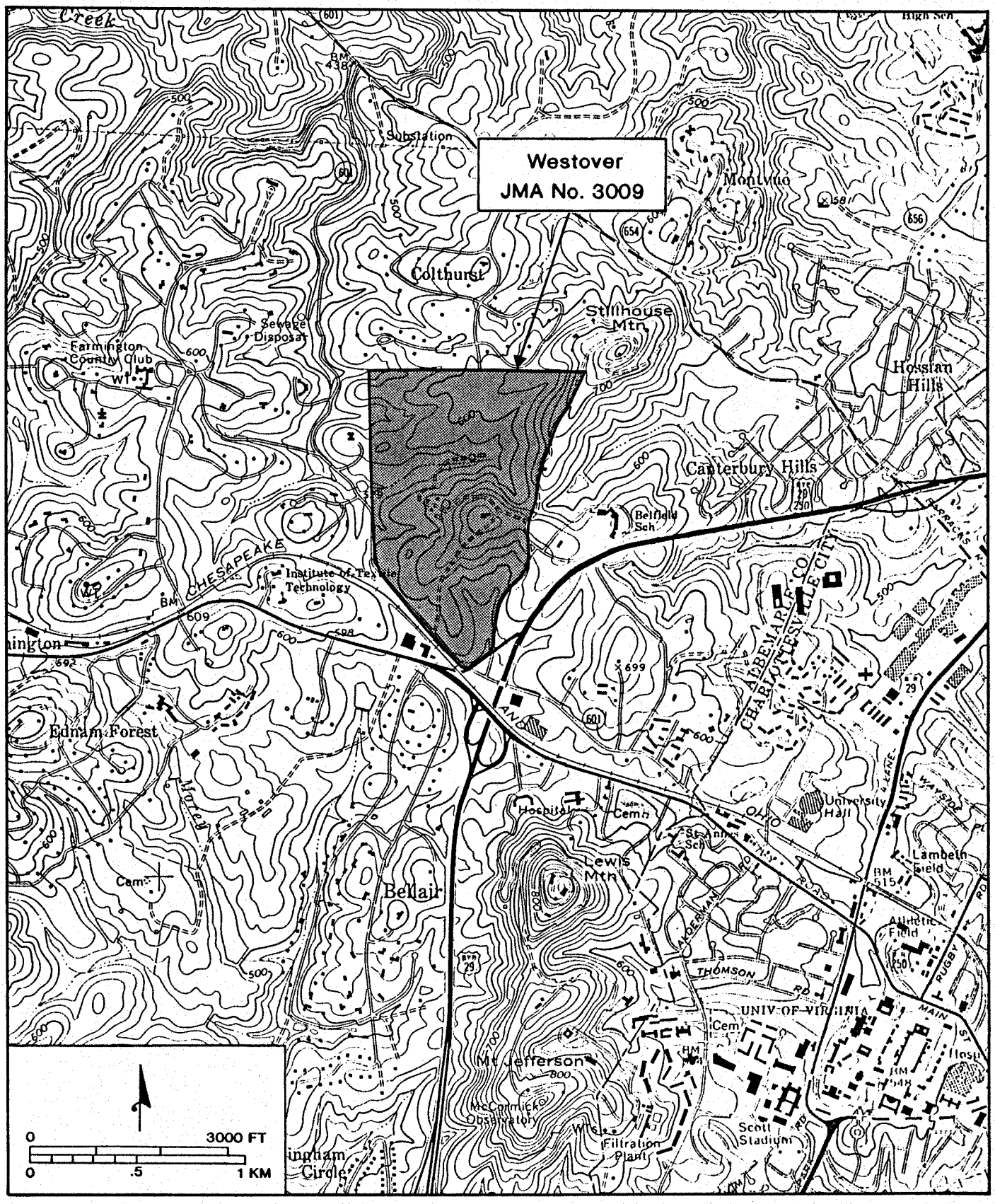
Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006)
Property Boundary (USGS 1978b)

Figure 8



Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006)
Effect of Alternative 12

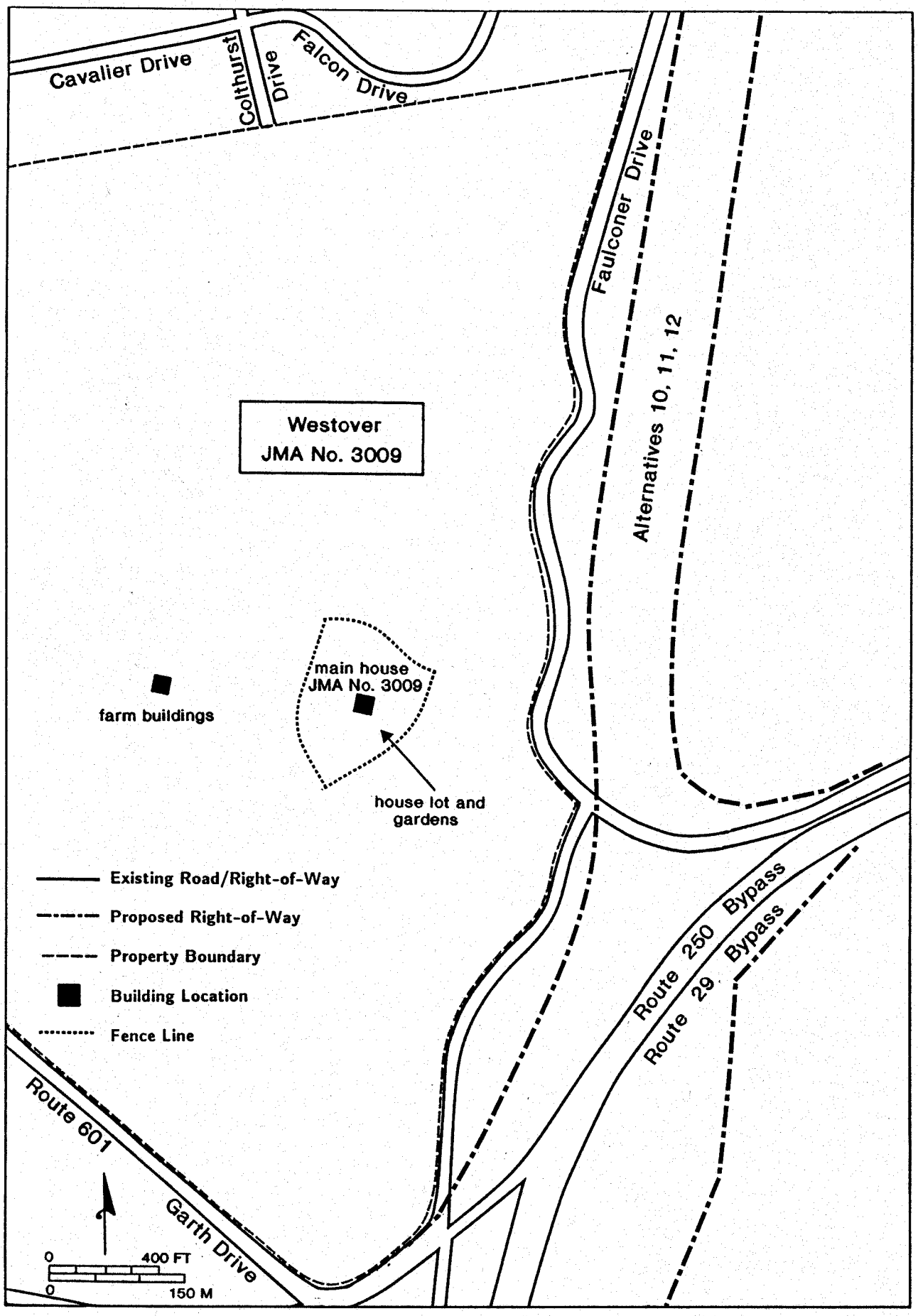
Figure 9



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

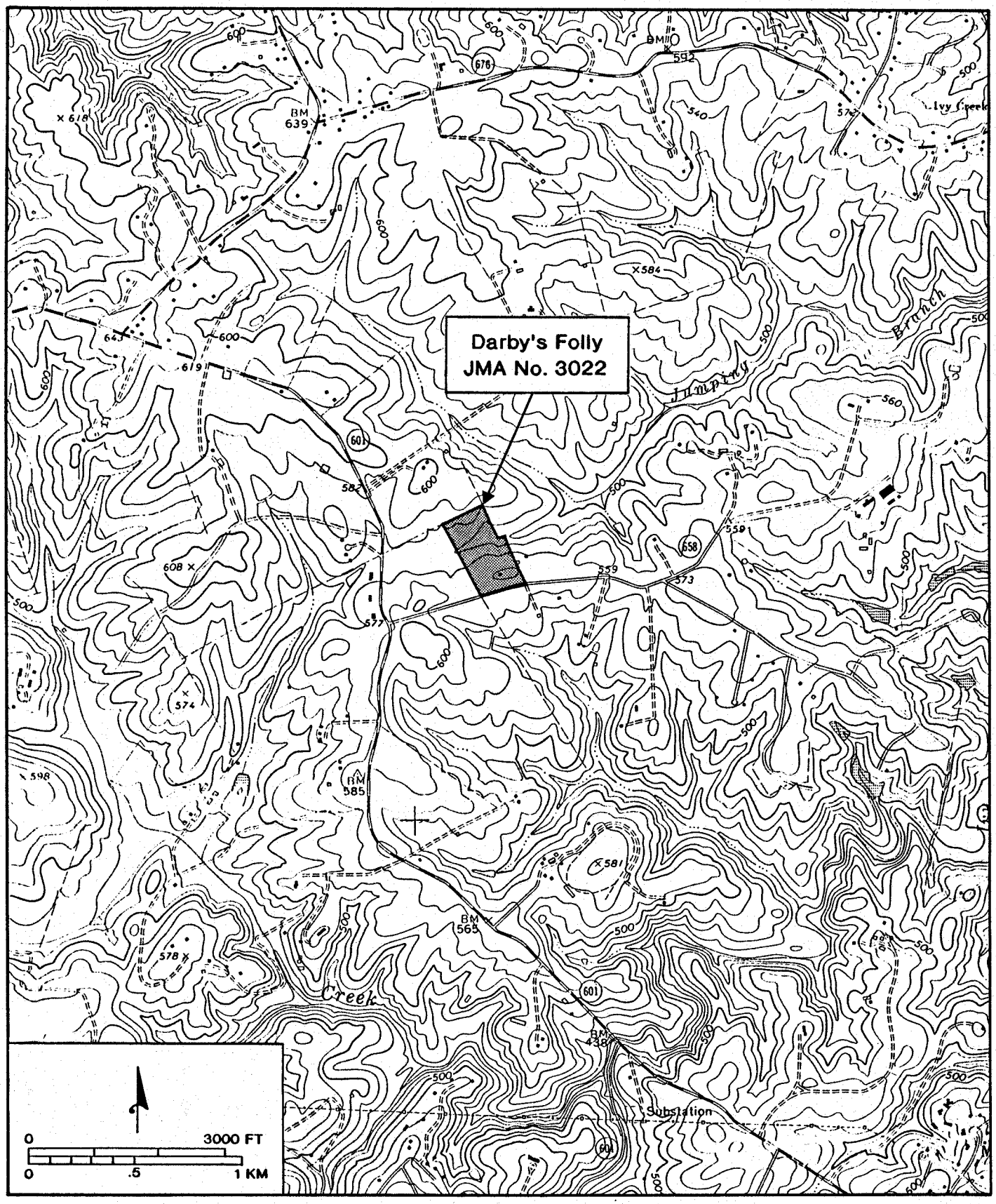
Westover (JMA No. 3009)
Property Boundary (USGS 1978a)

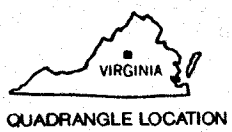
Figure 10



Westover (JMA No. 3009)
Effect of Alternatives 10, 11, and 12

Figure 11

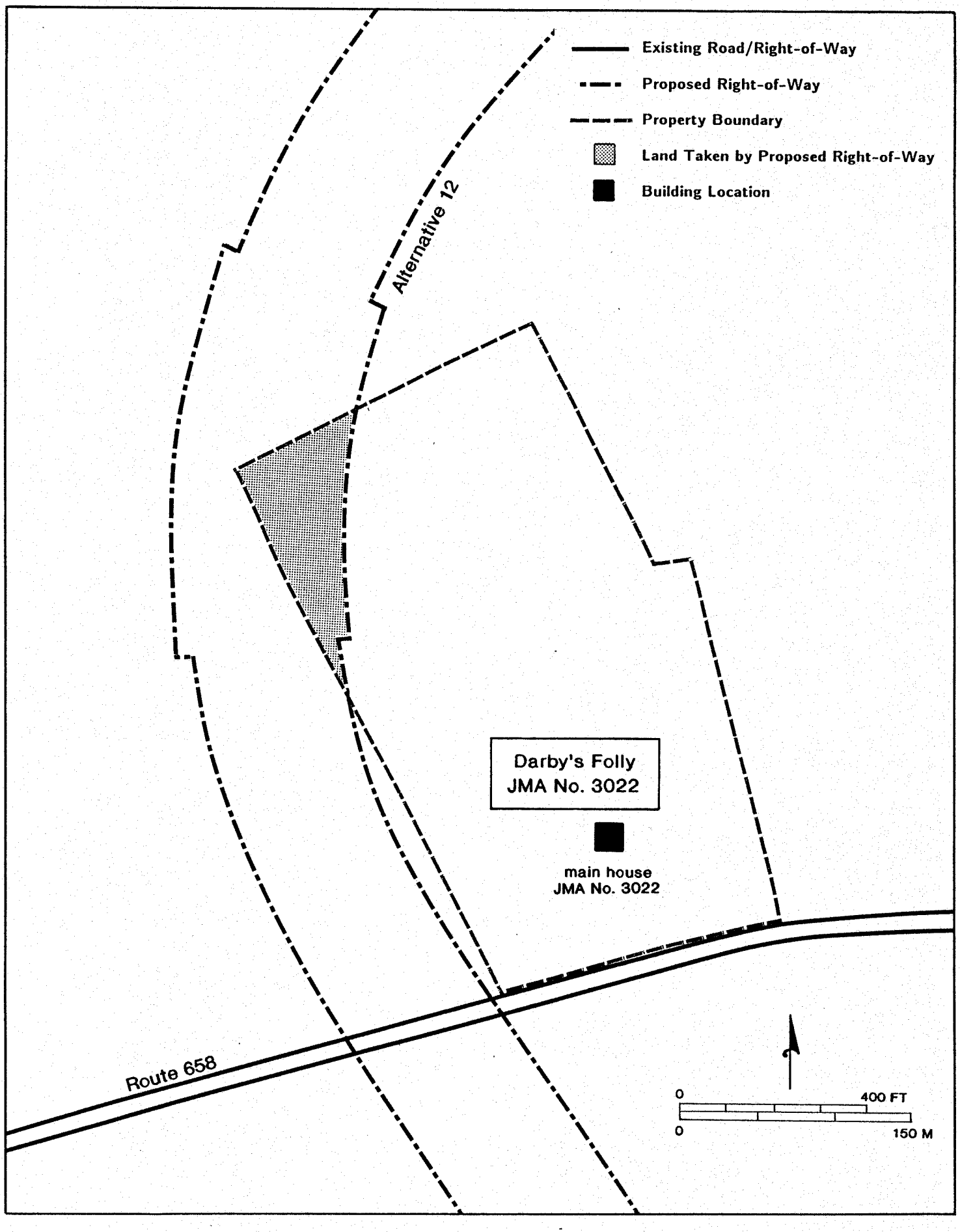




QUADRANGLE LOCATION

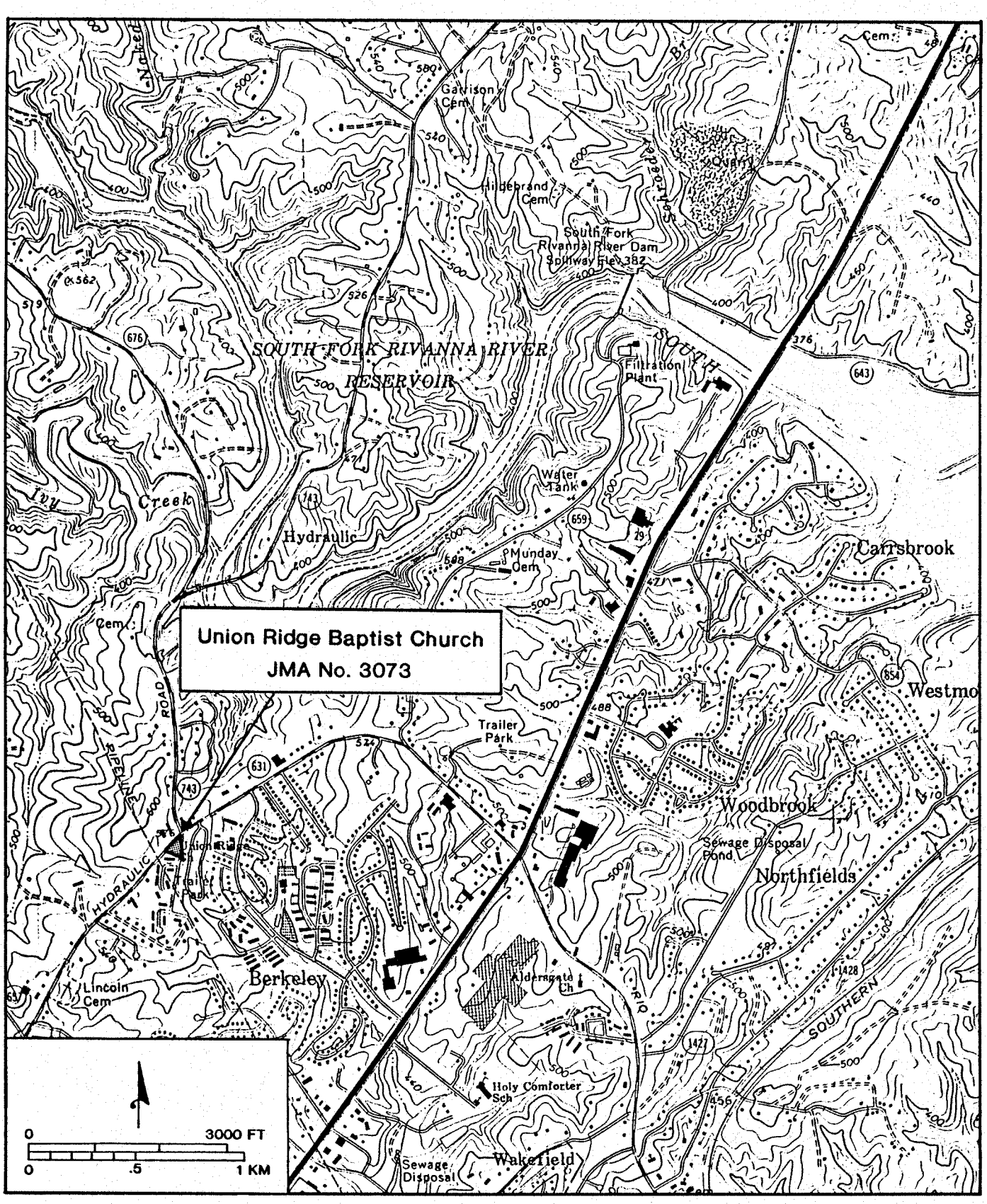
Darby's Folly (JMA No. 3022)
Property Boundary (USGS 1978a)

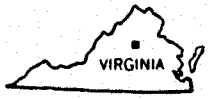
Figure 12



Darby's Folly (JMA No. 3022)
Effect of Alternative 12

Figure 13

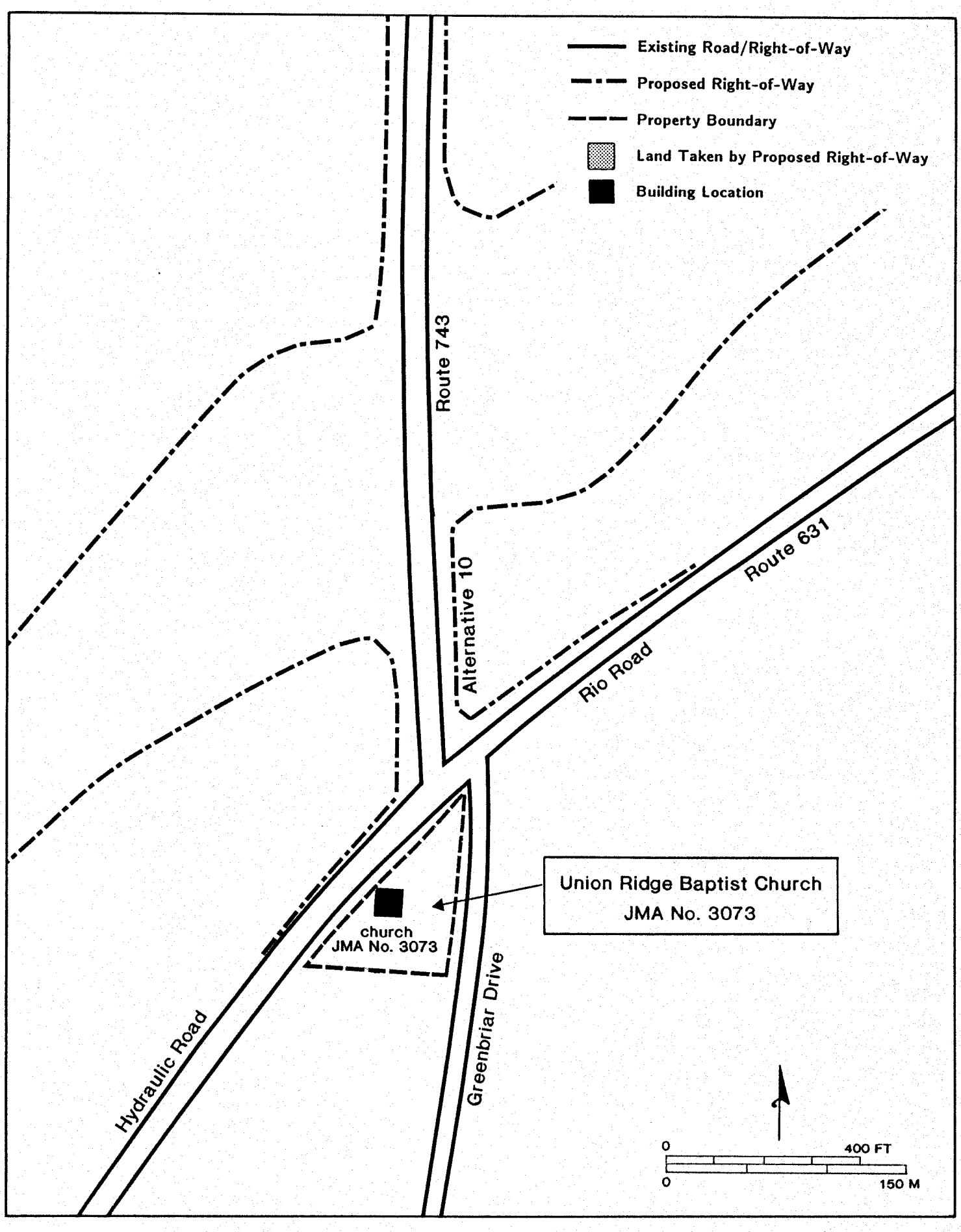




QUADRANGLE LOCATION

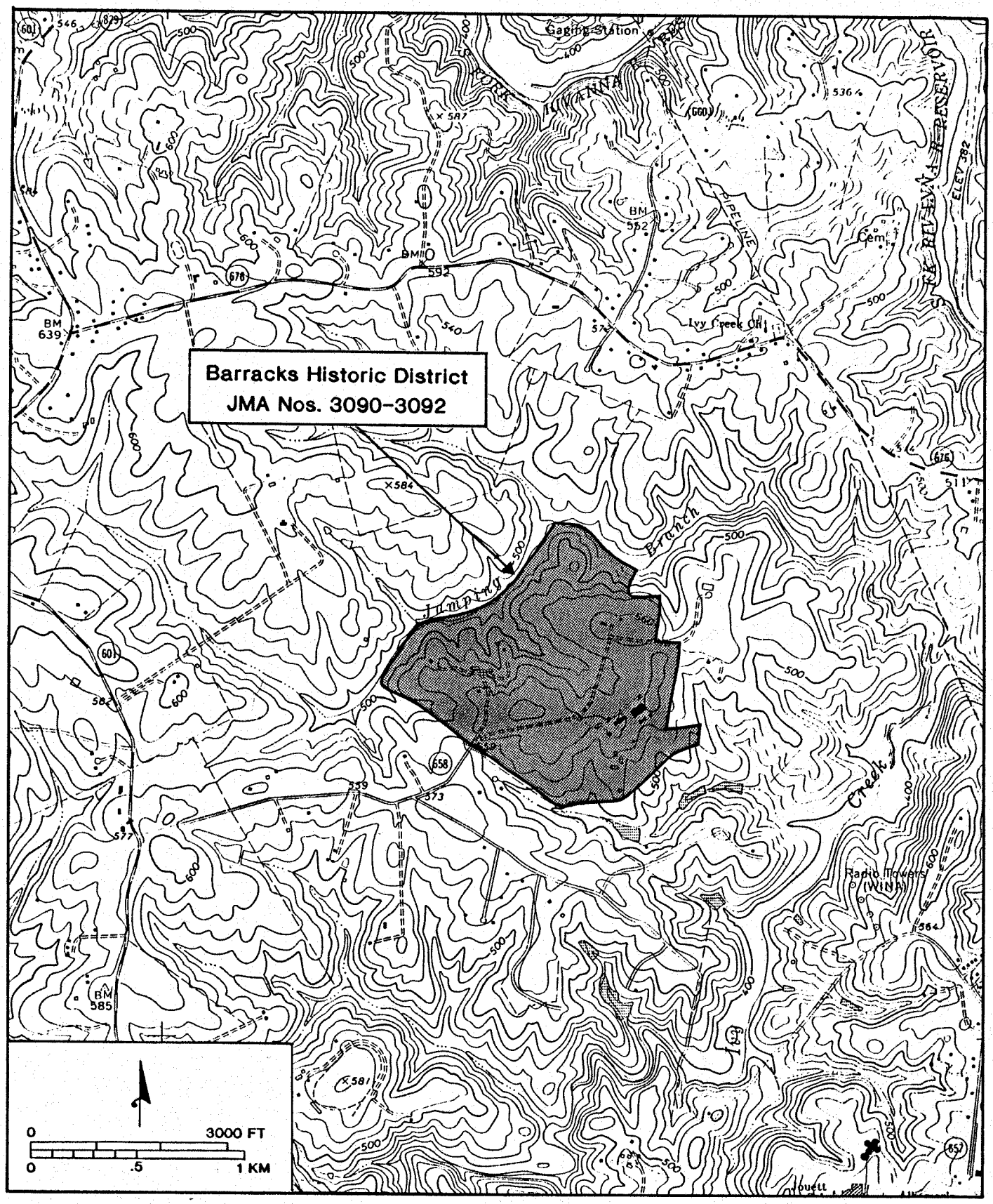
Union Ridge Baptist Church (JMA No. 3073)
Property Boundary (USGS 1987)

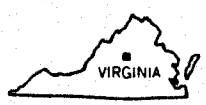
Figure 14



Union Ridge Baptist Church (JMA No. 3073)
Effect of Alternative 10

Figure 15

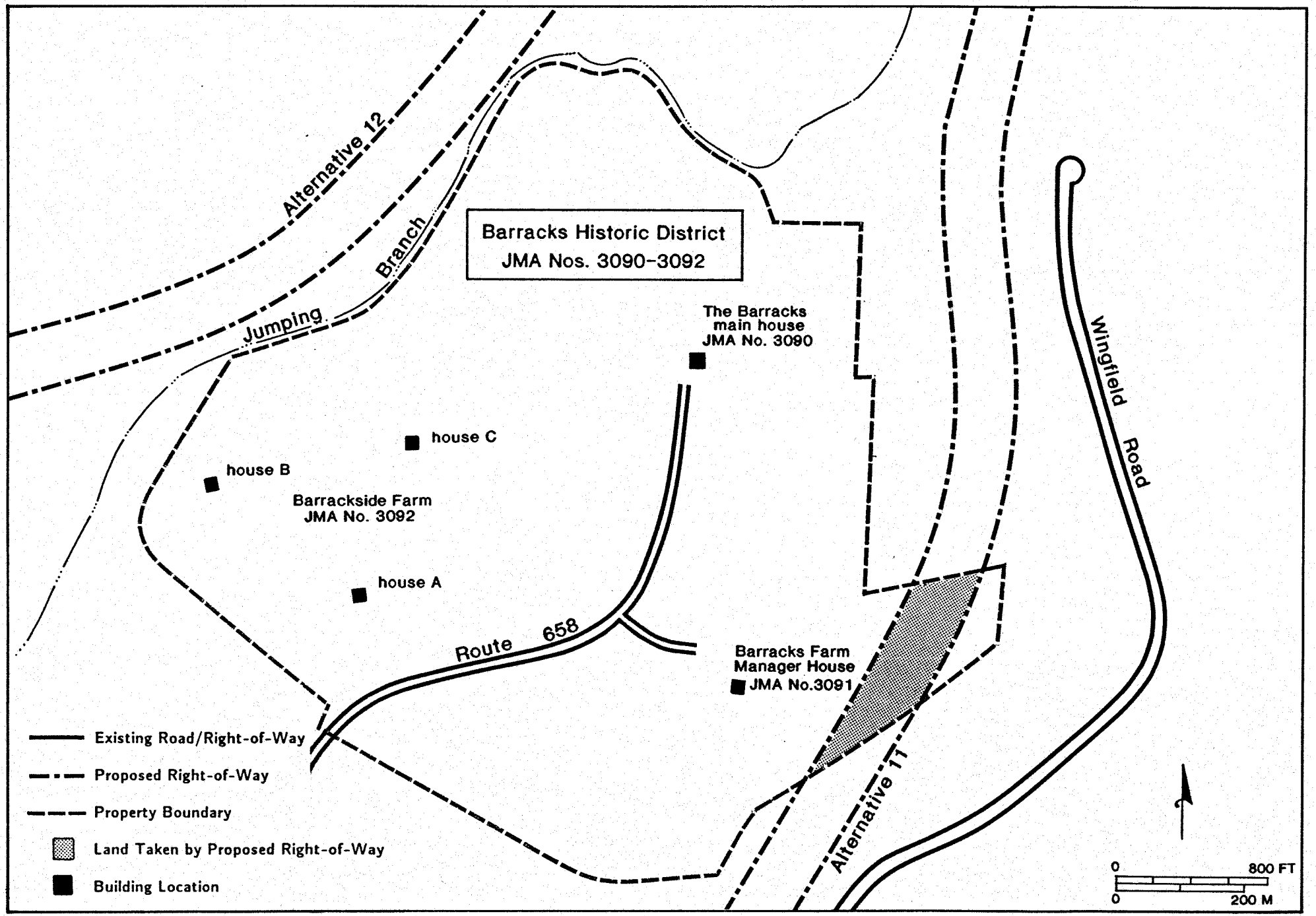




QUADRANGLE LOCATION

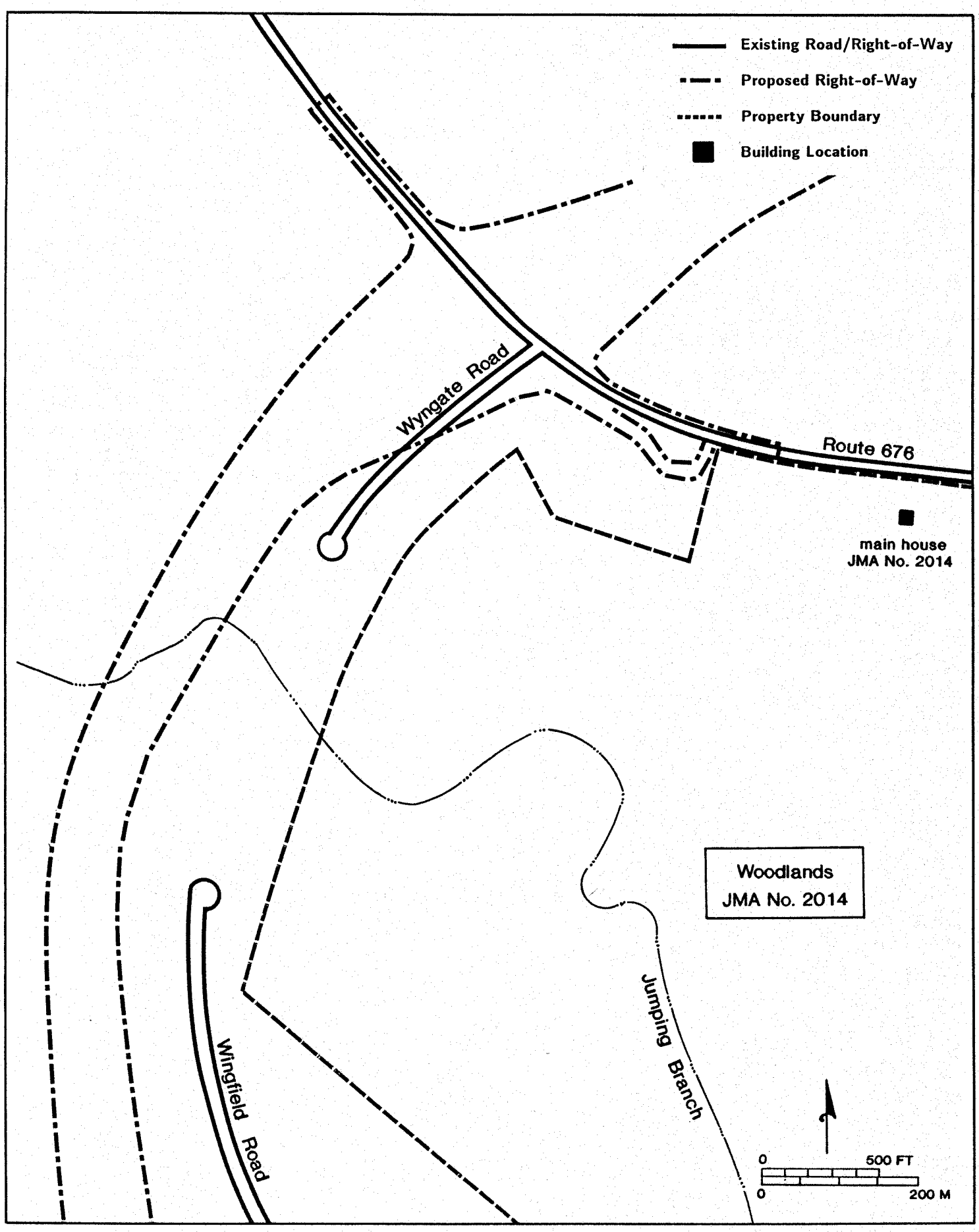
Barracks Historic District (JMA Nos. 3090-3092)
Property Boundary (USGS 1978a)

Figure 16



Barracks Historic District (JMA Nos. 3090-3092)
Effect of Alternatives 11 and 12

Figure 17



Woodlands (JMA No. 2014)
Effect of Alternative 11

Figure 18

PLATES

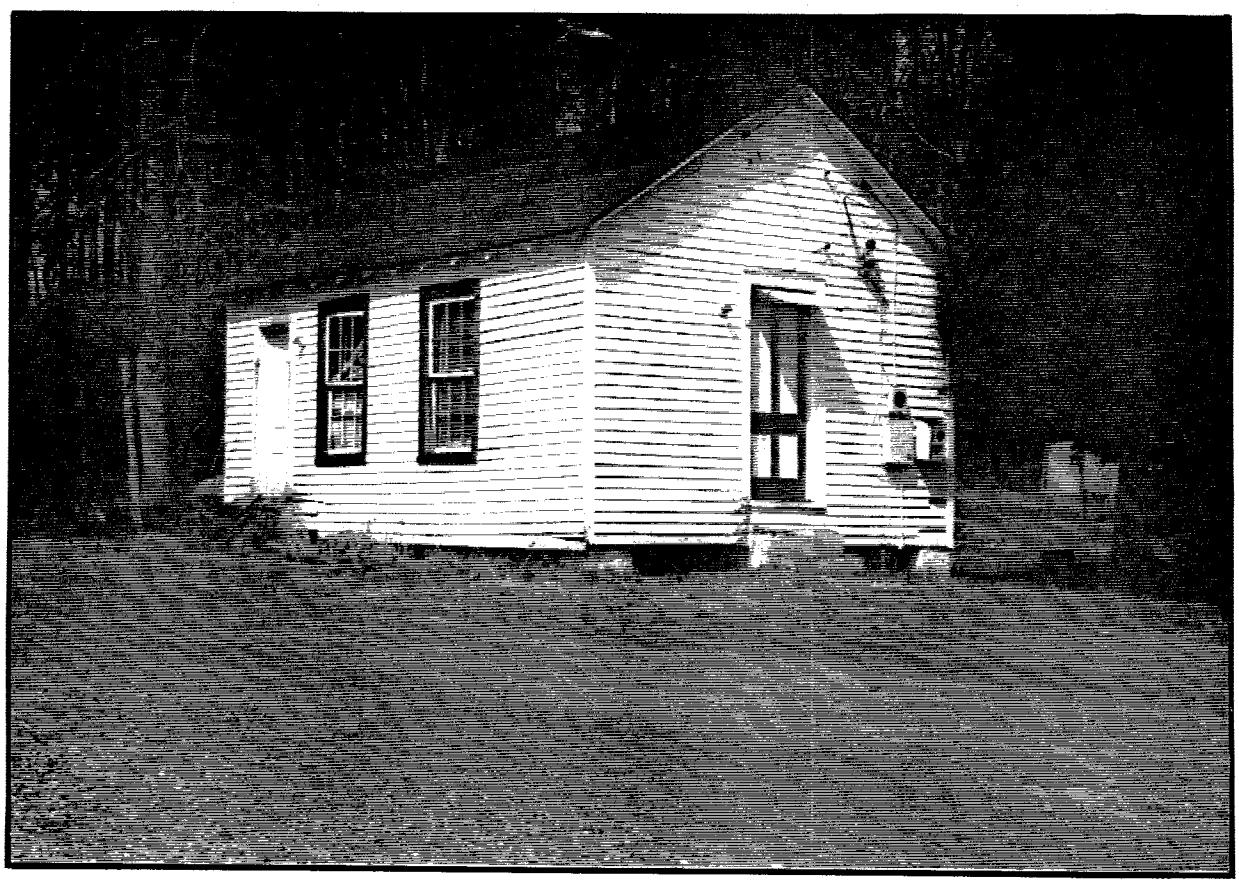


Plate 1. Chapman Grove Baptist Church (JMA No. 1052). View to Northwest.

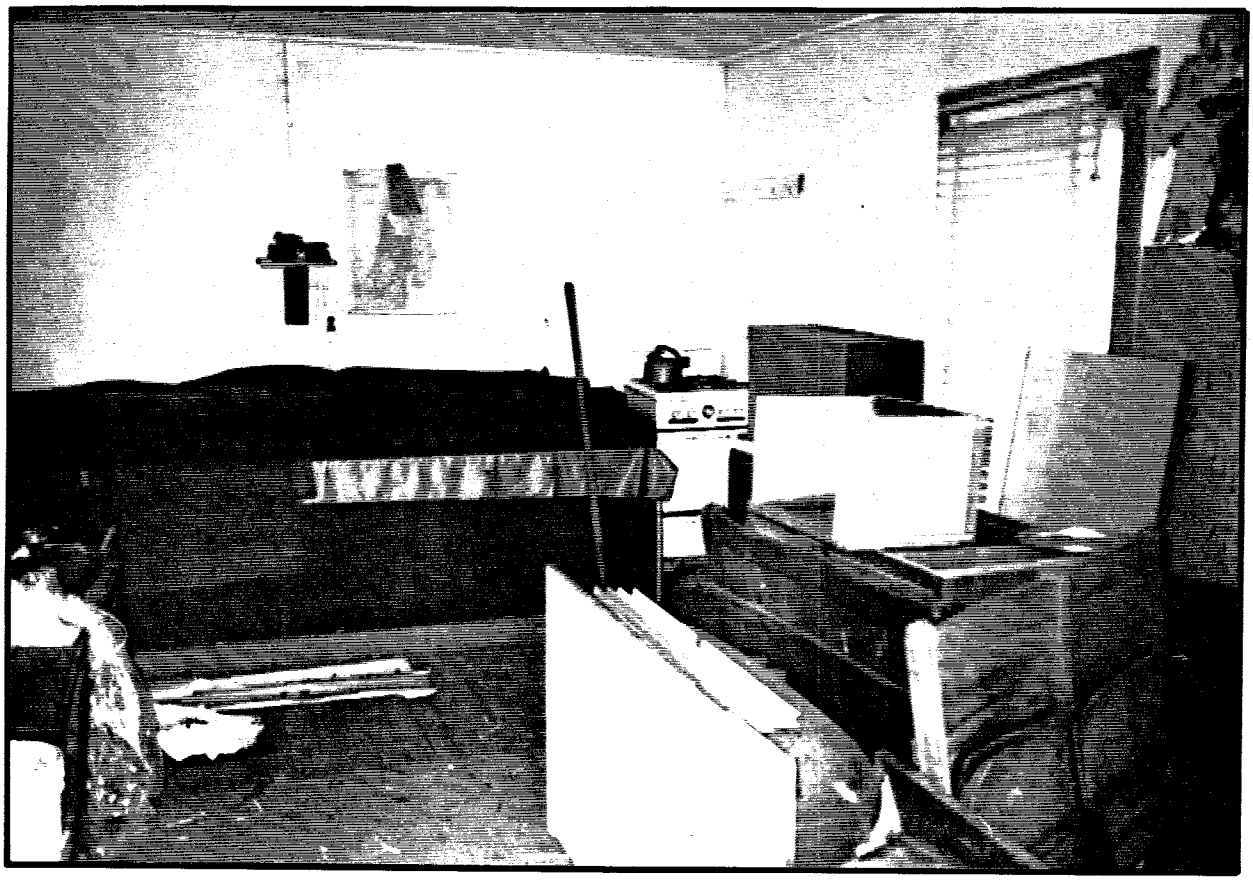


Plate 2. Chapman Grove Baptist Church (JMA No. 1052). Interior. View to Northwest.

Plate 3. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1058). Main House. View to North.

Plate 4. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1058). Main House. View to Southeast.

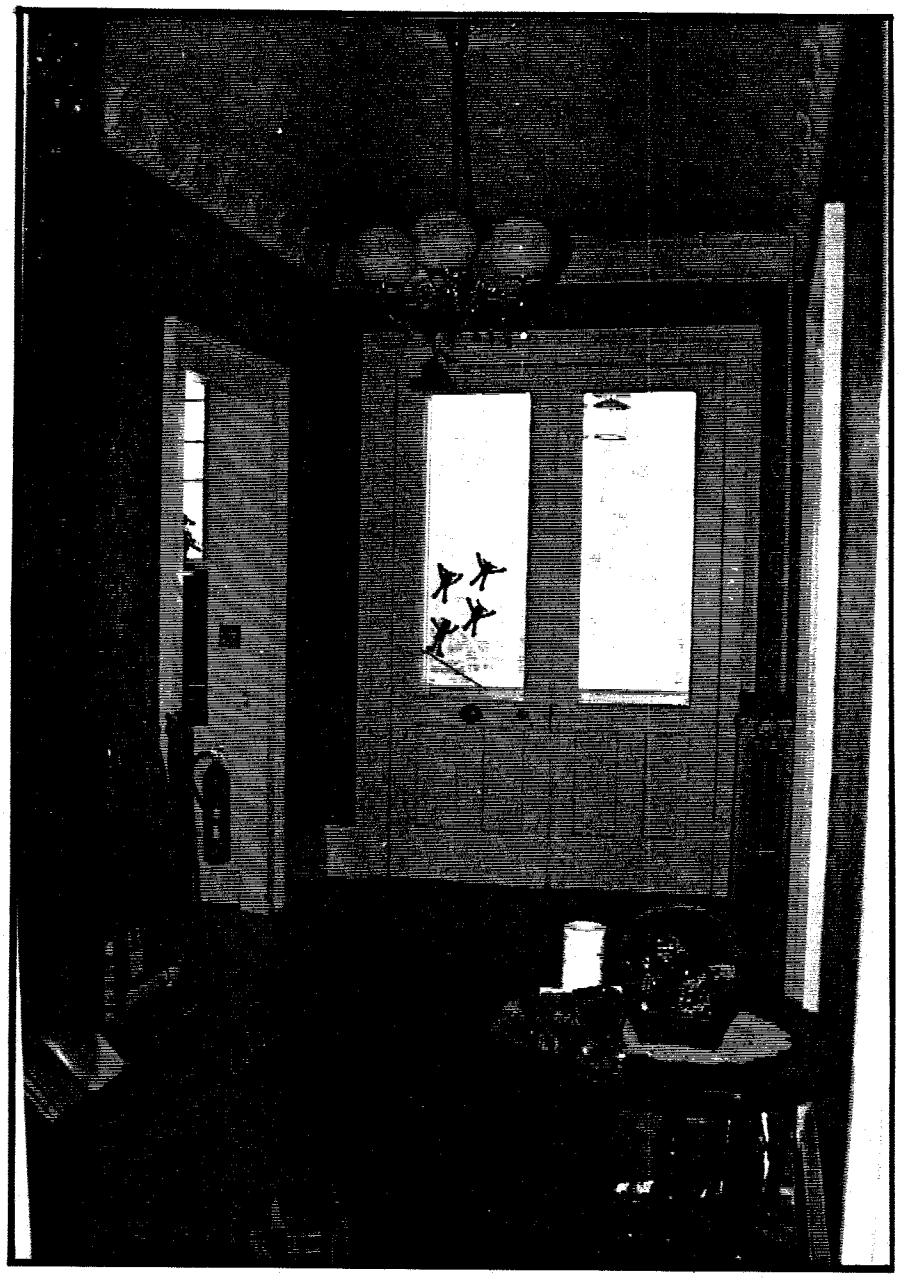


Plate 5. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1058). Main House. Front Hall. View to South.

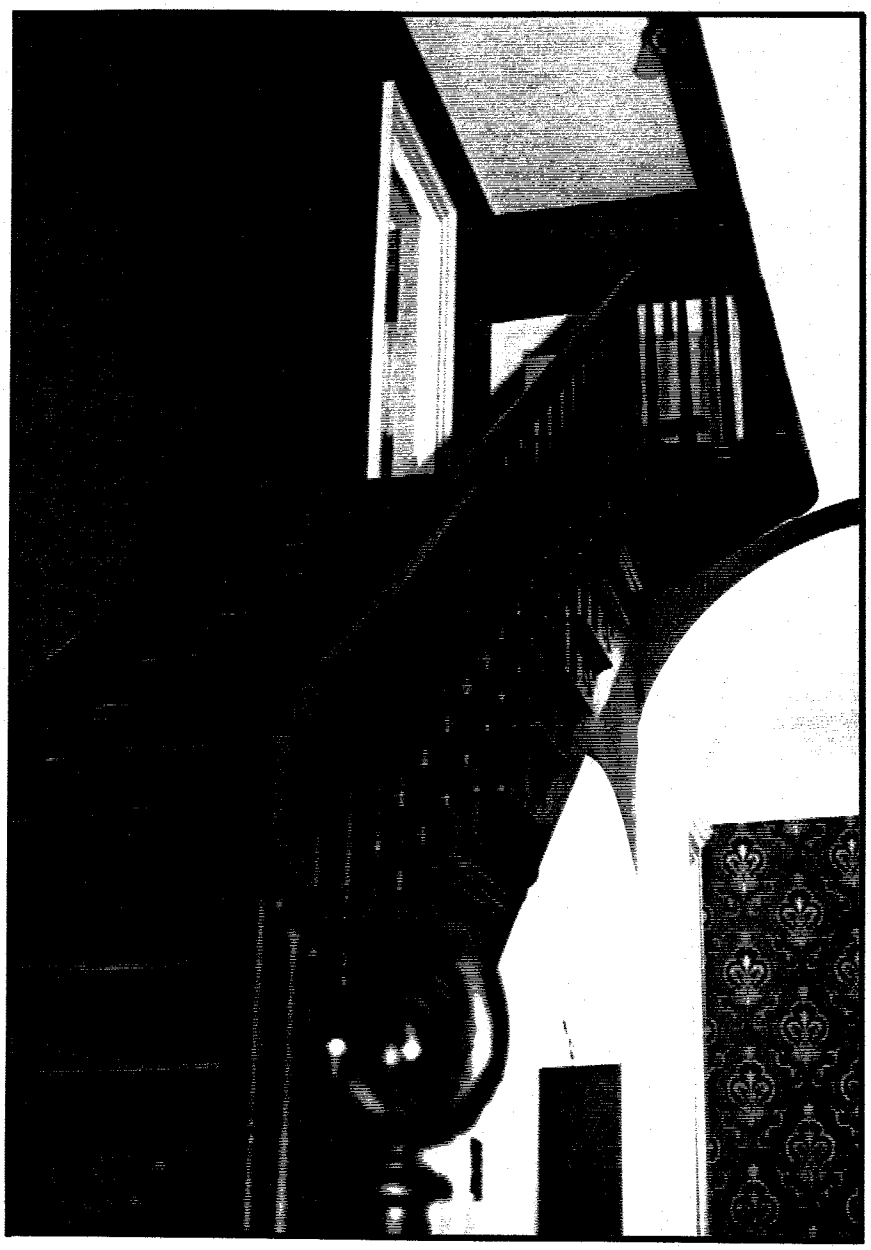


Plate 6. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1058). Main House. View to West.

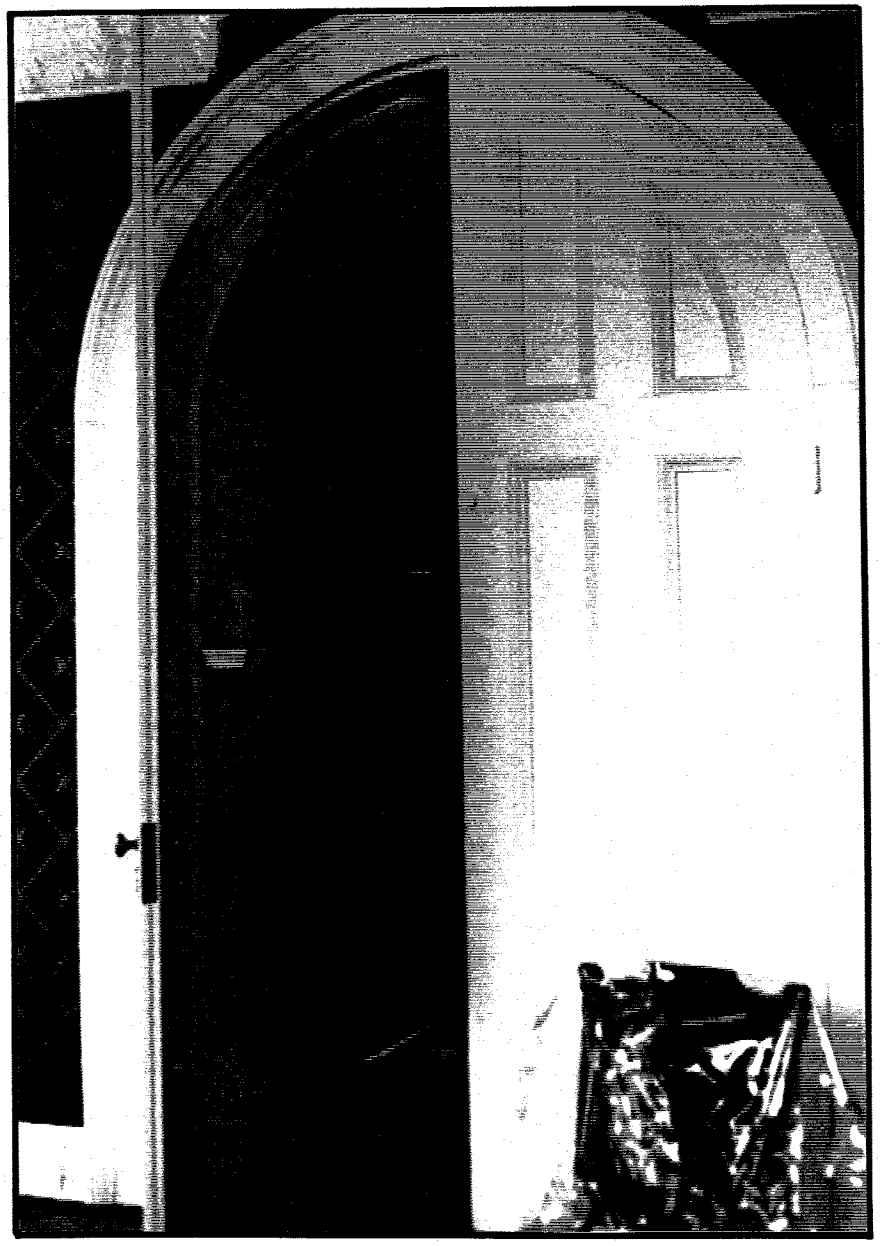


Plate 7. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1058). Main House. First Floor Interior. View to North.

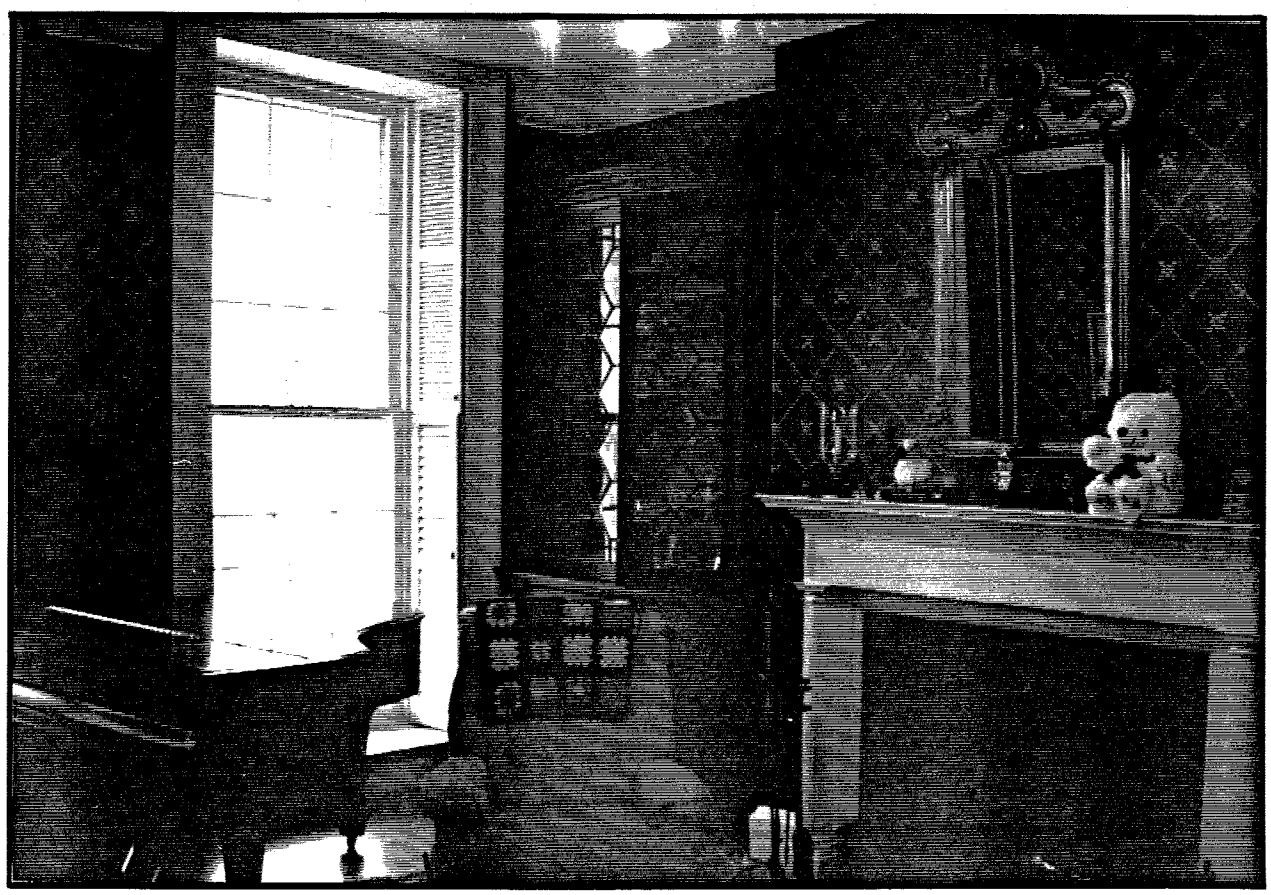


Plate 8. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1058). Main House. Parlor. View to Southwest.

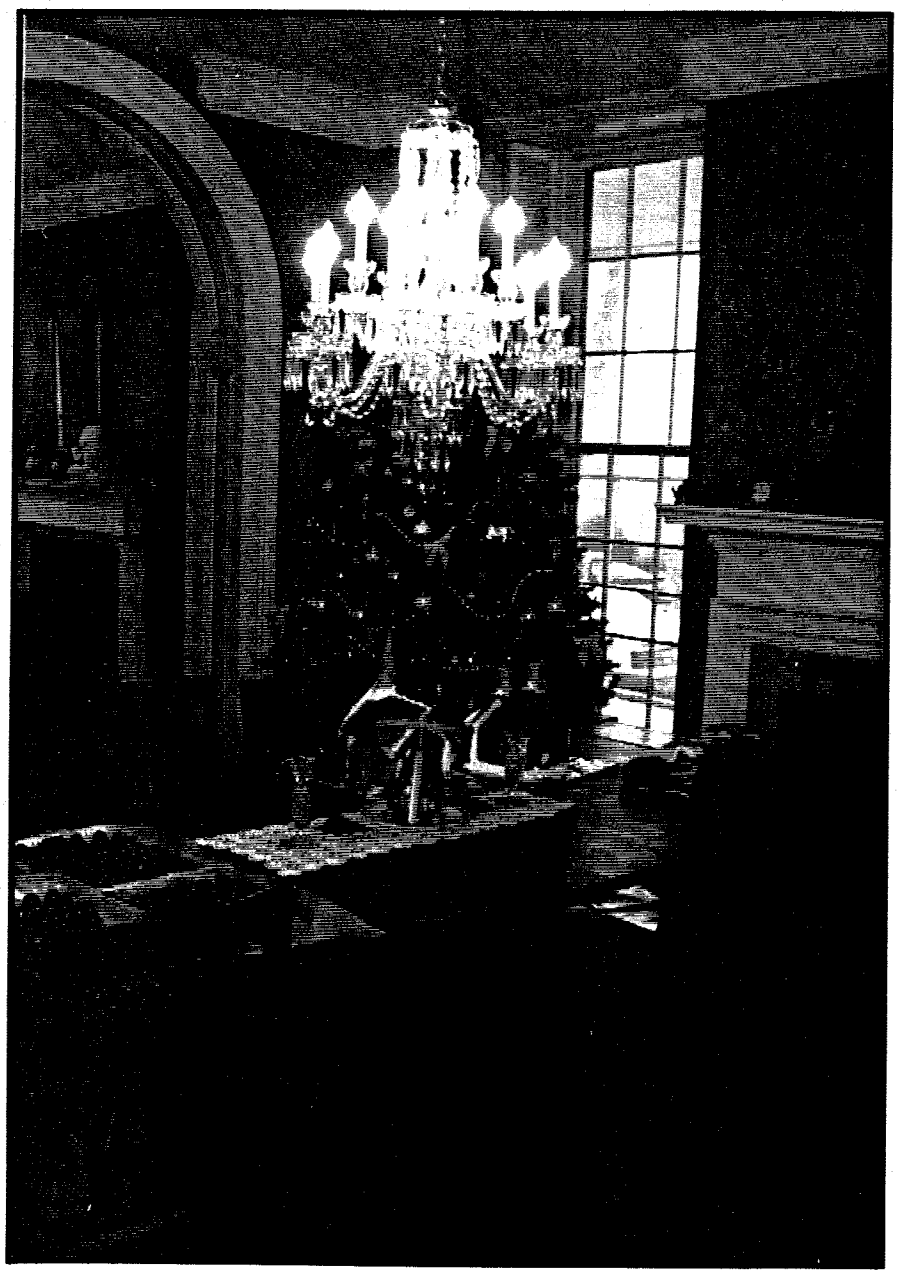


Plate 9. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1058). Main House. Dining Room. View to Southwest.

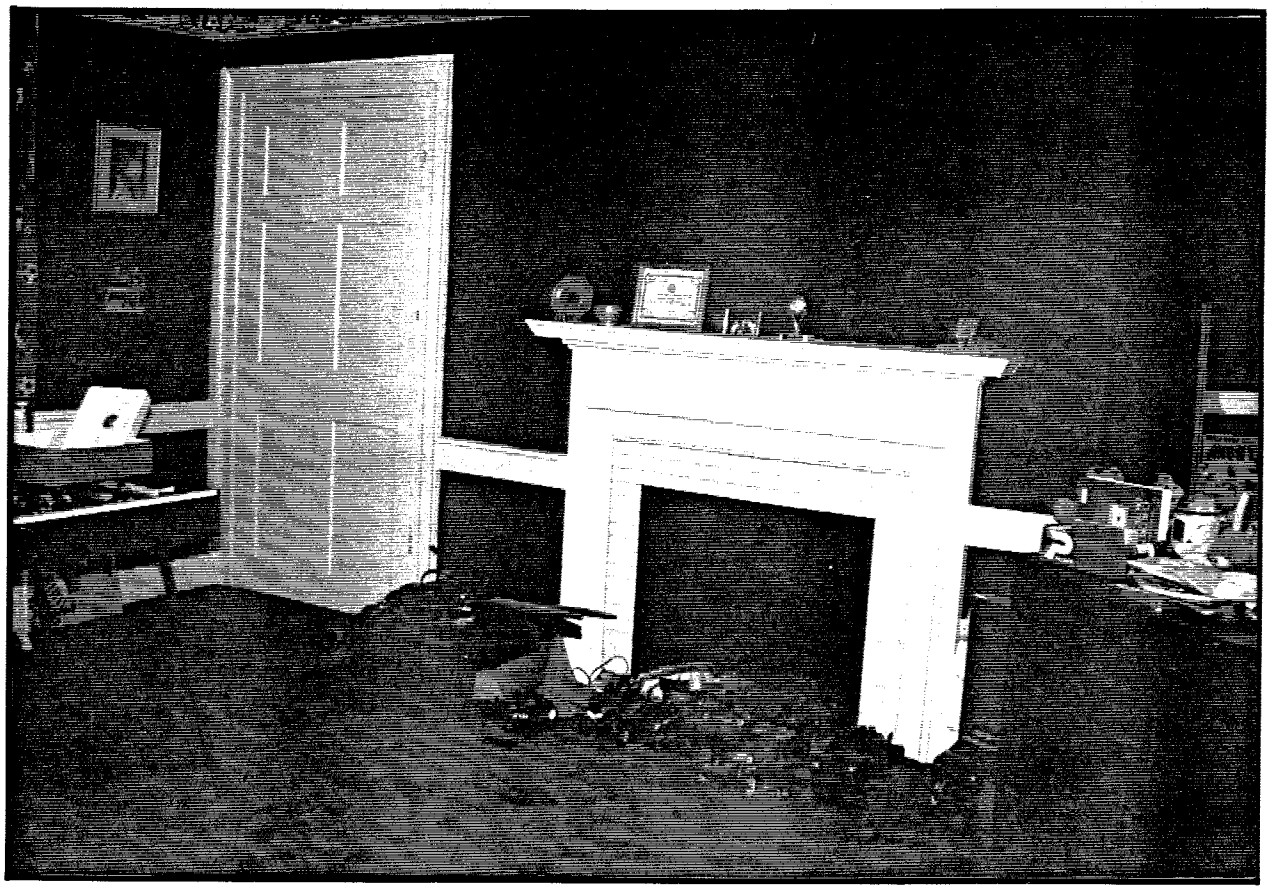


Plate 10. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1058). Main House. Northeast Bedroom, Second Floor. View to Northeast.

Plate 11. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1059). Cottage. View to North.

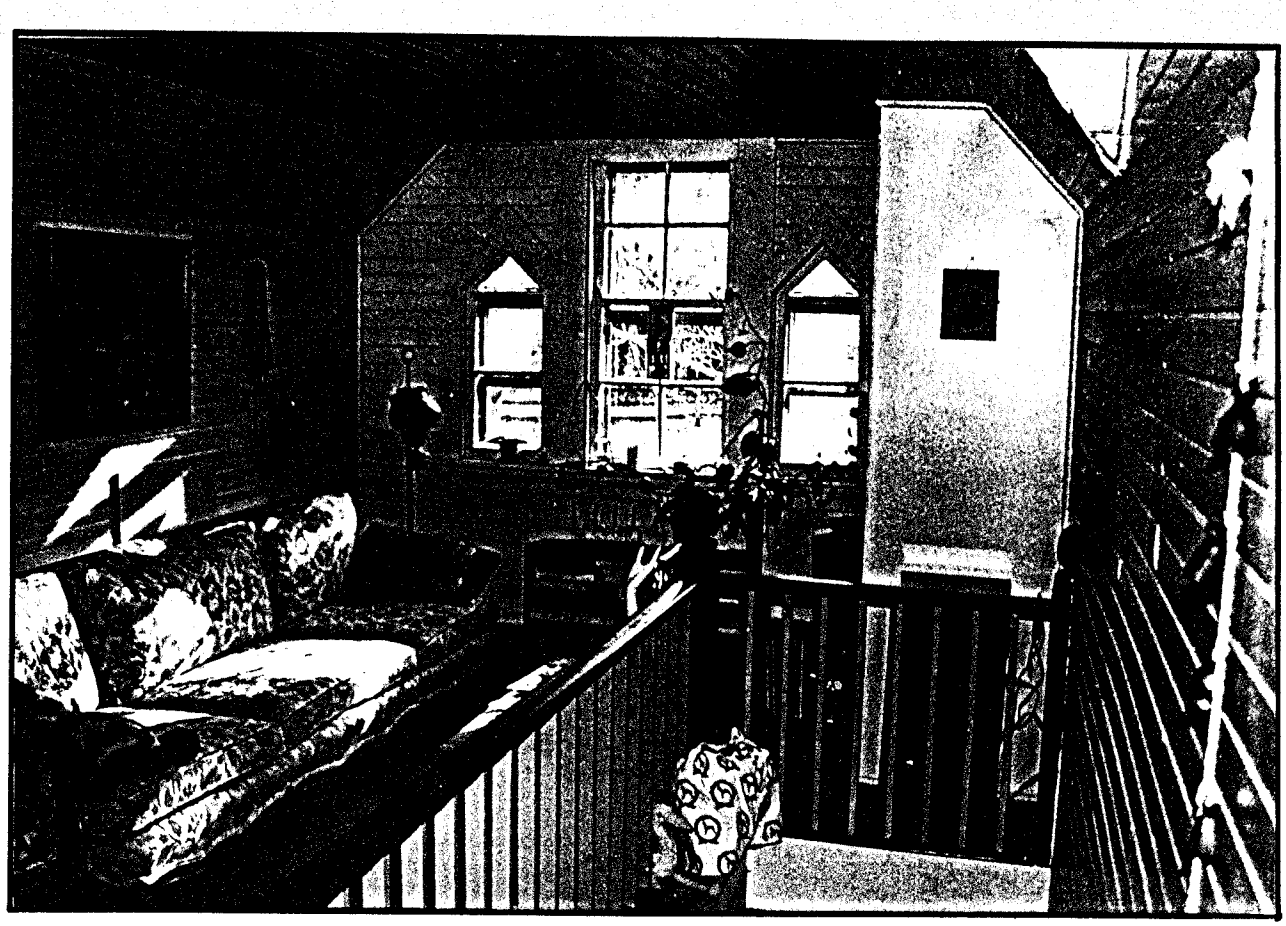


Plate 12. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1059). Cottage, Left Unit. Second Floor, Parlor. View to South.

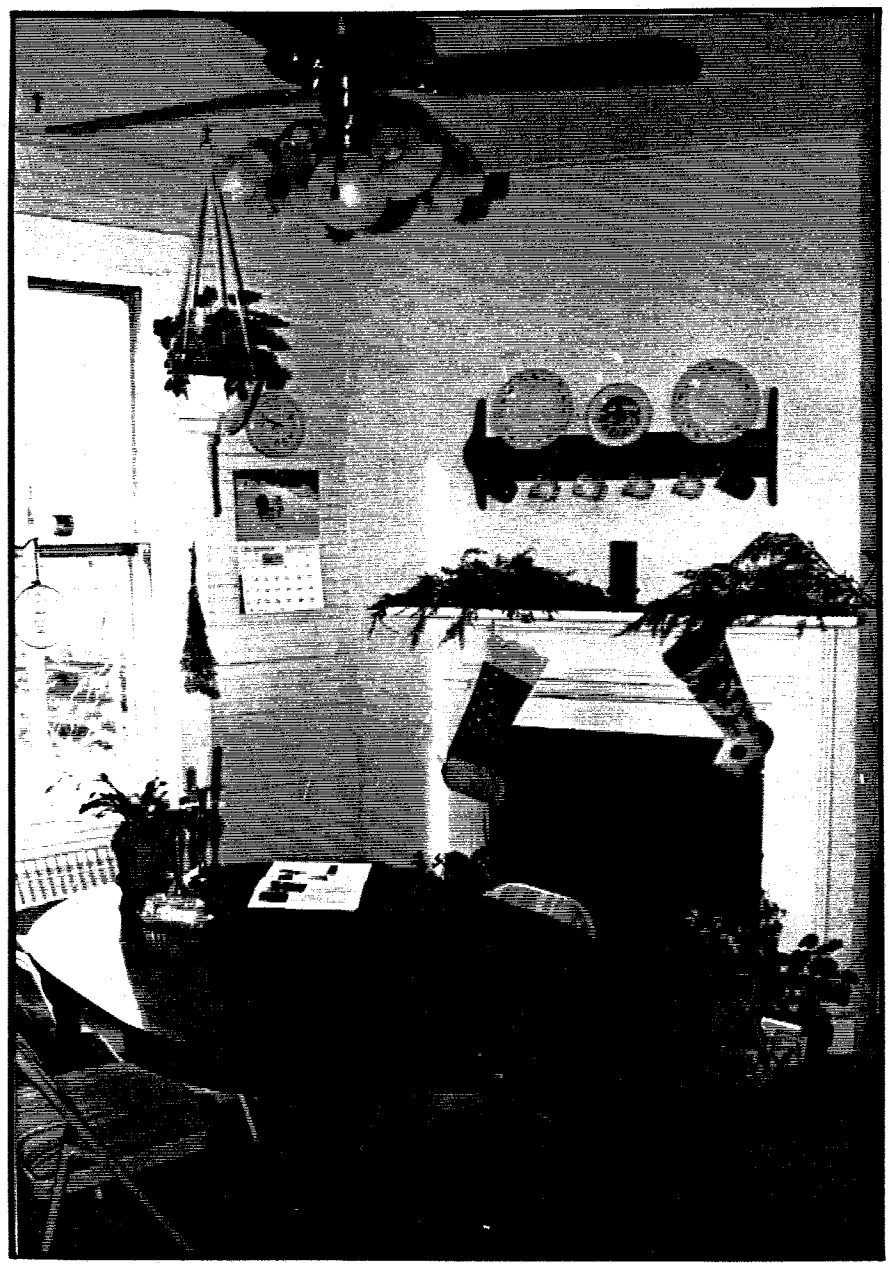


Plate 13. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1059). Cottage, Left Unit. Dining Room. View to Northwest.

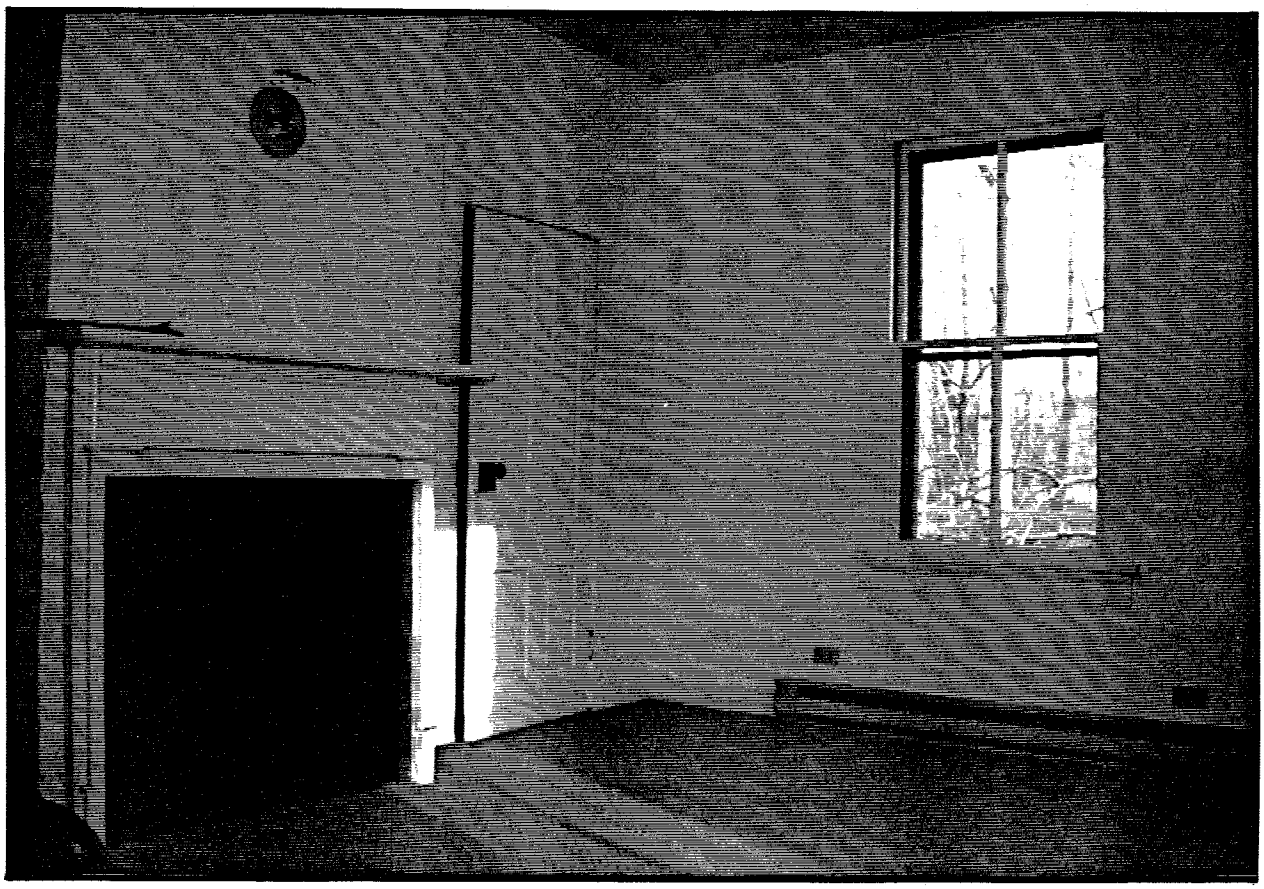


Plate 14. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1059). Cottage, Right Unit. Parlor. View to Northeast.

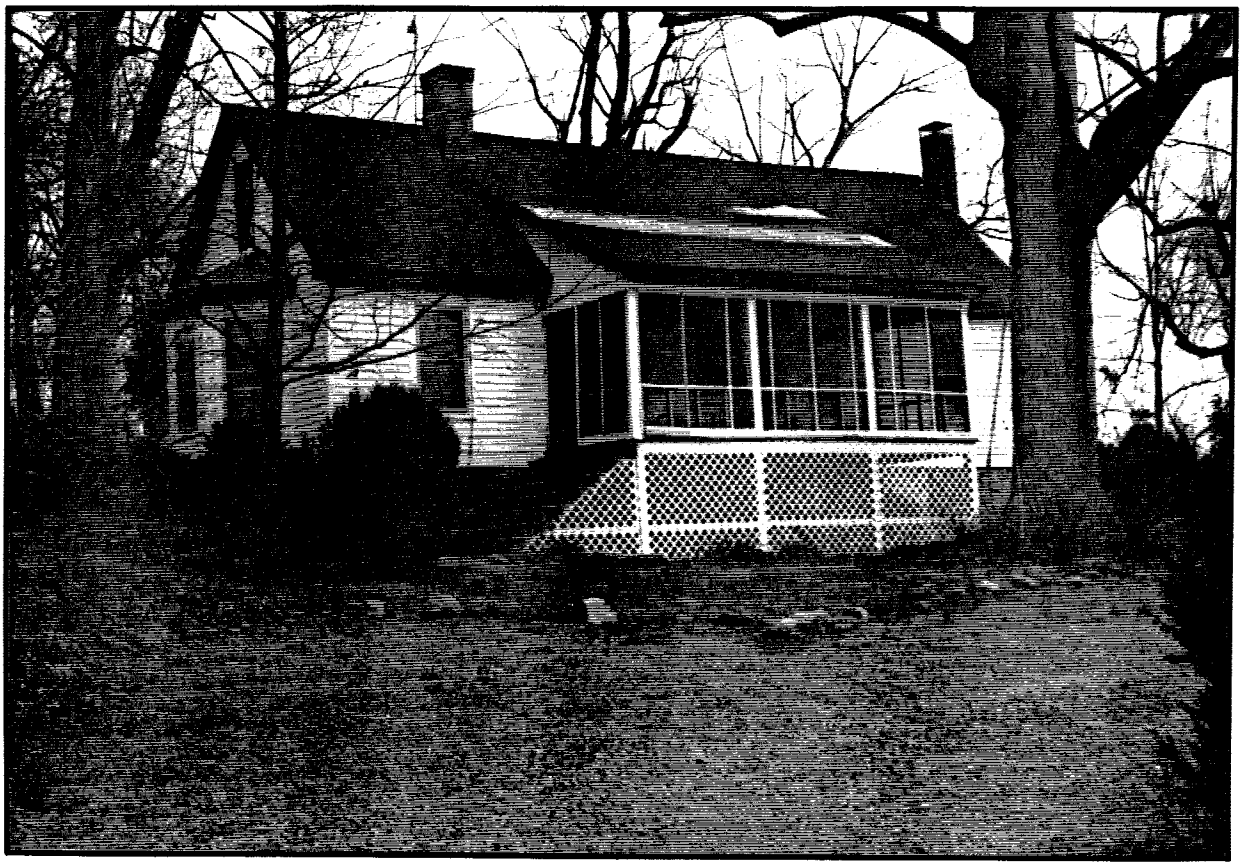


Plate 15. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1060). Converted Barn. View to Northwest.

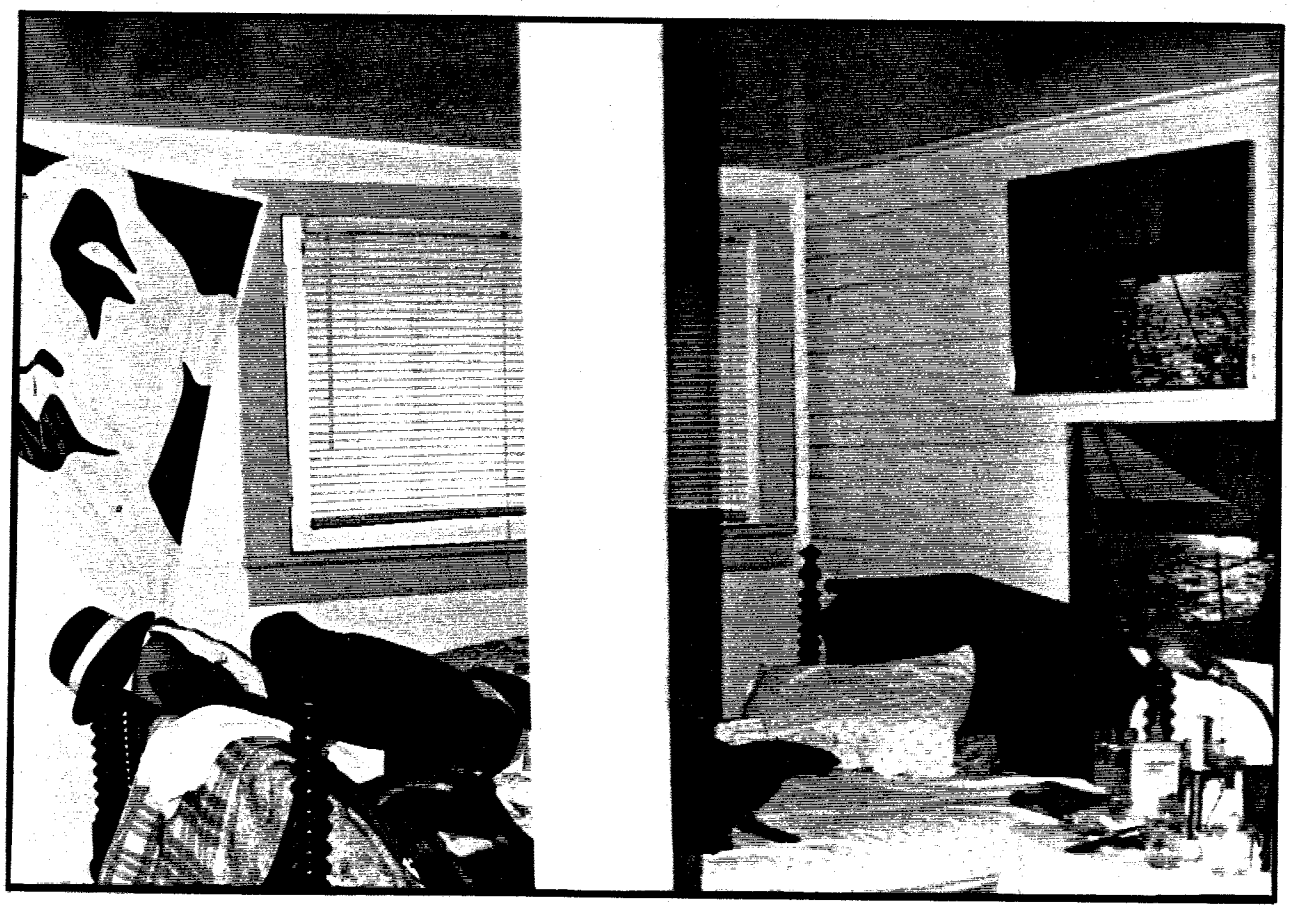


Plate 16. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1060). Converted Barn. Bedroom. View to Northeast.

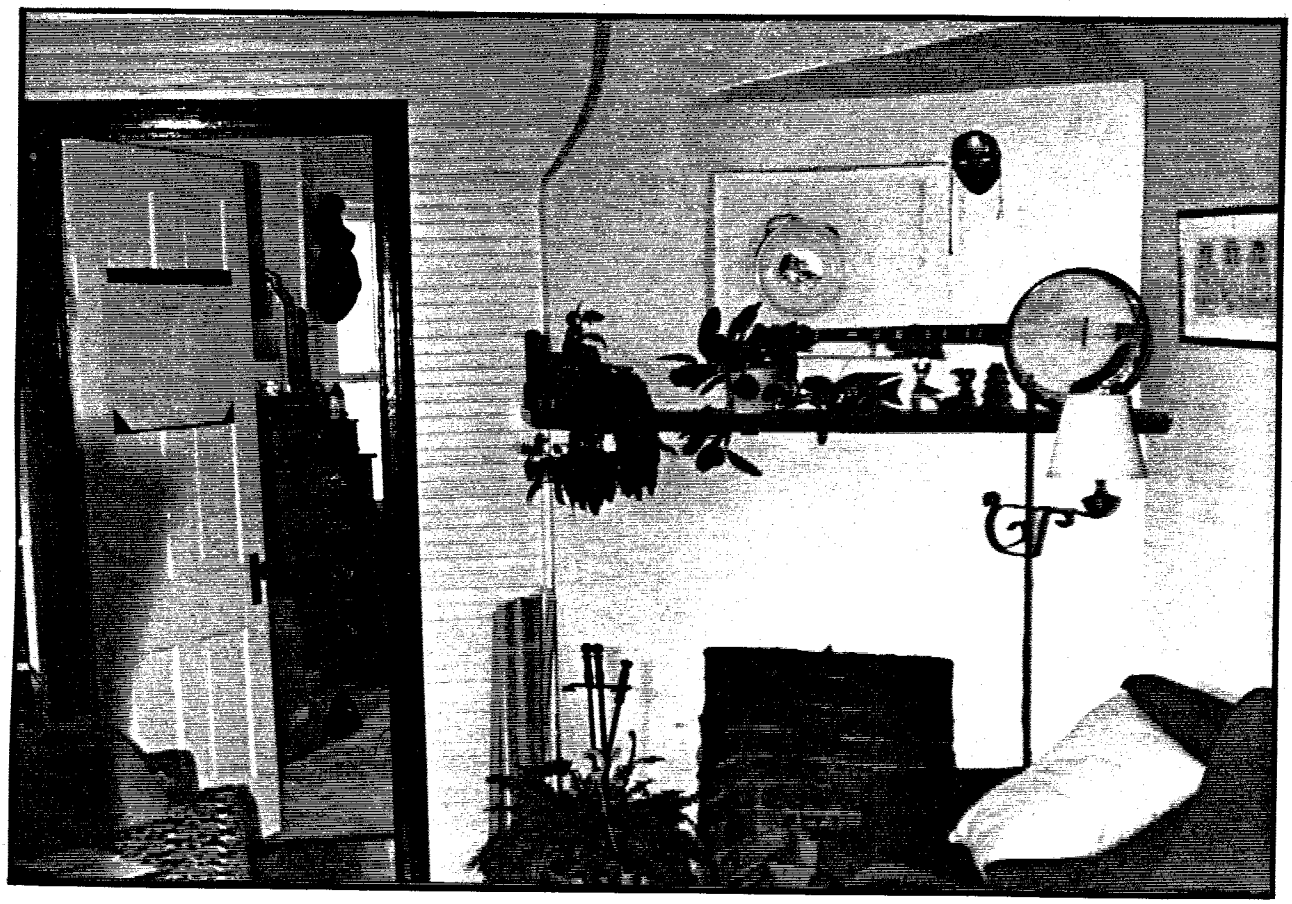


Plate 17. Ridgeway Farm (JMA No. 1060). Converted Barn. Parlor. View to Northwest.

Plate 18. Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1097). View to North.

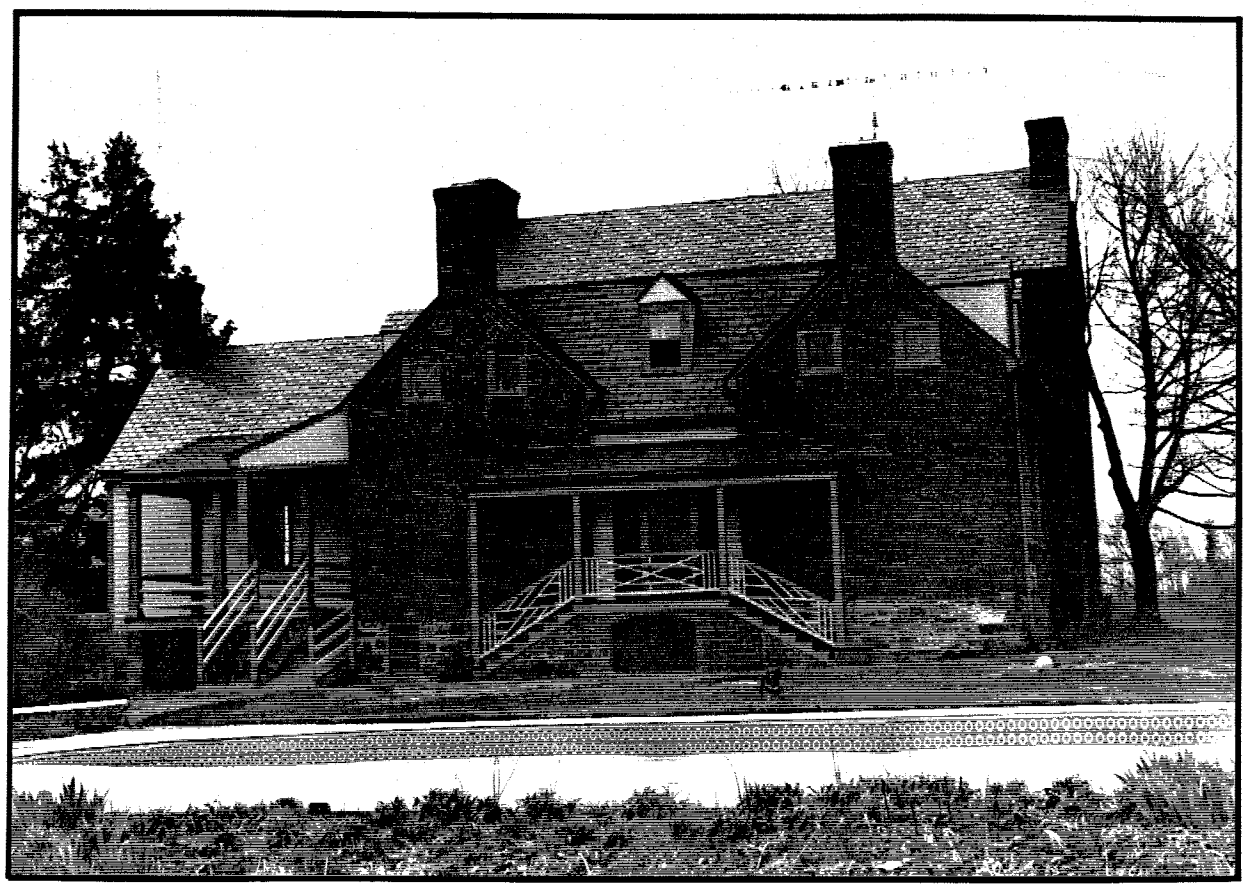


Plate 19. Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1097). View to South.

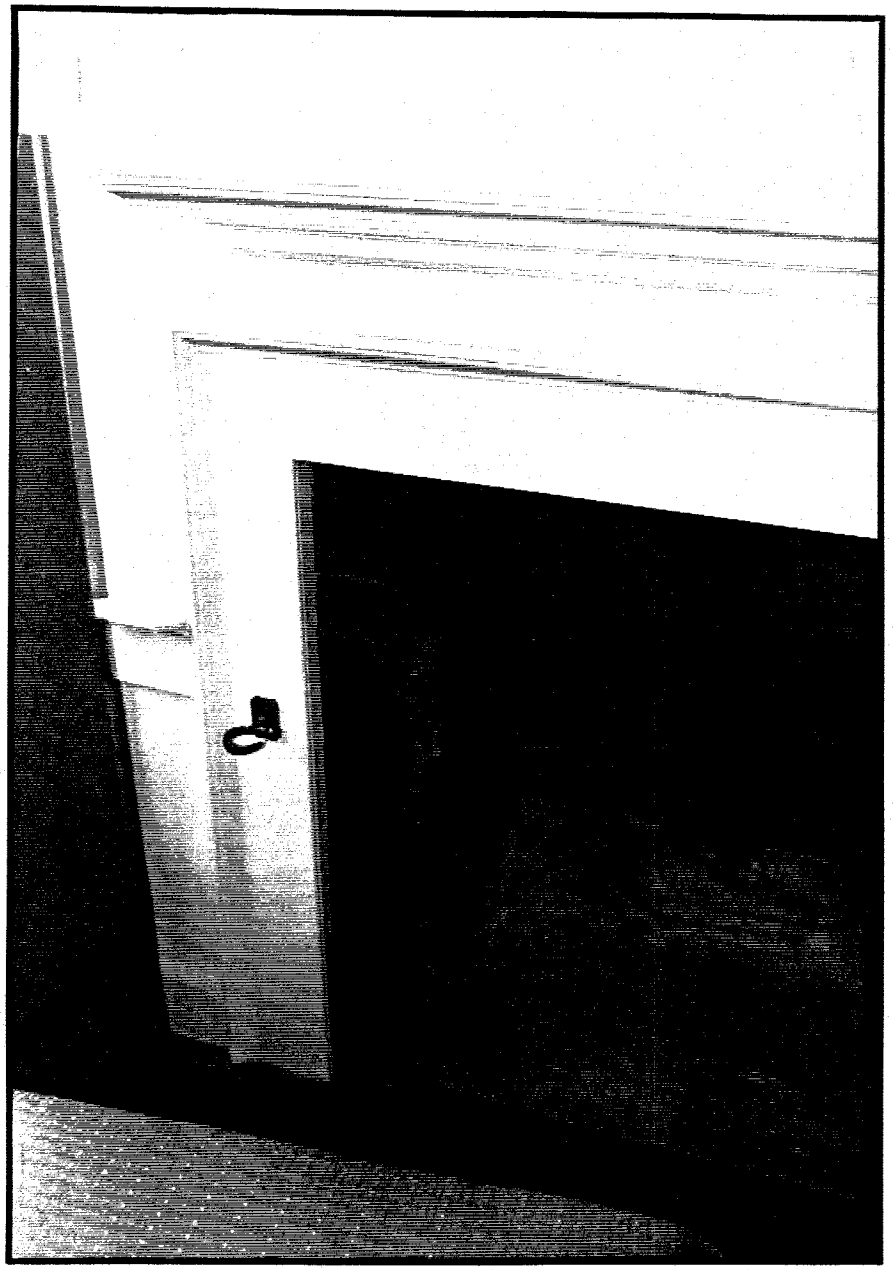


Plate 20. Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1079). Northwest Room. View to Northwest.

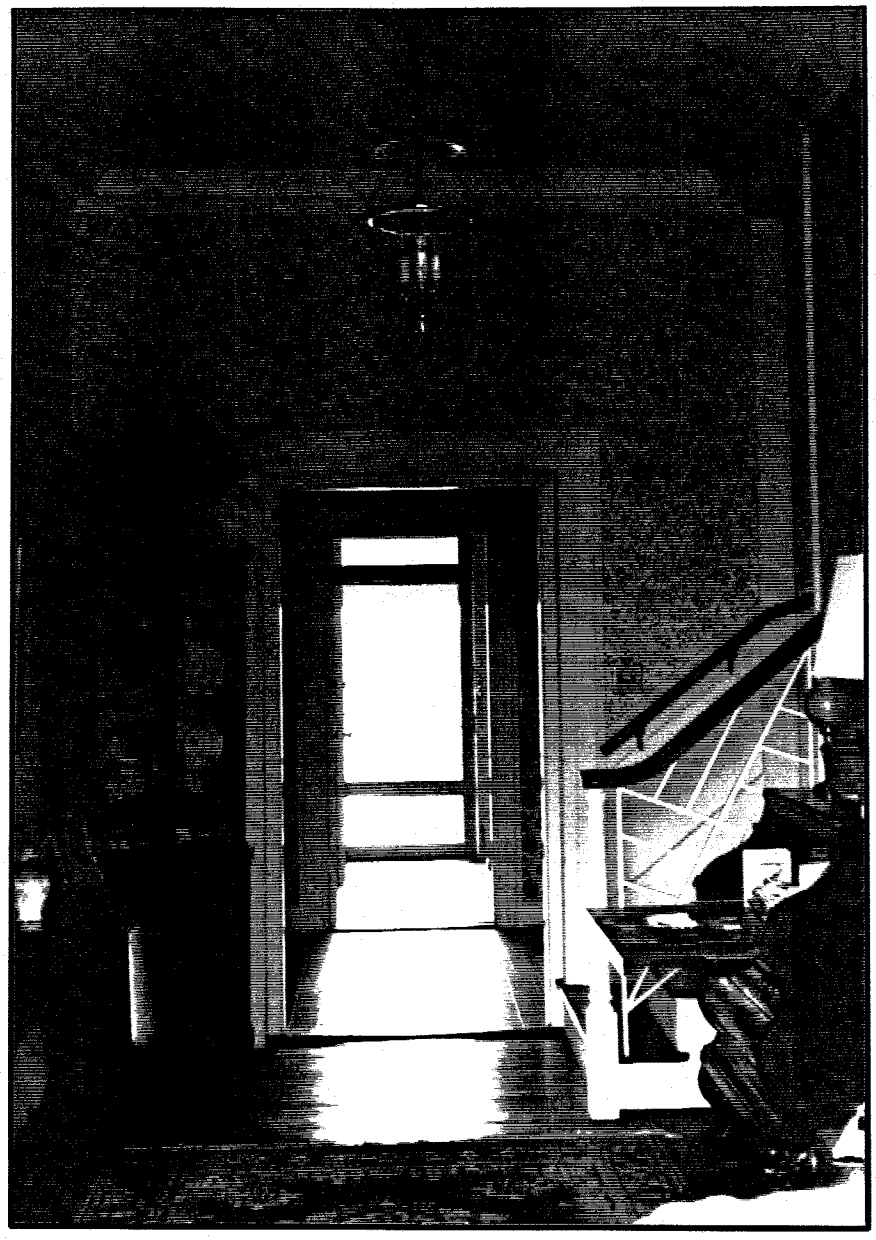


Plate 21. Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1097). Stair Hall. View to North.

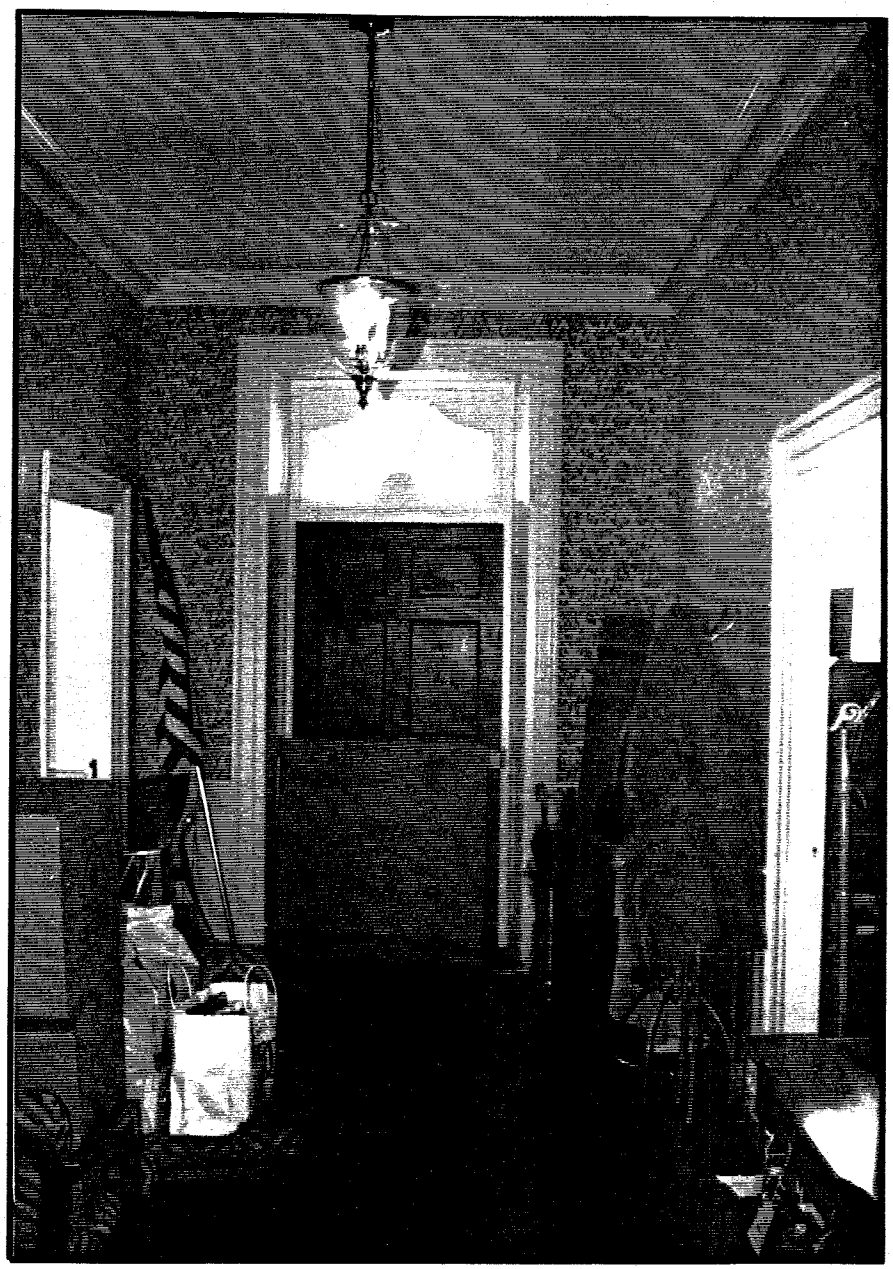


Plate 22. Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1079). Front Hall. View to South.

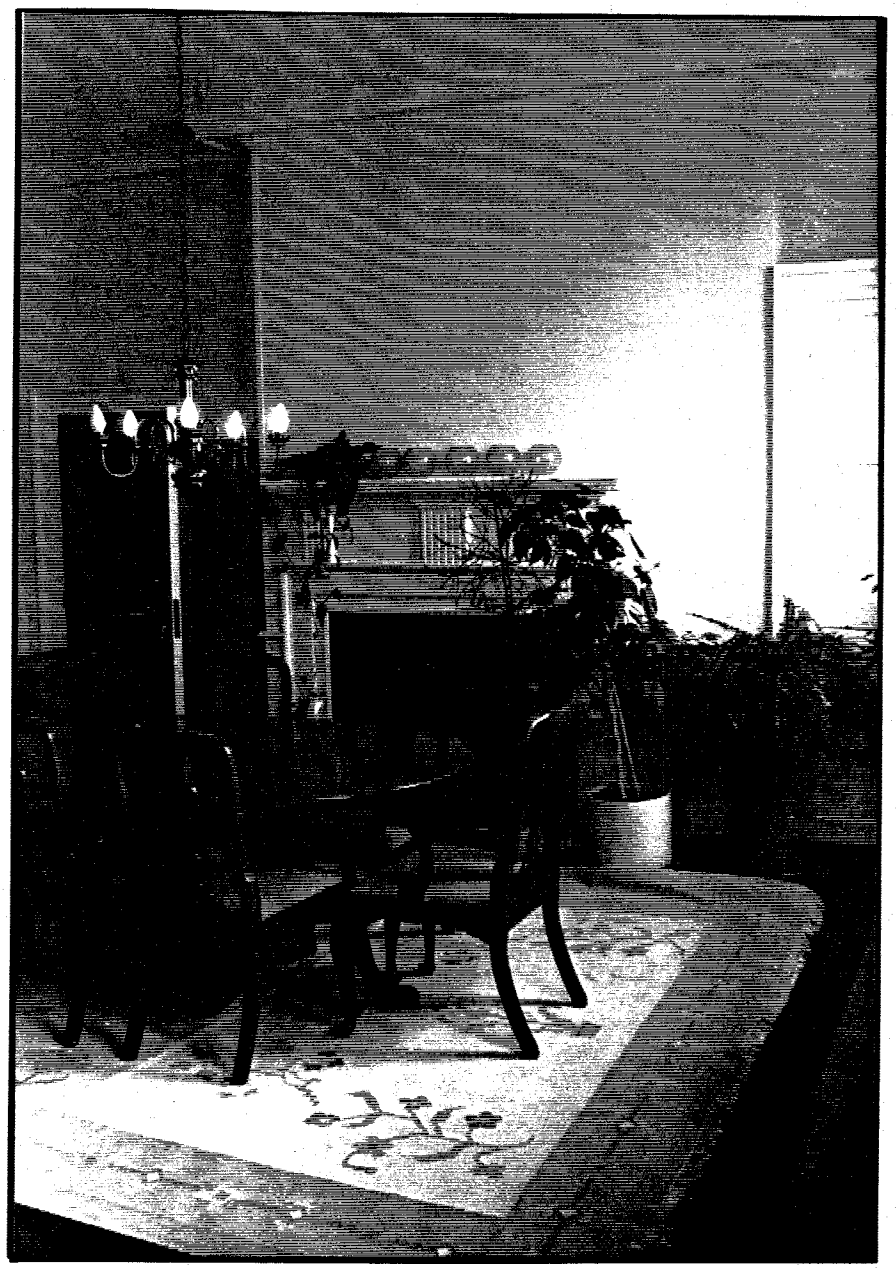


Plate 23. Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1079). Dining Room. View to Northeast.

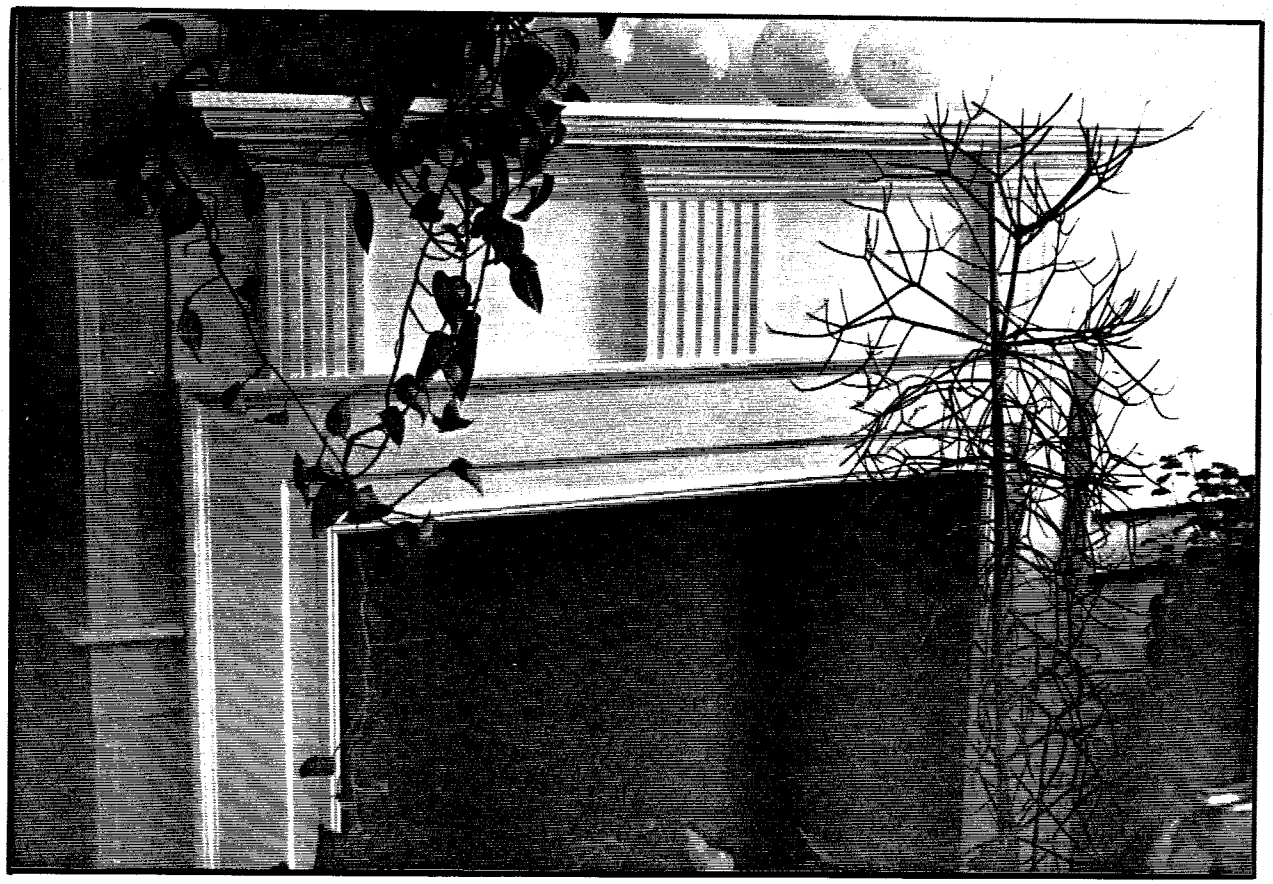


Plate 24. Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1079). Fireplace, Dining Room. View to East.

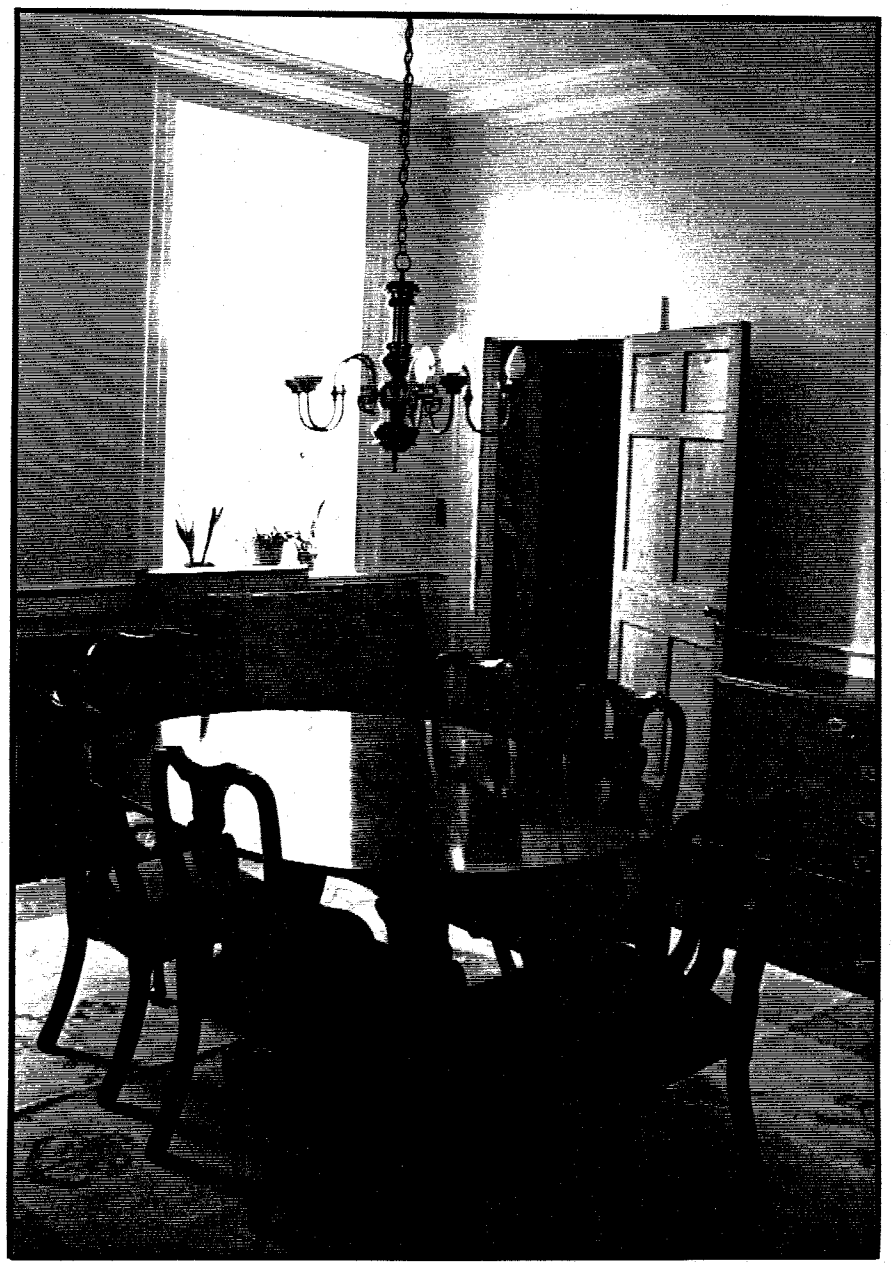


Plate 25. Red Hills Farm (JMA No. 1079). Dining Room. View to Southwest.

Plate 26. Kernwood (JMA No. 1100). View to South.

Plate 27. Belvedere (JMA No. 1107). View to East

Plate 28. John F. Elliott House (JMA No. 1111). View to North.

Plate 29. John F. Elliott House (JMA No. 1111). View to South.

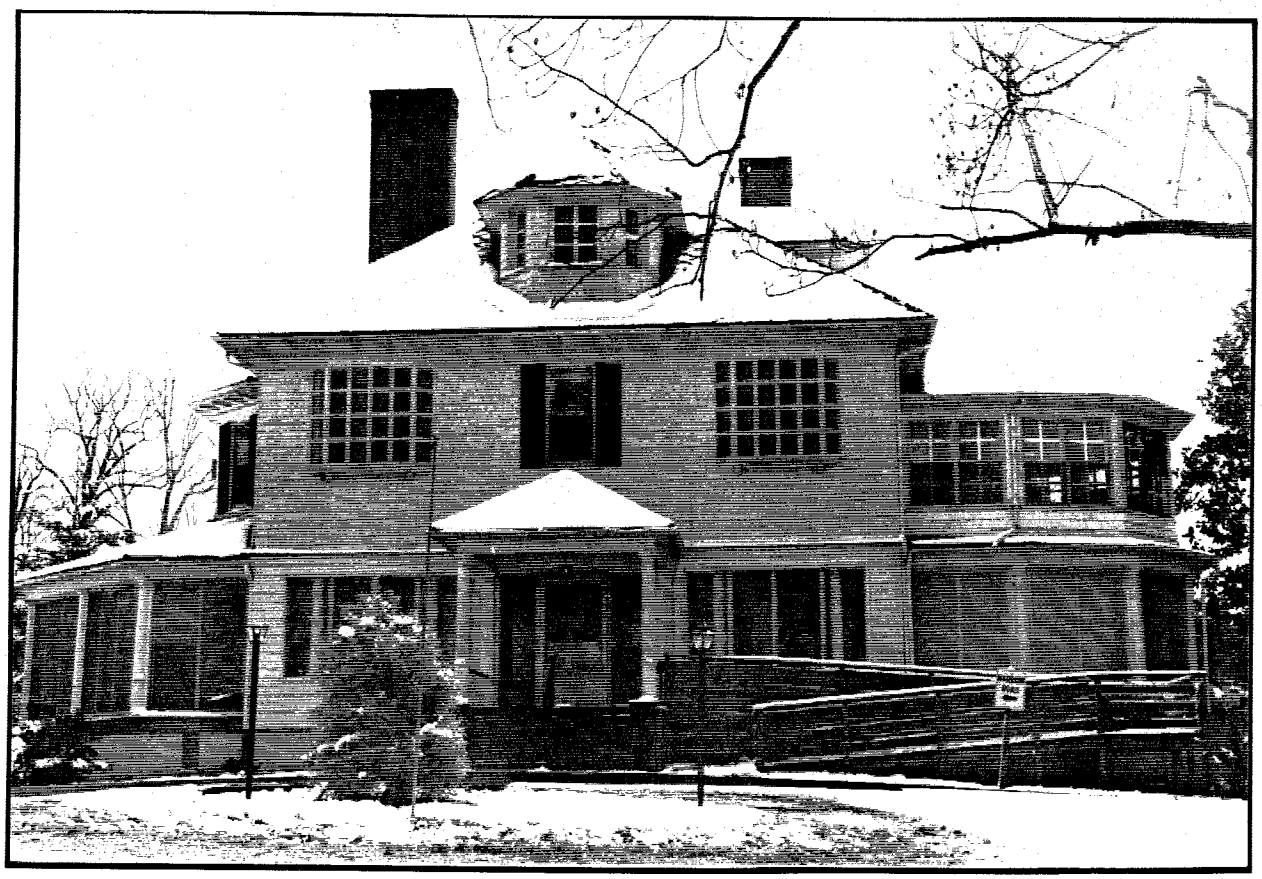


Plate 30. Wilton (JMA No. 1112). View to East.

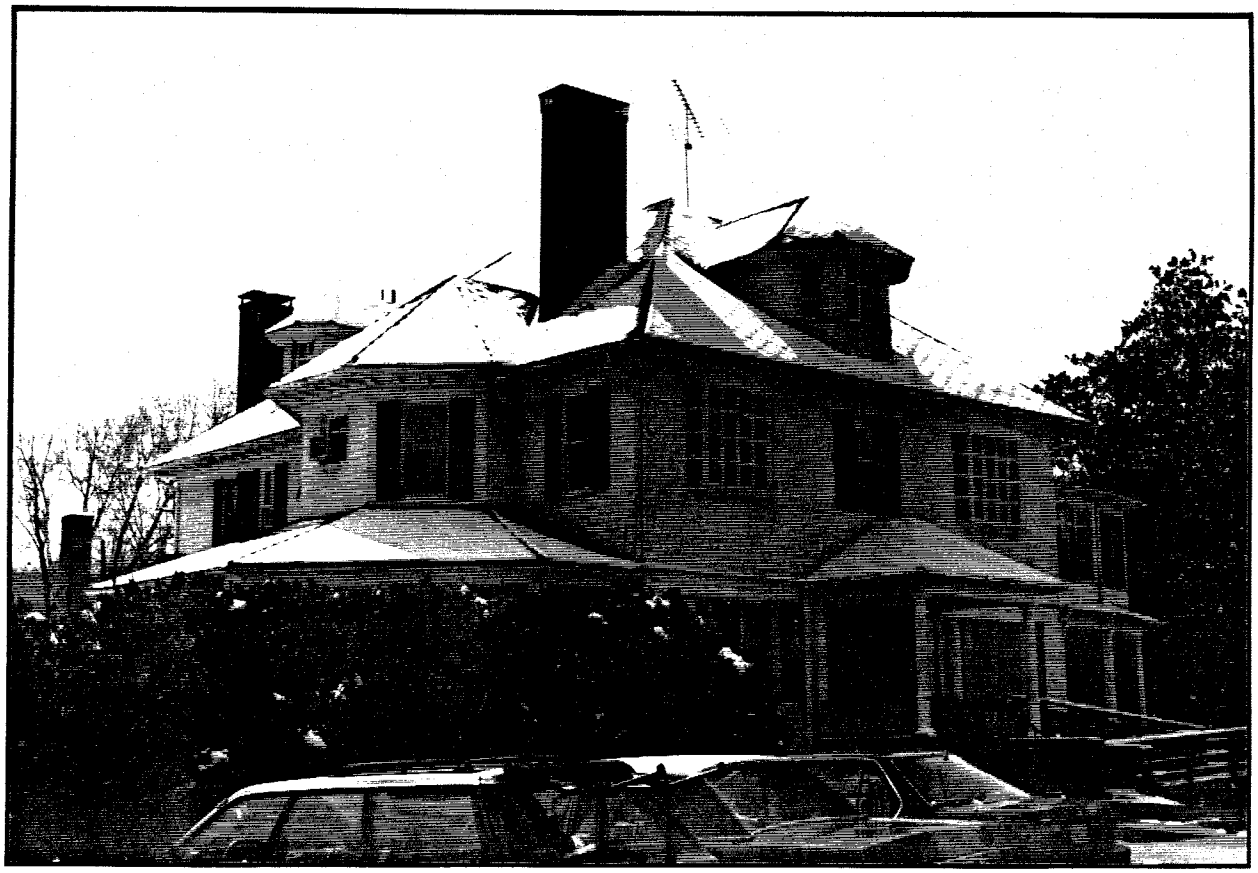


Plate 31. Wilton (JMA No. 1112). View to Southeast.

Plate 32. Schlesinger Farm (JMA No. 2019). View to Northeast.

Plate 33. Schlesinger Farm (JMA No. 2019). House. View to Northeast.

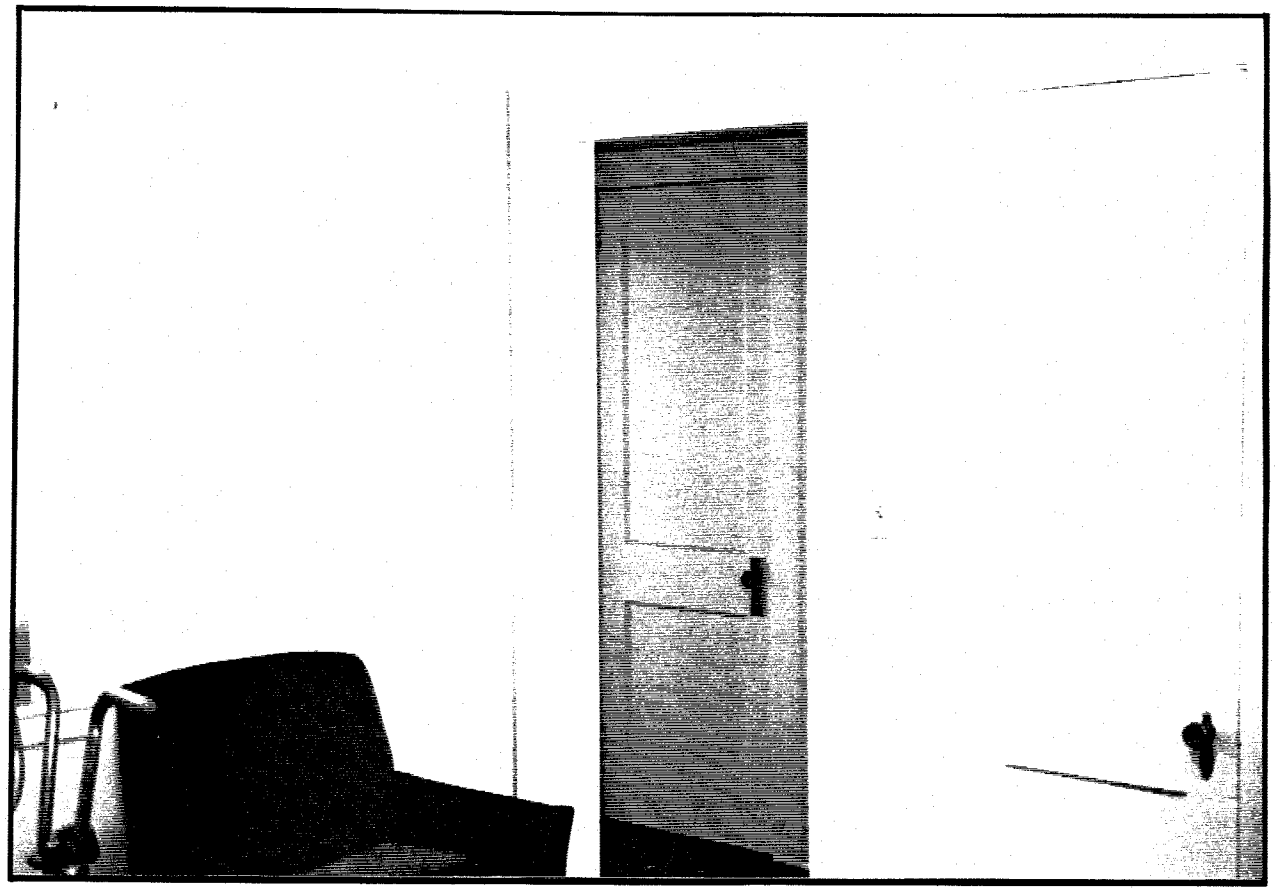


Plate 34. Schlesinger Farm (JMA No. 2019). House. Parlor. View to Southwest.

Plate 35. Schlesinger Farm (JMA No. 2019). Barn. Interior Detail. View to Northeast.

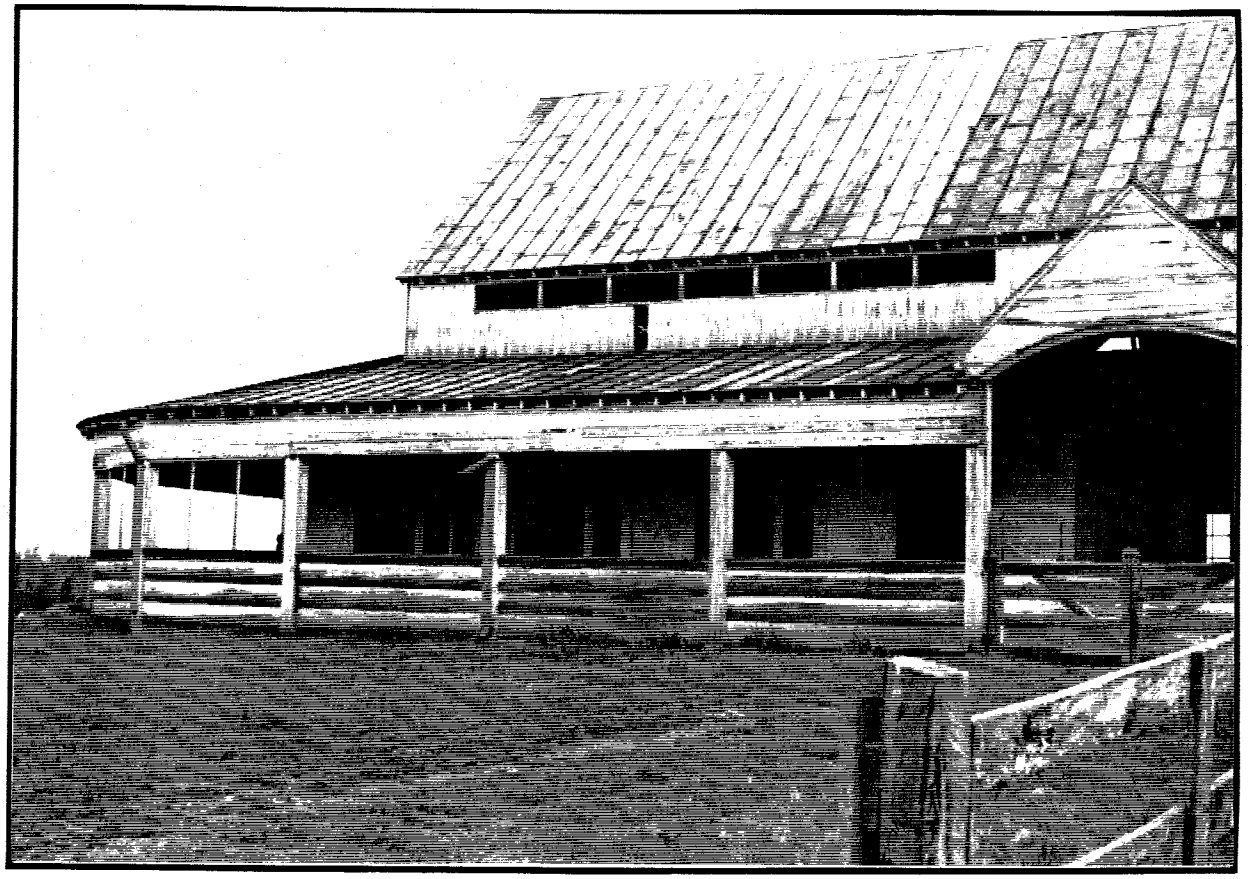


Plate 36. Schlesinger Farm (JMA No. 2019). Barn. View to East.

Plate 37. Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (JMA No. 3001). View to South.

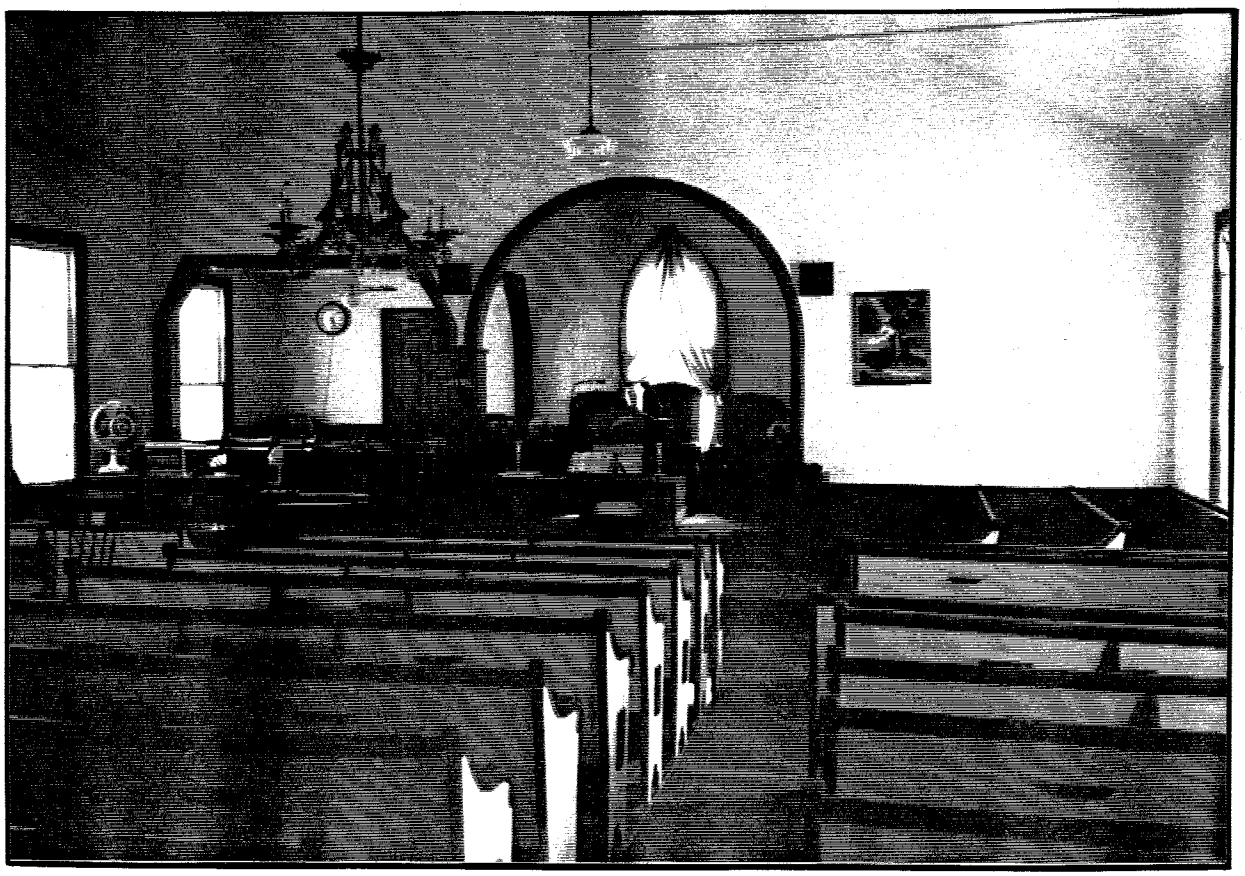


Plate 38. Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (JMA No. 3001). Interior. View to East.

Plate 39. Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006). Main House. View to Northwest.

Plate 40. Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006). Main House. View to Northeast.

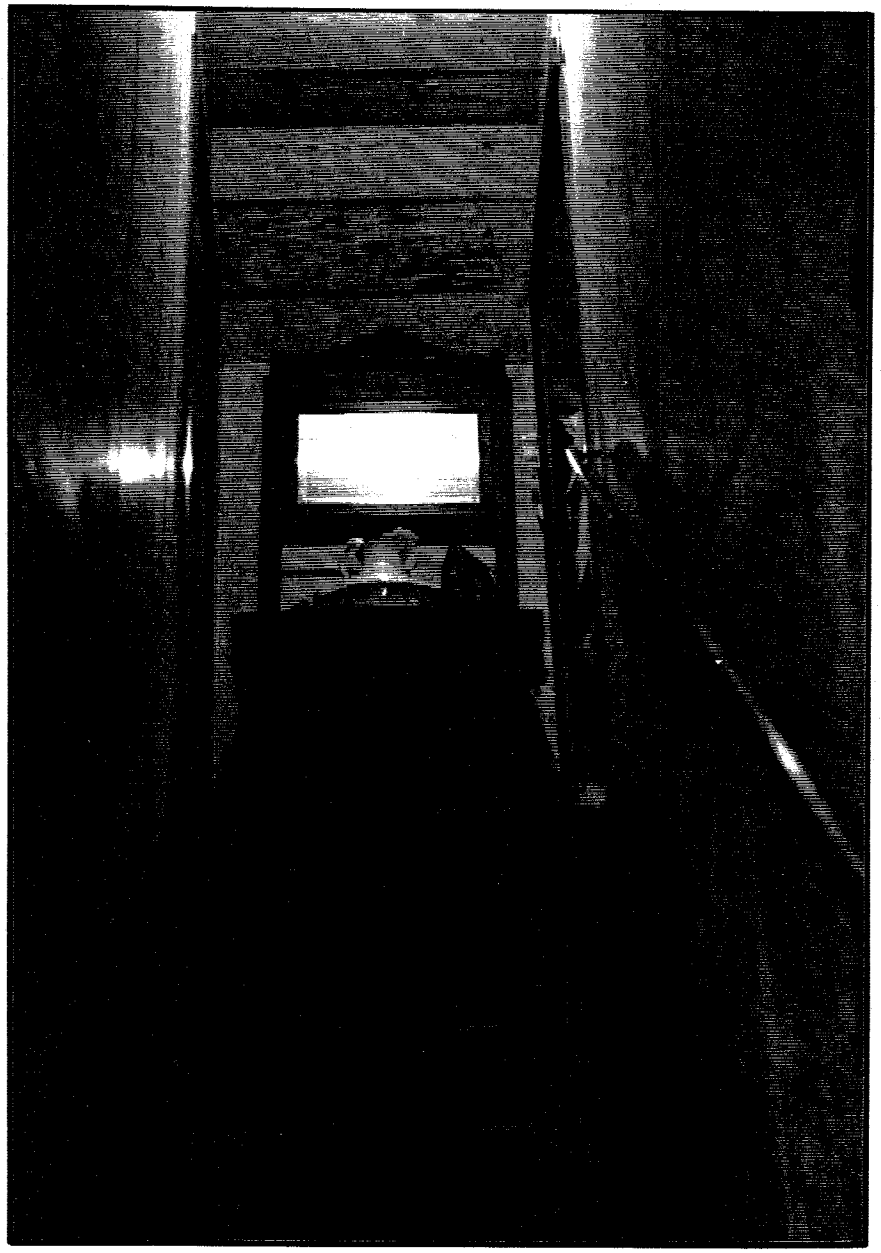


Plate 41. Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006). Main House. Stairs. View to Northwest.

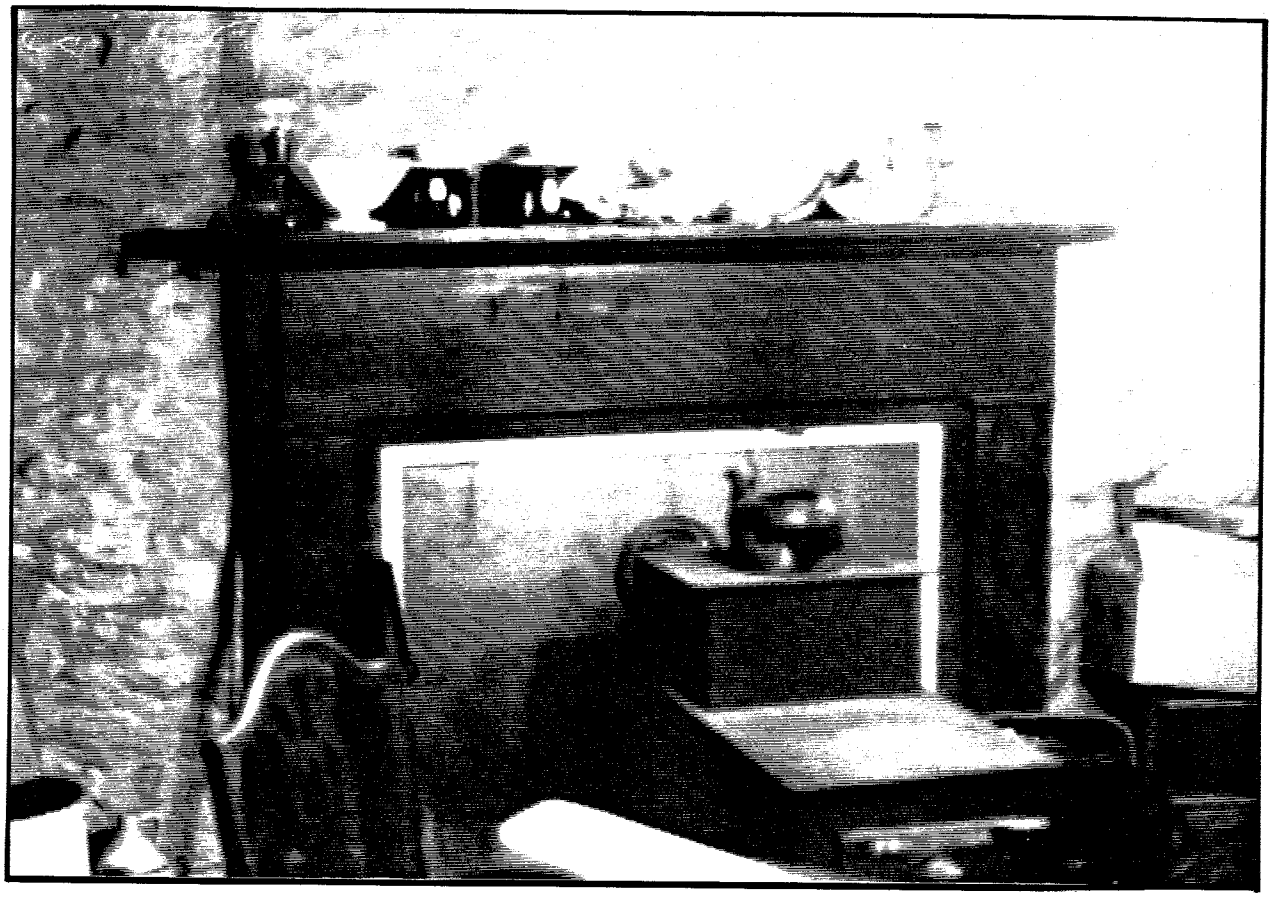


Plate 42. Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006). Parlor. View to Southwest.

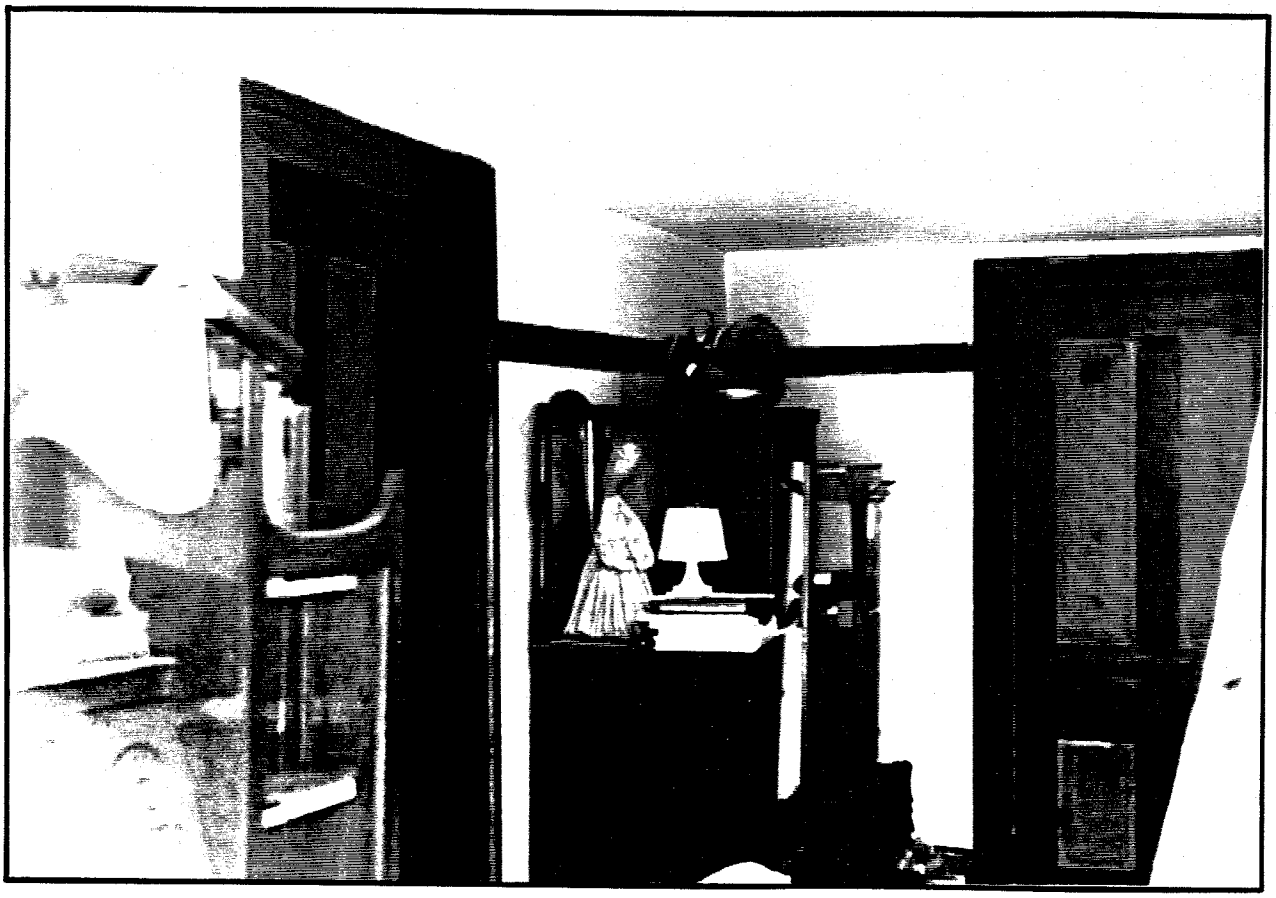


Plate 43. Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006). Bedroom. View to Northeast.

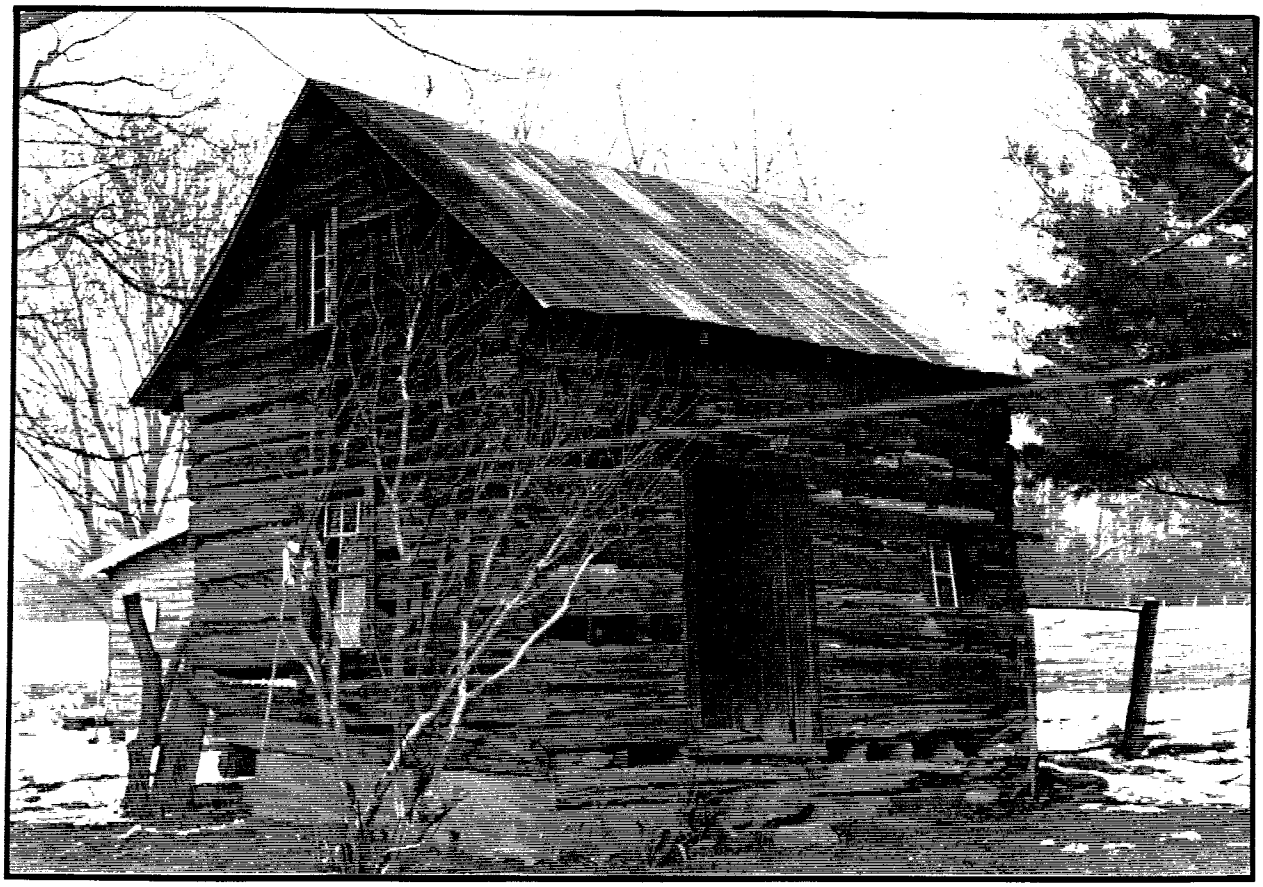


Plate 44. Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006). Log Outbuilding. View to North.

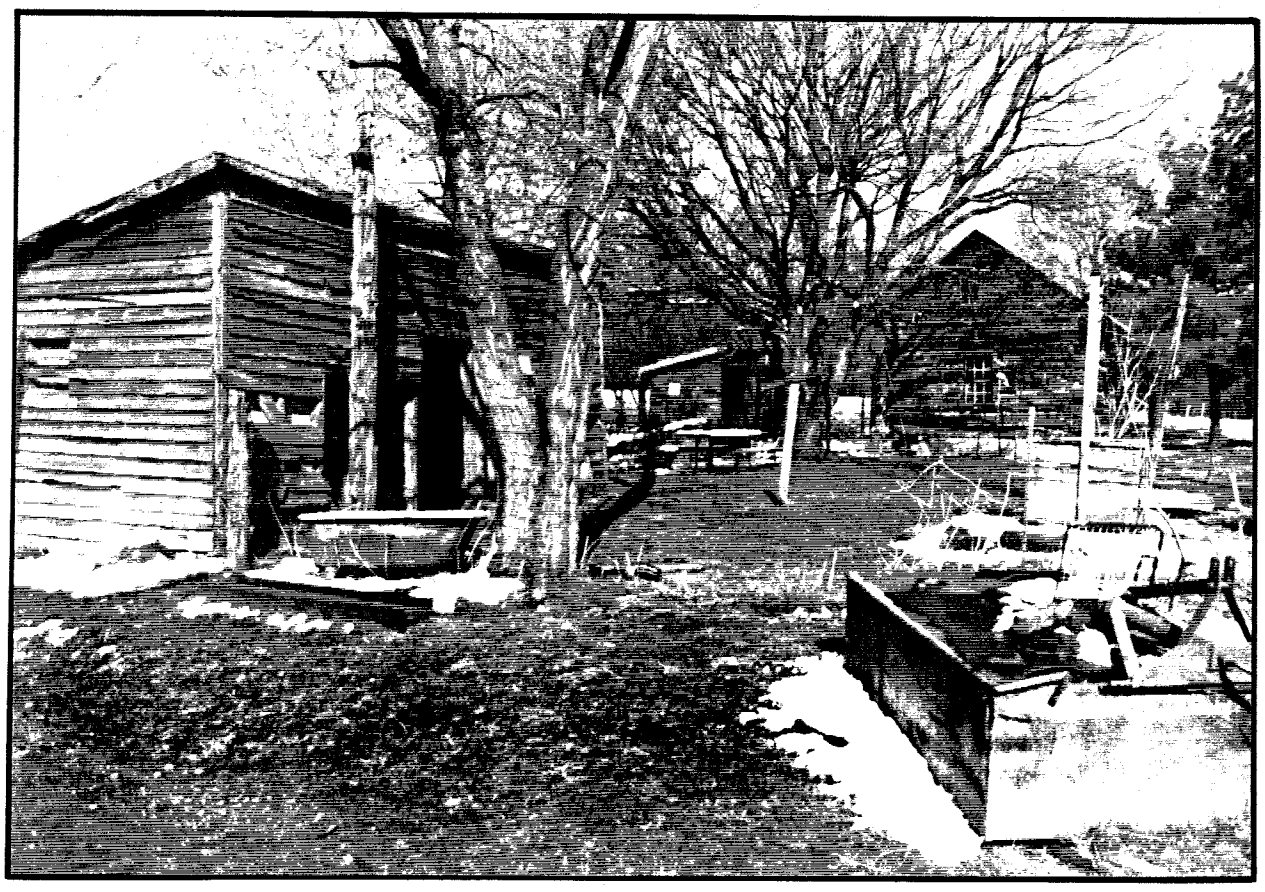


Plate 45. Crenshaw Farm (JMA No. 3006). Farmyard and Outbuildings. View to East.

Plate 46. Westover (JMA No. 3009). View to East.

Plate 47. Westover (JMA No. 3009). First Floor Interior. View to East.

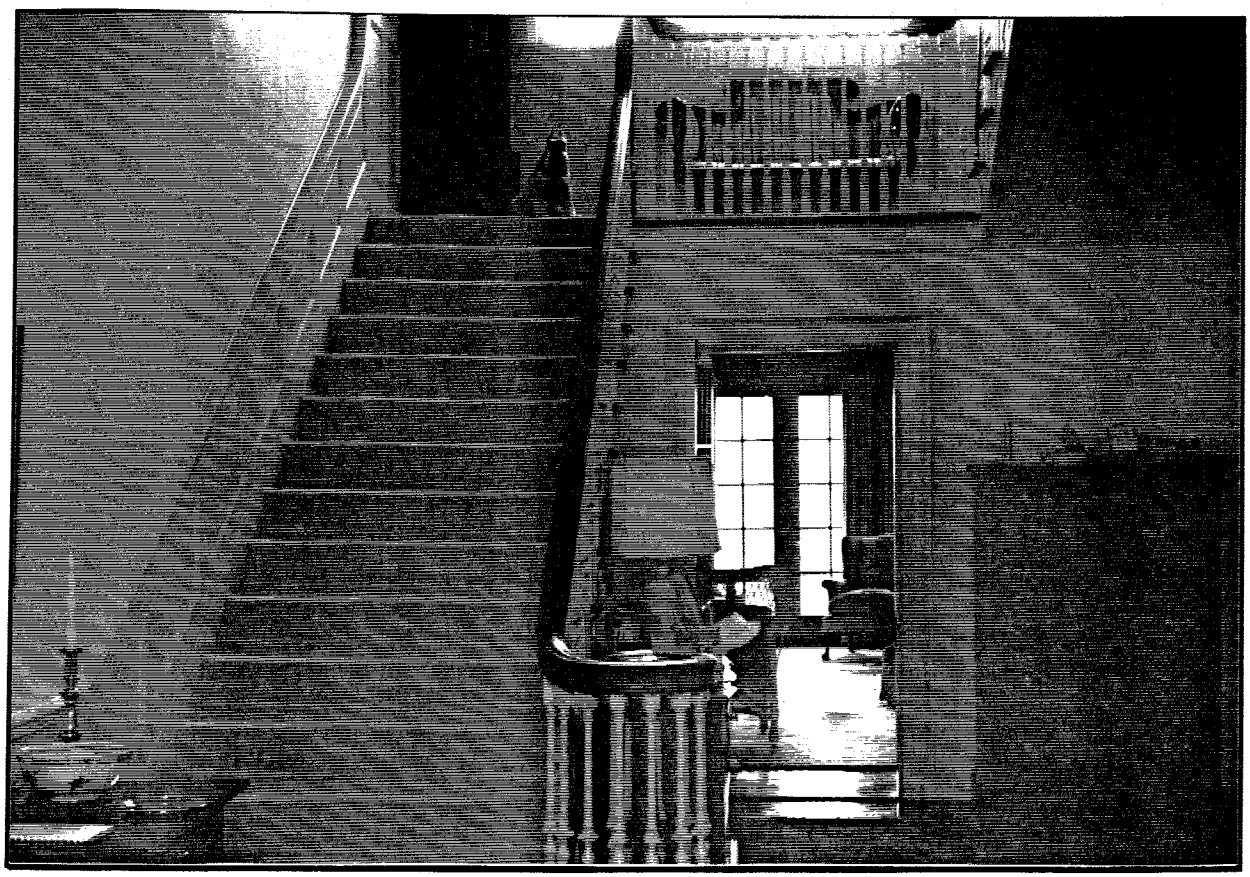


Plate 48. Westover (JMA No. 3009). Main Stairs. View to East.

Plate 49. Mount Falcon (JMA No. 3011). View to East.

Plate 50. Mount Falcon (JMA No. 3011). View to Northeast.

Plate 51. Mount Falcon (JMA No. 3011). Main Stairs. View to South.

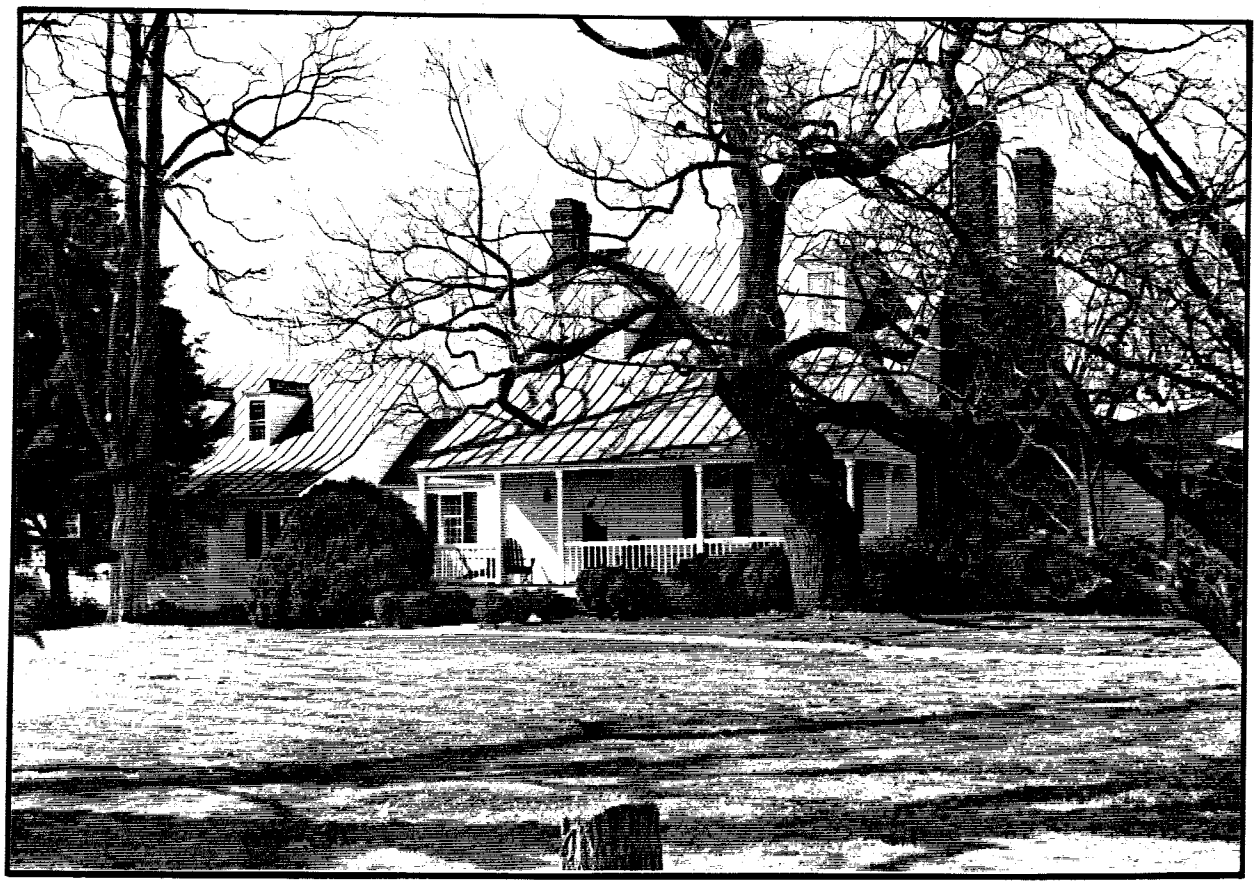


Plate 52. Darby's Folly (JMA No. 3022). View to North.

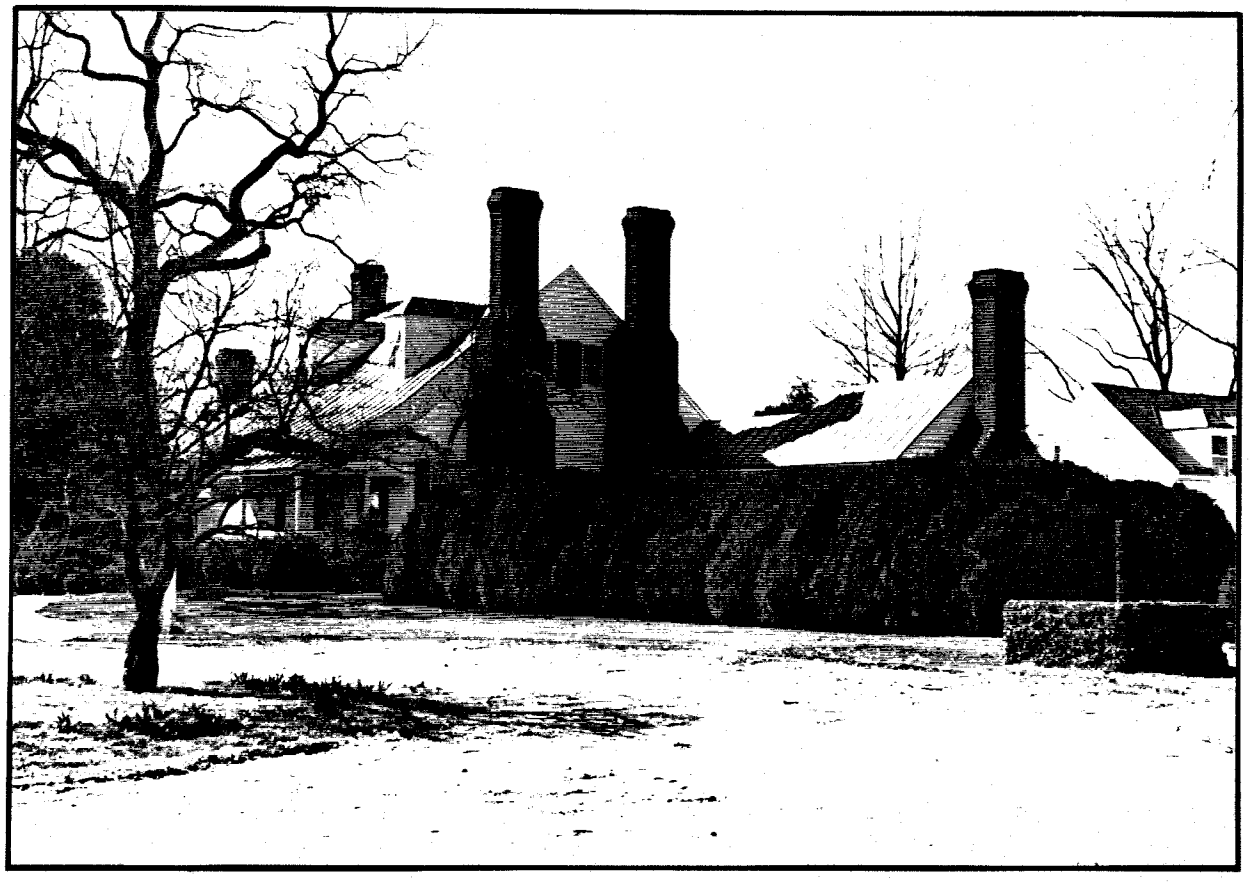


Plate 53. Darby's Folly (JMA No. 3022). View to West.

Plate 54. Darby's Folly (JMA No. 3022). Entry Hall. View to Southwest.

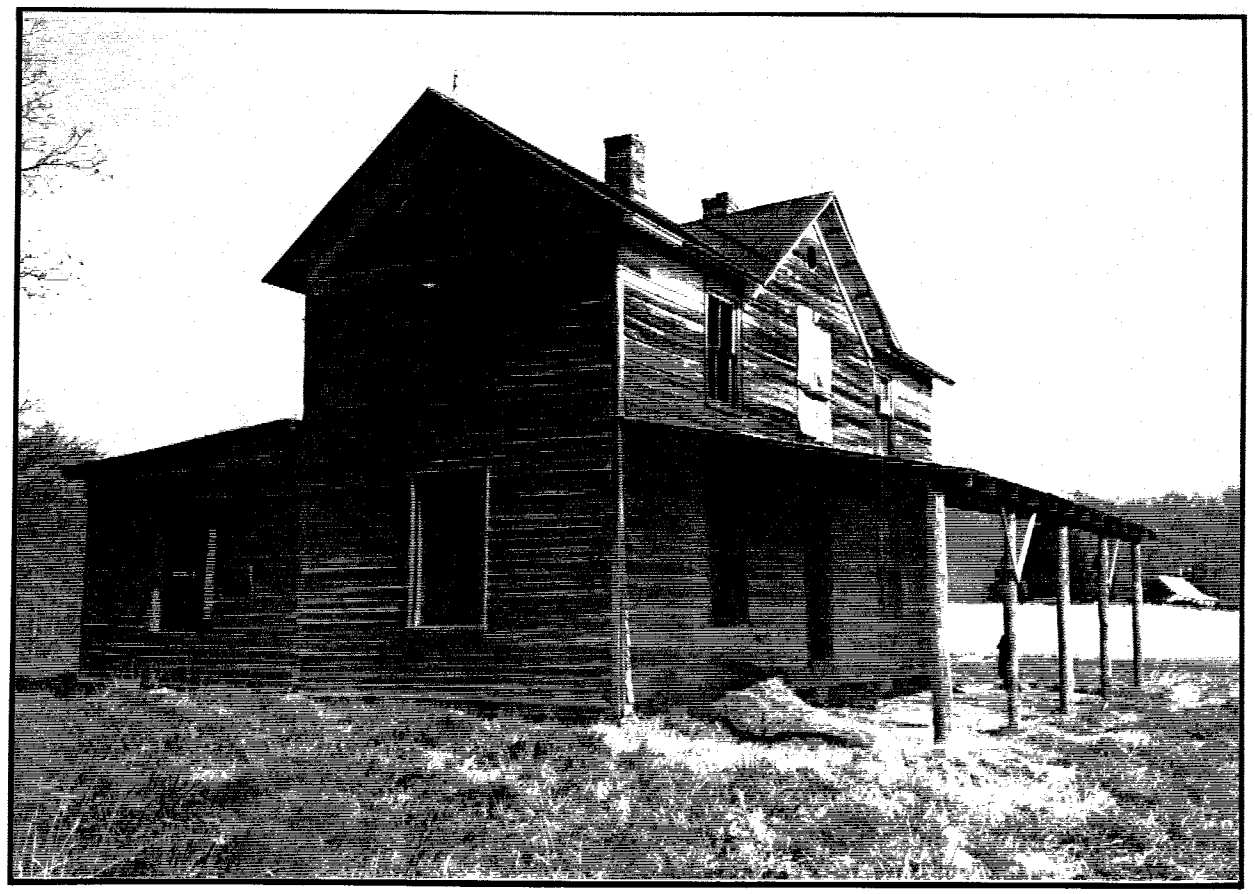


Plate 55. Gale Hill (JMA No. 3059). View to Northwest.

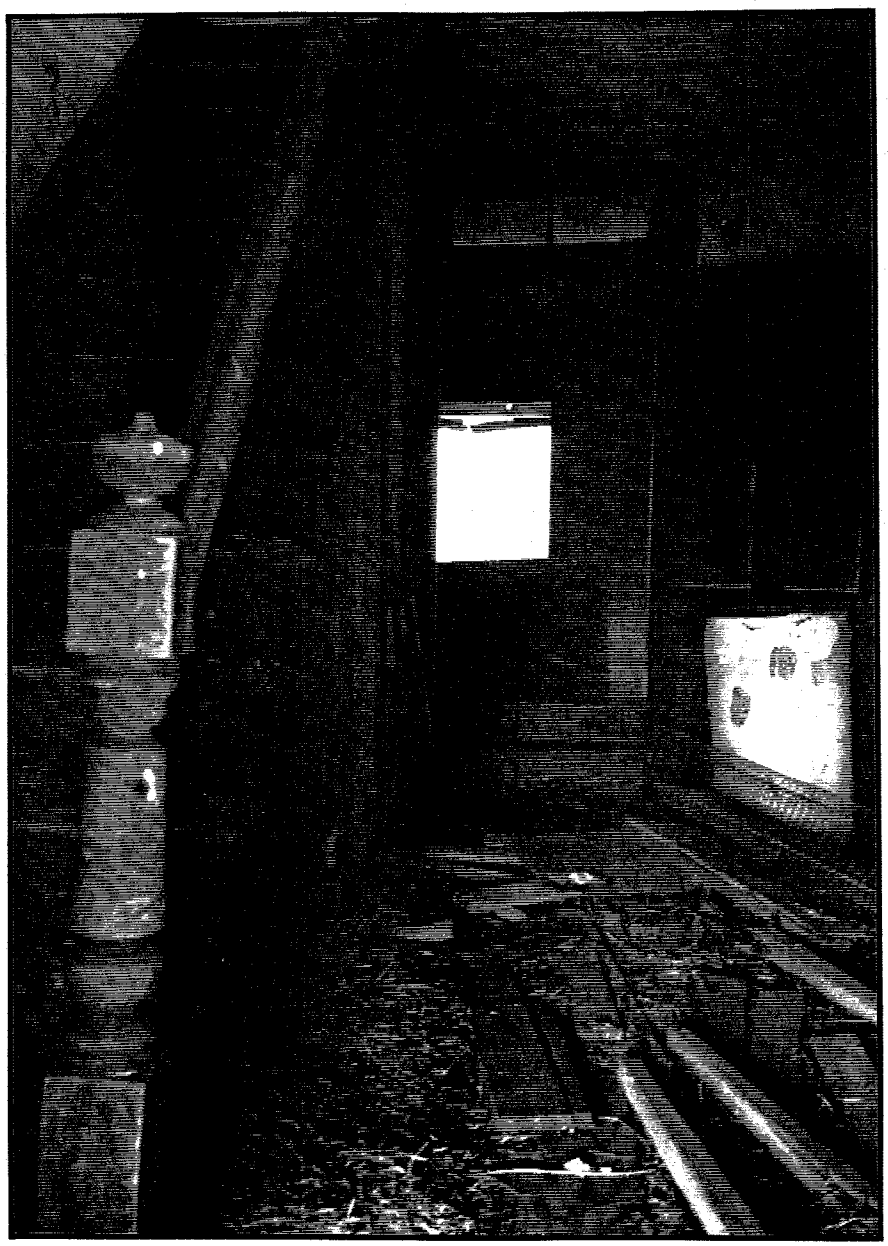


Plate 56. Gale Hill (JMA No. 3059). Stair Hall. View to West.

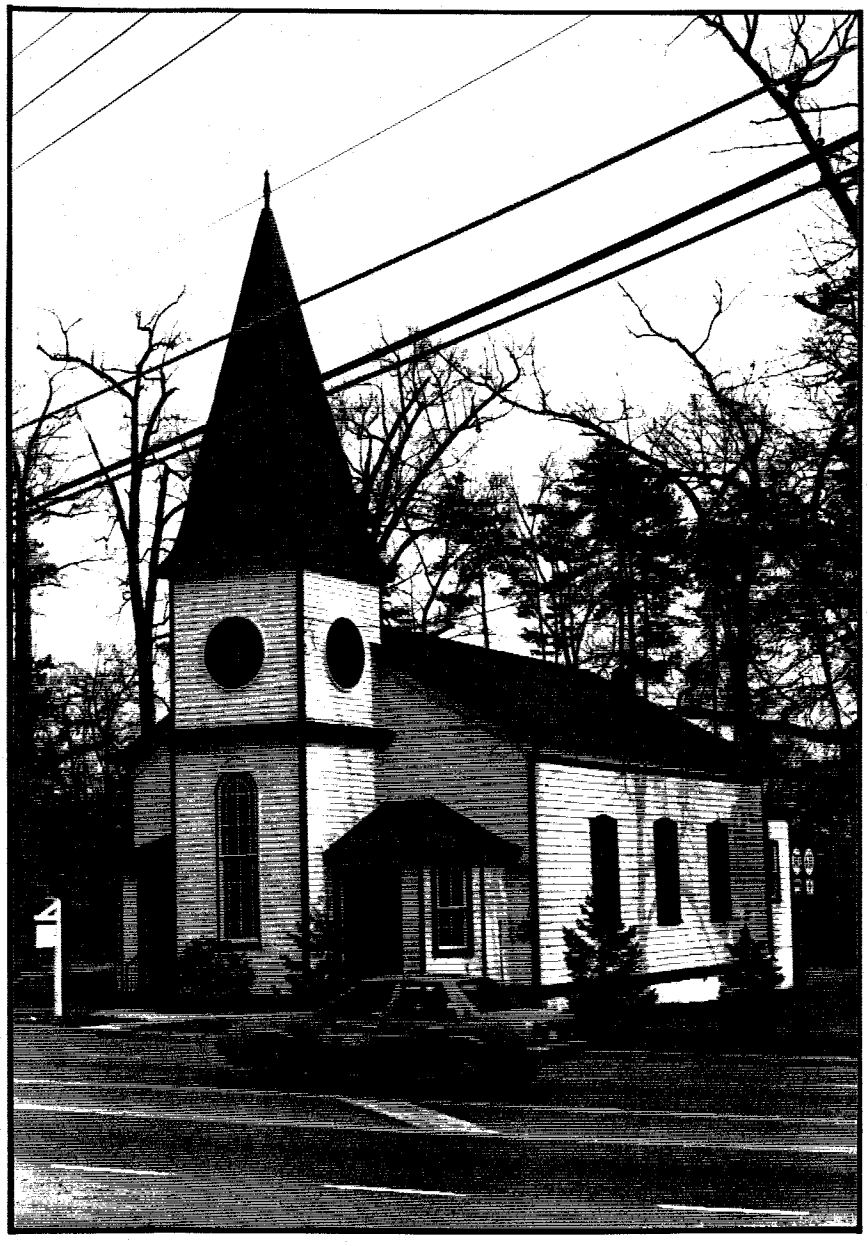


Plate 57. Union Ridge Baptist Church (JMA No. 3073). View to East.

Plate 58. Union Ridge Baptist Church (JMA No. 3073). Interior. View to East.

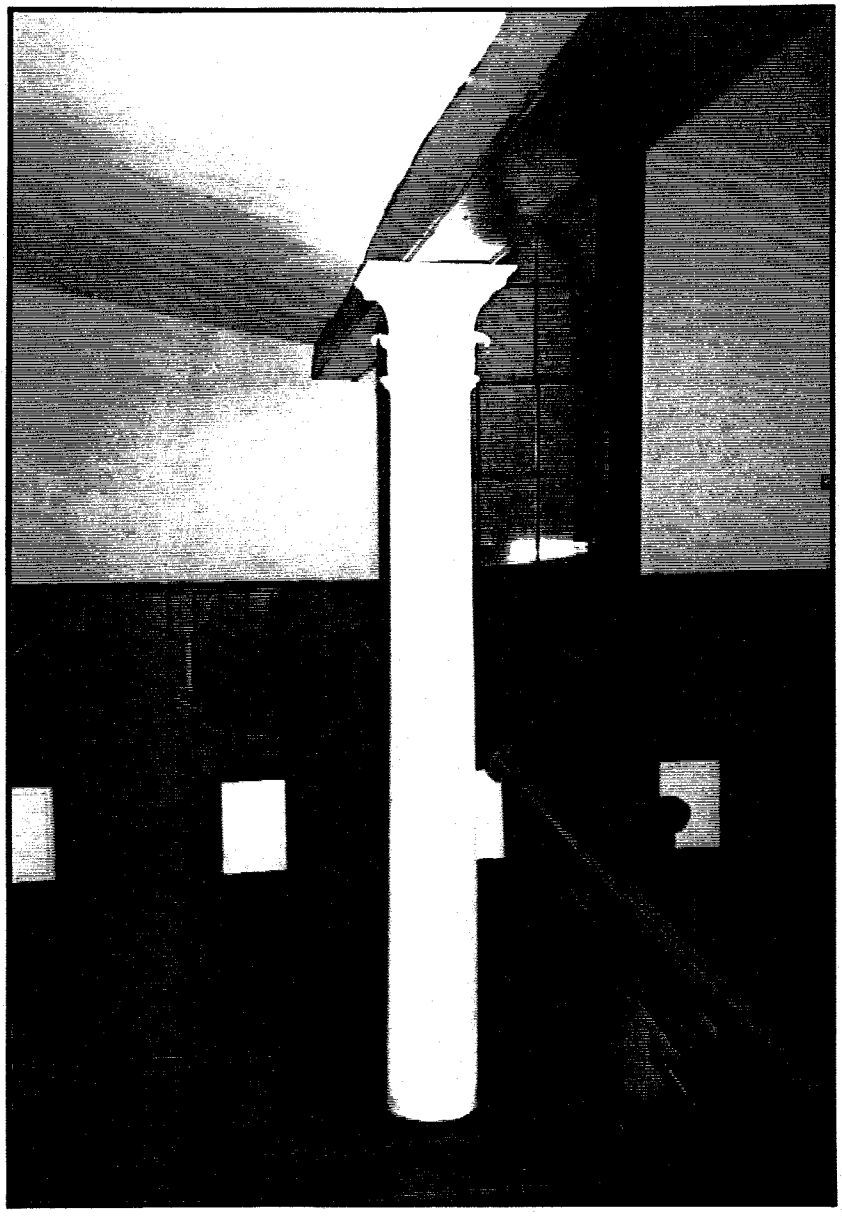


Plate 59. Union Ridge Baptist Church (JMA No. 3073). Interior Showing Supporting Column for Balcony. View to North.

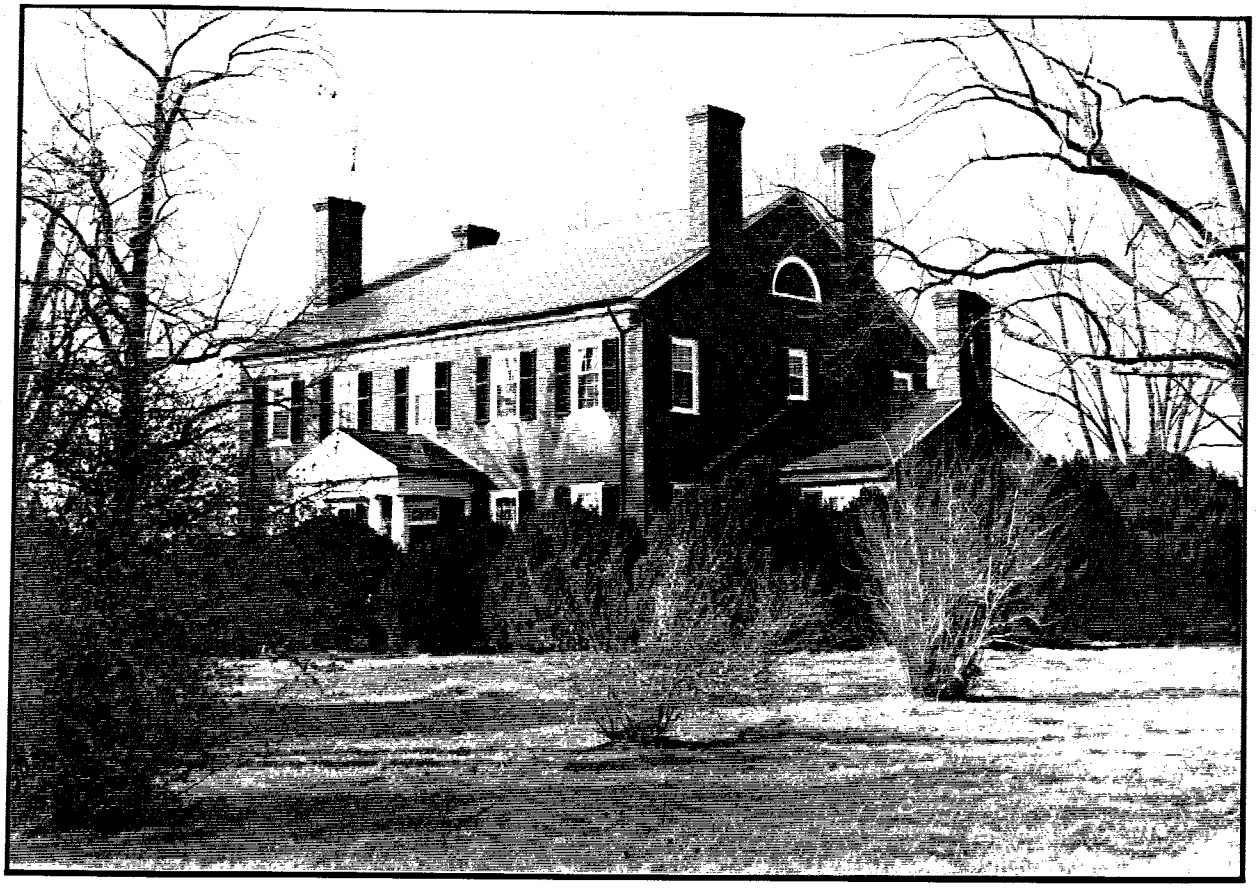


Plate 60. The Barracks (JMA No. 3090). View to West.

Plate 61. The Barracks (JMA No. 3090). View to Southeast.

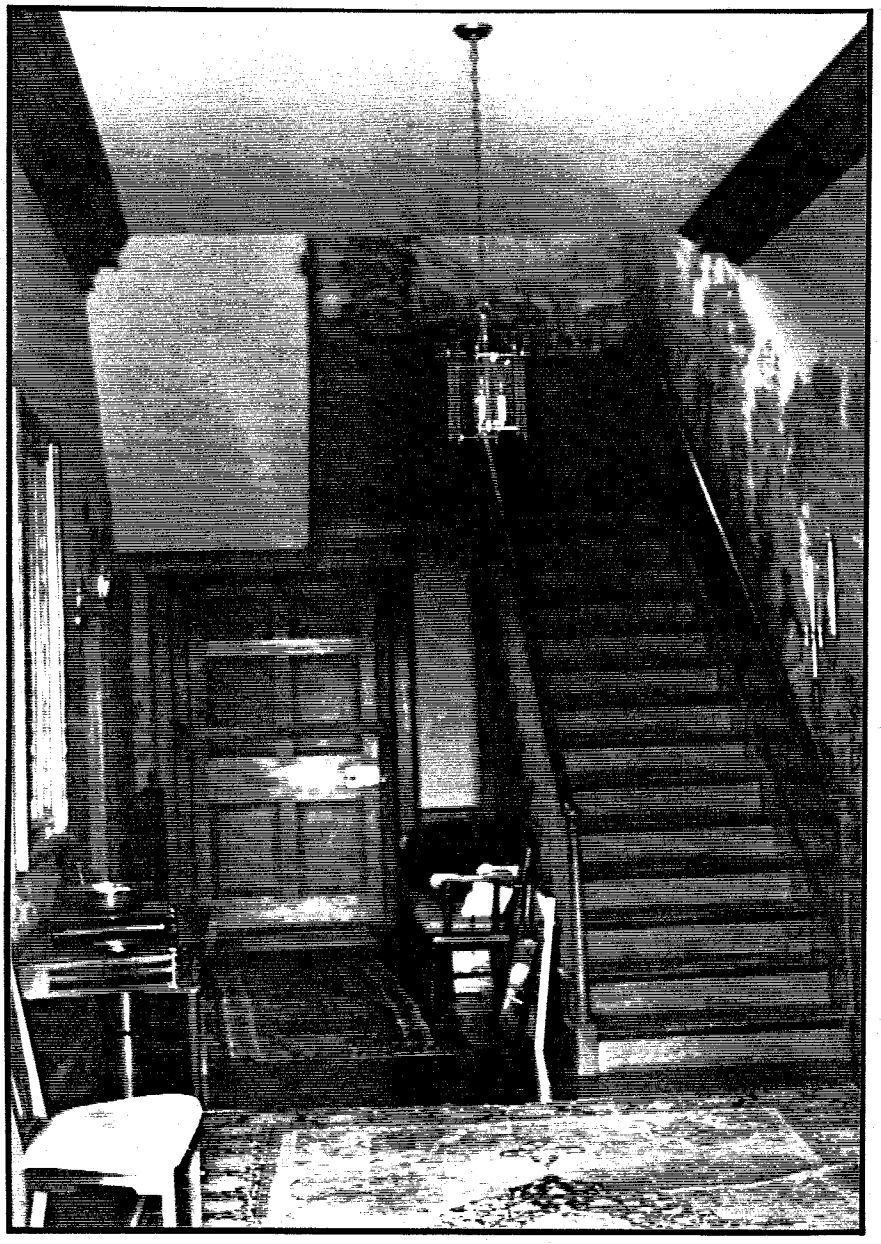


Plate 62. The Barracks (JMA No. 3090). Stair Hall. View to South.

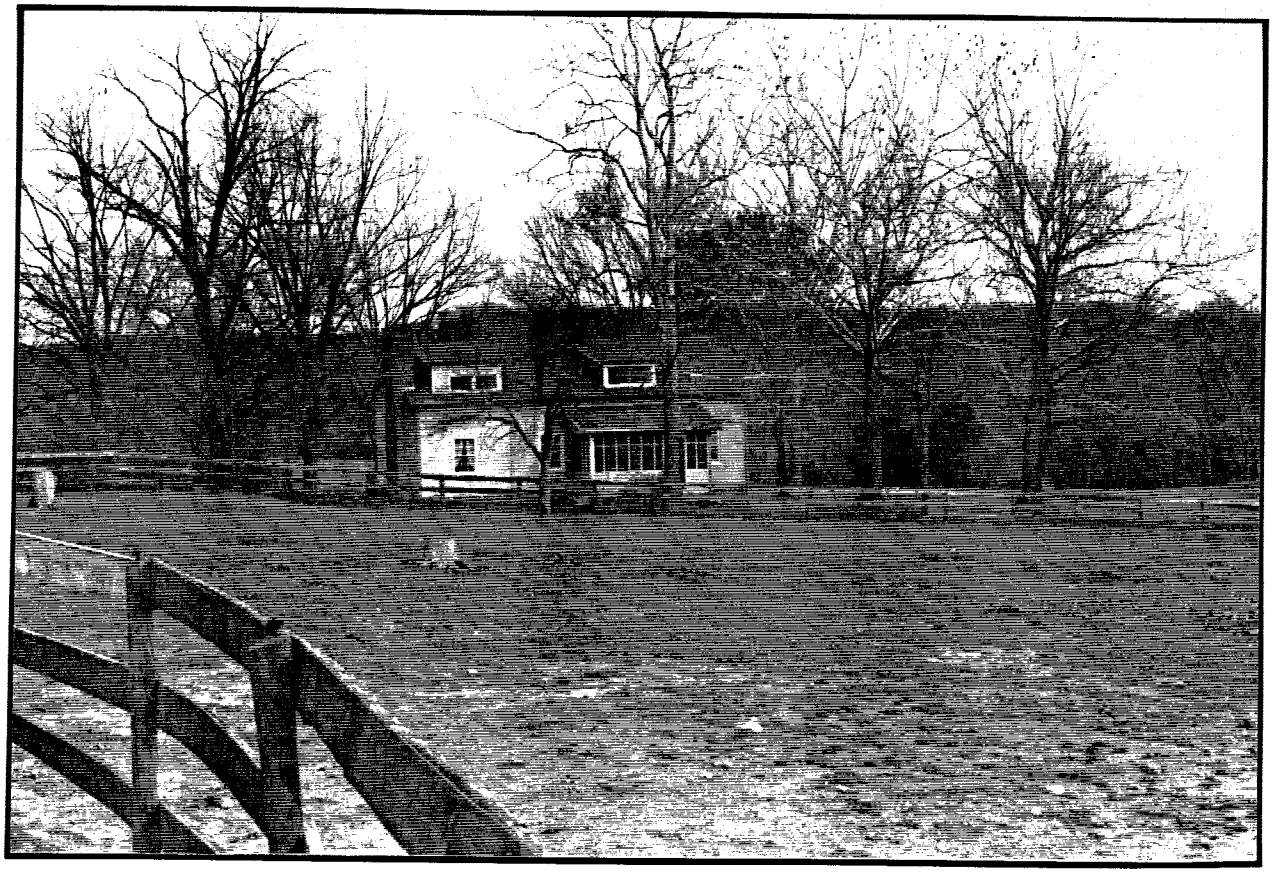


Plate 63. Barracks Farm Manager House (JMA No. 3091). View to Southeast.

Plate 64. Barracks Farm Manager House (JMA No. 3091). First Floor Interior. View to North.

Plate 65. Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092). House A. View to East.

Plate 66. Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092). House A. Dining Room. View to Southeast.

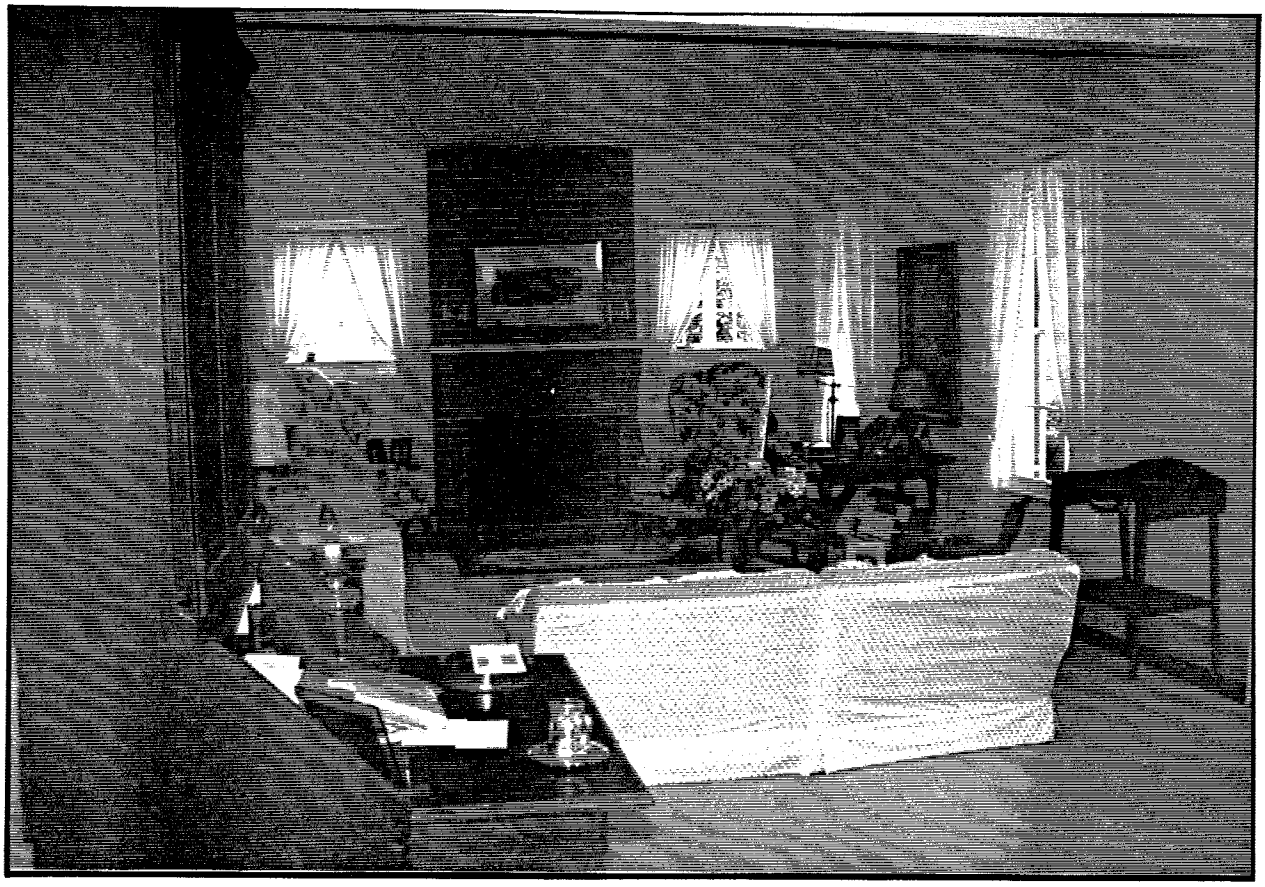


Plate 67. Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092). House A. Parlor. View to North.

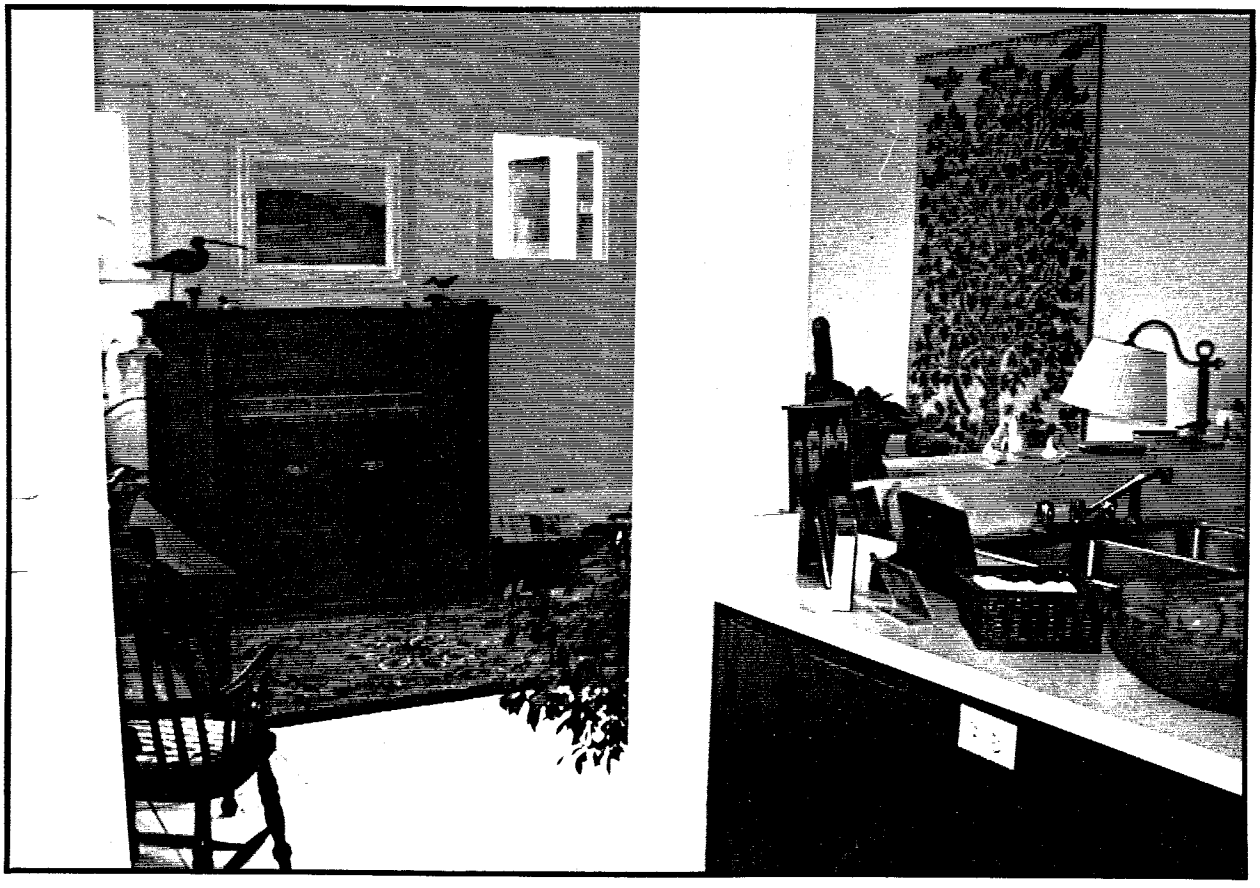


Plate 68. Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092). House A. Den. View to Northwest.

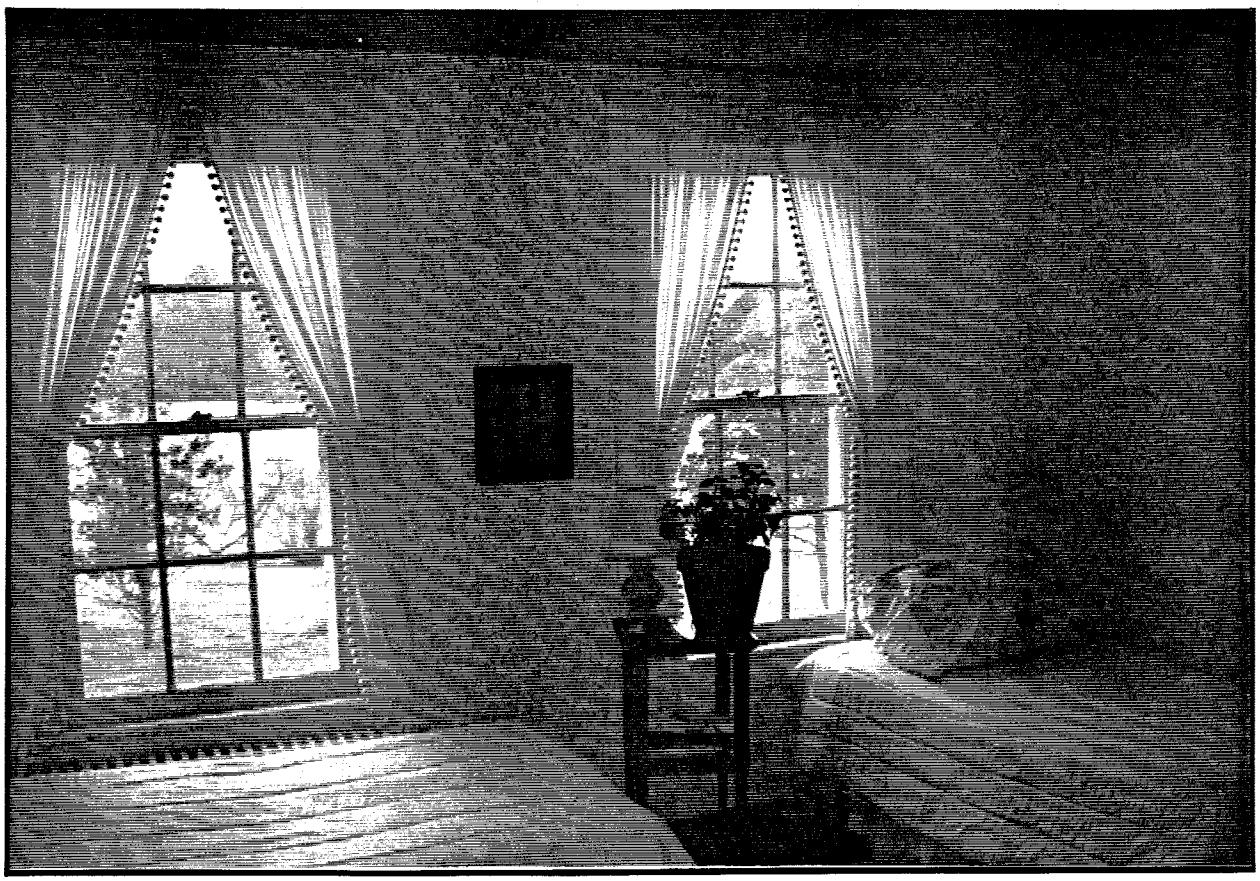


Plate 69. Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092). House A. North Bedroom. View to Northeast.

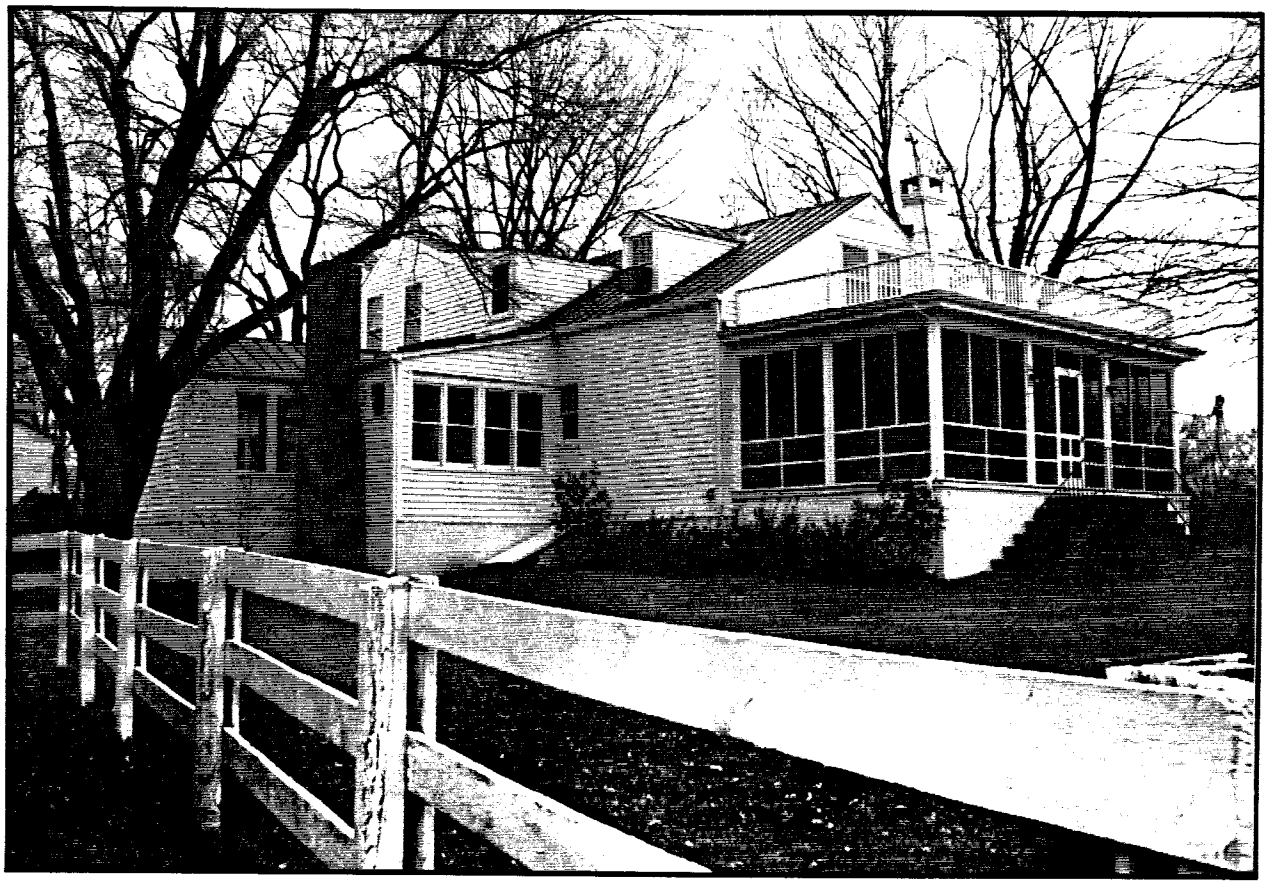


Plate 70. Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092). House A. View to Northeast.

Plate 71. Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092). House B. View to West.

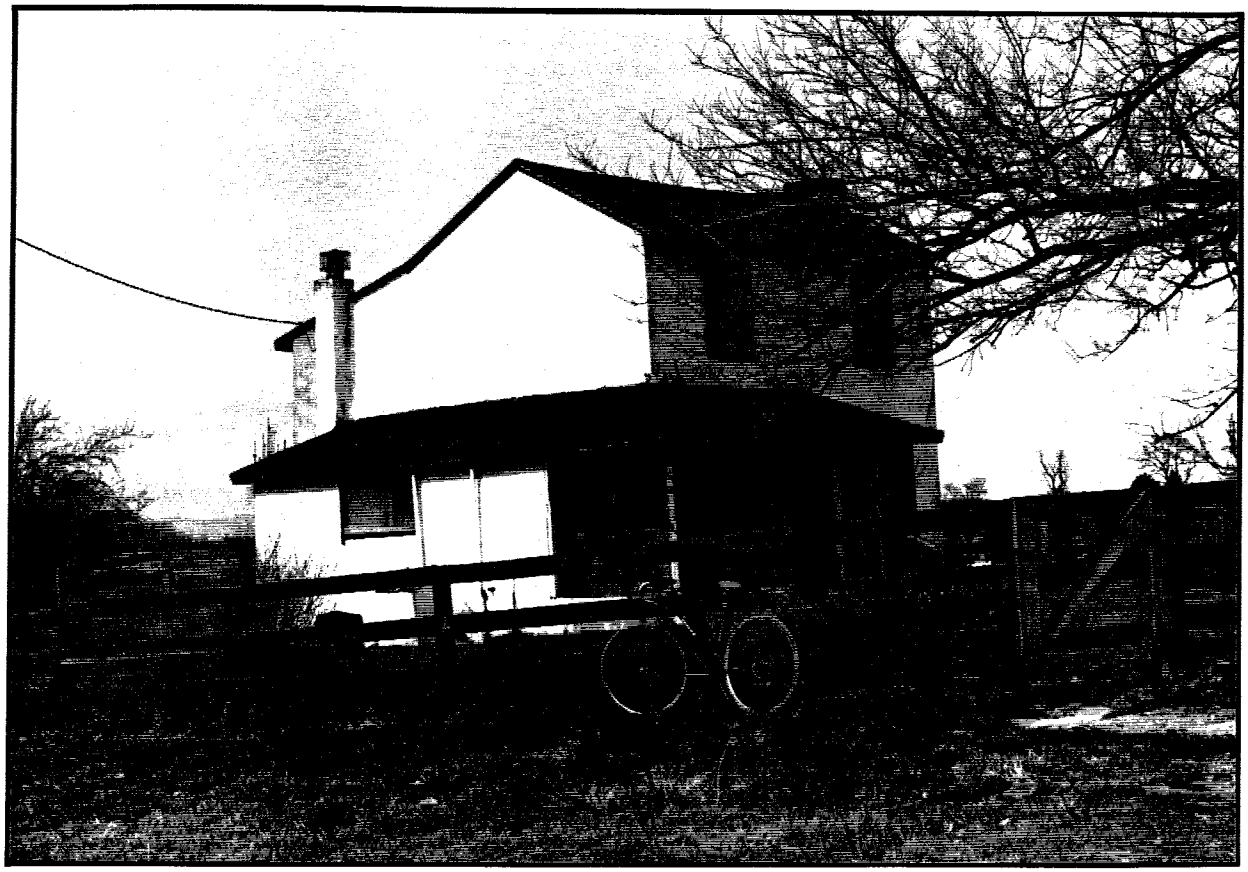


Plate 72. Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092). House C. View to East.

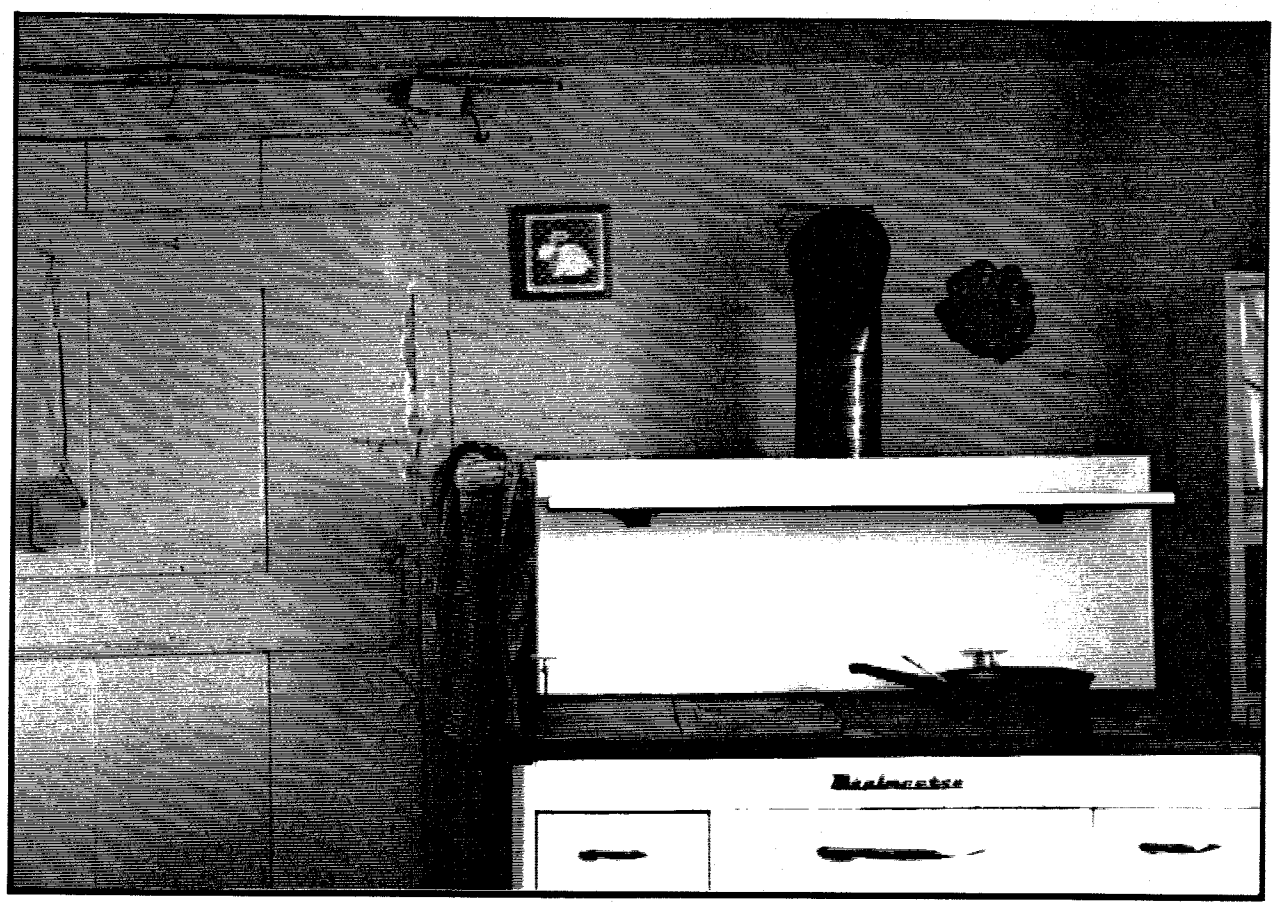


Plate 73. Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092). House C. Rear Door. View to Northeast.

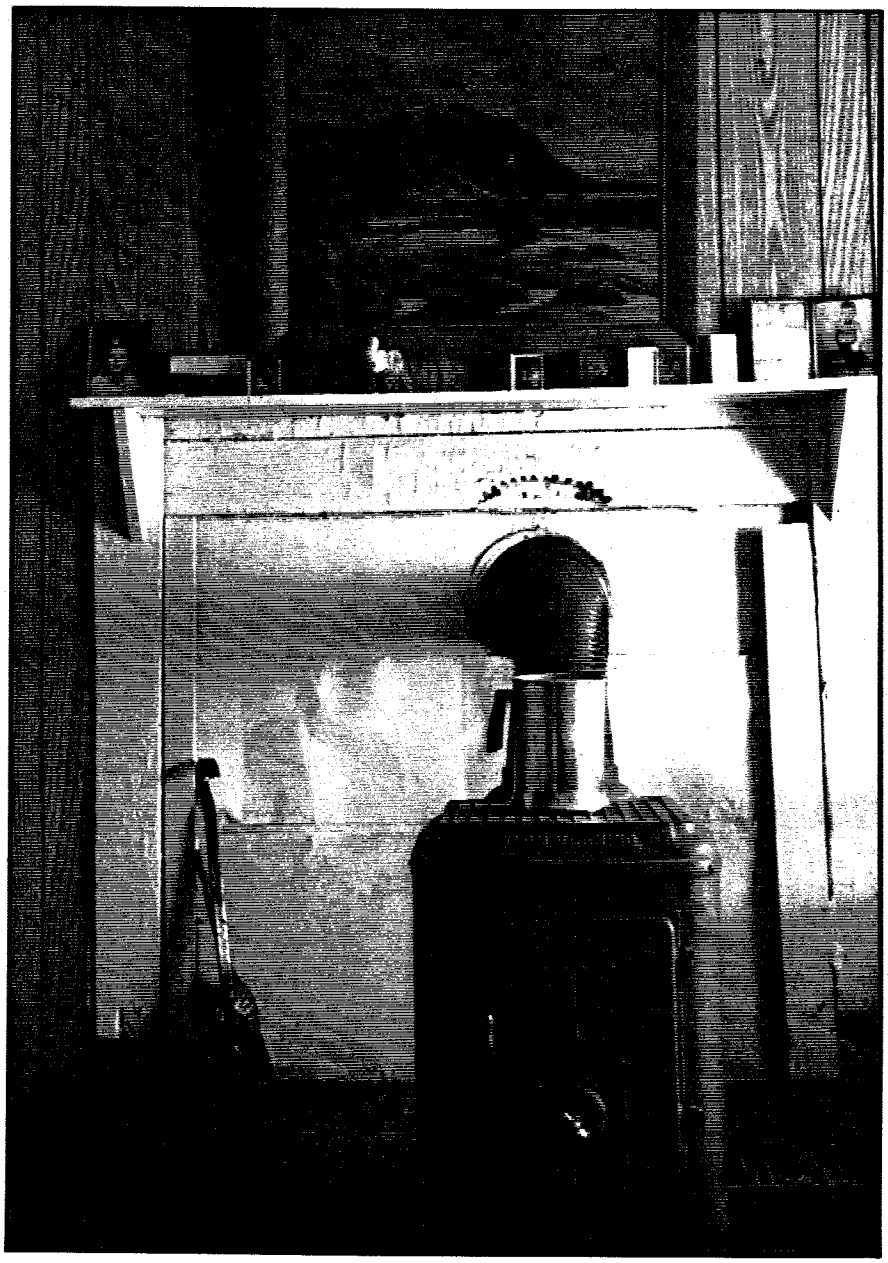


Plate 74. Barrackside Farm (JMA No. 3092). House C. Parlor. View to Southwest.

Plate 75. Potential Historic District, 600 Watson Avenue (JMA No. 3032). View to South.

Plate 76. Potential Historic District, 1121 Park Street (JMA No. 3047). View to West.

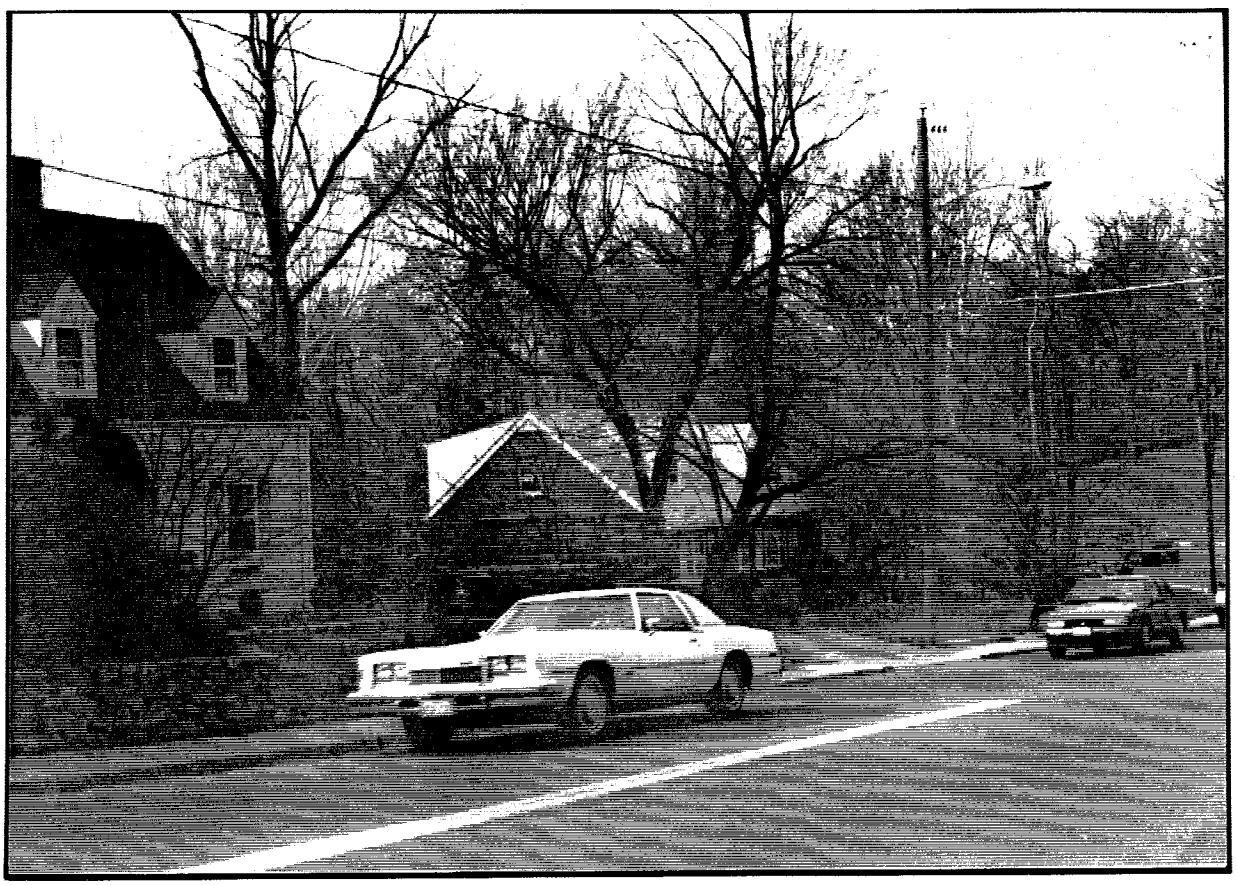


Plate 77. Potential Historic District, Streetscape of Park Street. View to North.

Plate 78. Potential Historic District, 609 Watson Avenue (JMA No. 3038). View to North.

Plate 79. Potential Historic District, Streetscape of Park Street at Watson Avenue. View to South.