United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Charlottesville, Virginia

and/or common (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

2. Location

street & number The Incorporated Limits of Charlottesville N/A not for publication

city, town Charlottesville N/A vicinity of congressional district Seventh

state Virginia code 51 county (IN CITY) code 540

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	X educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
X Multiple Resources	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	X transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number N/A

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

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Charlottesville City Court House

street & number 315 East High Street

city, town Charlottesville state Virginia 22901

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Charlottesville Historic Landmark Study has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date 1976-80 ___ federal ___ state ___ county X local

depository for survey records Department of Community Development, City Hall, P. O. Box 911

city, town Charlottesville state Virginia 22902

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair N/A	___ unexposed	N/A	N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Description

The Charlottesville Multiple Resource Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places encompasses the entire municipal limits of the City in a comprehensive approach towards preservation. Made up of 88 structures and two districts, the nomination is a compilation of six years of surveying efforts by City staff and the Charlottesville Historic Landmarks Commission. Several properties and districts within the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Nomination are already on the National Register. These include the Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District, the Oaklawn estate on Cherry Avenue, the Rotunda at the University of Virginia, and the University of Virginia Historic District. In addition, a downtown district surrounding the Albemarle County Courthouse District has been designated a Virginia Historic Landmark and is pending nomination to the National Register (see enclosed map).

The City of Charlottesville has a population of about 40,000. Located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the City's rolling terrain has had a major influence on its development. The home of the University of Virginia, growth in the City has traditionally focused between downtown and University grounds. The area surrounding these two focal points was originally dominated by large estates and farms, many of whose houses have been included in this nomination. Today, these areas are characterized by single family residential neighborhoods.

The physical growth and development of Charlottesville has been influenced not only by the character of the land, but the social, cultural and economic make-up of its community as well. The type of land that surrounds the City has traditionally provided for good agricultural development, as well as local clay for building materials. However, natural resources for industrial uses are few, and this has limited the development of industry. In early Charlottesville, the predominant building material was brick, with vast quantities of wood available for framing, roofing, interiors, and detailing. Climatic conditions in Charlottesville dictate that buildings provide high ceilings, large shaded windows and single-pile structures to help cope with hot, humid summers. Generations of builders have adapted to the varied topographical conditions. Variations of level and slope have been ignored due to the grid pattern established by the early community. As a result, builders have taken advantage of the situation by building high basements into the slope and elevating the main floors above it, keeping structures cool and dry. These conditions helped to create a continuity of building forms in Charlottesville's early history.

The social, cultural and economic composition of the citizenry of Charlottesville has been equally important to its physical growth, and is readily apparent in the type of structures that have been built. The majority of people who settled in Charlottesville before the Civil War were from the Tidewater area of Virginia. They were primarily of English extraction, with Scots, Irish and Welsh included. With the newly formed county seat to attract them, the leaders were drawn from a professional class of doctors, lawyers, and merchants. Influenced by the tastes of the Tidewater area, their economic limitations (most of the wealth was centered on the various plantations in the County), and the traditional conservatism of their class, their structures reflected their attitudes by being solid, well-proportioned, and simply embellished. These attitudes prolonged the Federal style, tempered the excesses of the Greek Revival, and discouraged the exuberance of the nineteenth century Victorian ideas. Even with the diversity of post-Civil War Charlottes-

See Continuation Sheet #1

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet #10

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10.4 square miles (entire area, see individual survey sheets)

Quadrangle name Charlottesville East and West **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UMT References Found on individual survey sheets

	Zone	Easting	Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing
A				N/A	B			
C					D			
E					F			
G					H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The incorporated limits of the City of Charlottesville, Virginia

(entire area, see individual survey sheets)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	**code**	**county**	N/A	**code**
state	N/A	**code**	**county**	N/A	**code**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title N/A

organization Department of Community Development **date** March 1981

street & number City Hall, P. O. Box 911 **telephone** 804/295-4177

city or town Charlottesville **state** Virginia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ **national** X **state** ___ **local**

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell

H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission **date** March 15, 1982

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

ville, the architecture remained the conservative brick square style that had served the community for over a century.

With advances in transportation and communication coming in the twentieth century, the continuity of building forms in the 18th and 19th centuries became disrupted. Builders and architects made use of new materials and fresh ideas. The appearance of stone and marble in the early 1900's reflected a more cosmopolitan flavor in the styles.

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

A. Georgian:

Georgian buildings are characterized by a formal arrangement of parts employing a symmetrical composition, often with classical detail. Sliding or double-hung sash windows are common, as is Flemish bond brickwork. One of the few late-built survivors of this period is the 1803 portion of the Albemarle County Courthouse in the Downtown Historic District. Locust Grove at 810 Locust Avenue is also and example of the late Georgian style.

B. Federal Styles:

The later Georgian or Federal style was dominant in the United States during the eighteenth century, but because of the conservative nature of Charlottesville builders, it lasted here well into the nineteenth century. The style derives its name from the reigns of the first three kings of England who ruled the colonies before independence. Basic to the Federal style is symmetry, or the regular placement of windows and doors on an even facade. Windows usually have six or nine panes of glass per sash and the doors are always paneled. The cornice (where the wall meets the roof) usually has a row of modillion blocks, or, in later examples, "mousetoothing" or projecting bricks set on edge to repre-

sent modillions. Chimneys are placed symmetrically and are sometimes connected with a low brick wall or curtain. In the nineteenth century, gables are stepped in an almost New York Dutch fashion. In Charlottesville, Federal buildings were built of local, hand-made brick. It was often laid in "Flemish" bond, with long bricks (stretchers) alternating with short bricks (headers). Because of the many variations of the Federal style found in Charlottesville, it is useful to divide it into several categories.

Sophisticated examples of the Federal Style: These examples are rare in the City due to the fact that the wealthy builders were located on plantations in the county. There are, however, two examples which are exceptions:

1. The Carter-Gilmer House at 802 East Jefferson Street (1830). This is a splendid, yet simple, brick Federal town house, three stories high, two rooms deep, with a side hall plan.

2. "Number Nothing" (1823). This building shows the pleasing effects of a simple, yet beautifully proportioned design. The windows are evenly spaced and there are simple transoms over each doorway. The low pitch of the roof allows the gabled end, which faces Court Square, to resemble a Classical pediment such as those on the Lawn at the University of Virginia. This building is located at 240 Park Street.

B-1 Federal Vernacular: These structures illustrate provincial interpretations of the more costly "High Style" Federal buildings. They are less formal, more utilitarian, and less pretentious than either the Carter-Gilmer House or "Number Nothing". The architecture, however, is still rooted in the same Georgian design tradition. Examples of Federal Vernacular are: 220-224 Court Square, 211-215 Fourth Street, NE, and 410 East Jefferson Street in the Downton Historic District, as well as Vowles house at 1111-1113 West Main Street.

B-2 Federal Detached House: This type of Federal architecture is quite sophisticated and represents the finest and most common "High Style" domestic structures in Charlottesville. The style is distinguished by its ever present one story entrance porch with columns, low pitched roof, simple cornice, and center hall plan. Two windows almost always flank the center door on each side. So popular was this form that it was revived several times during the twentieth century. Four of the finest examples are: Redlands Club (1832), the Lipop House (1836), and "The Old Manse" (1839) in the Downtown Historic District, and the Livers House (1830) at 1211 West Main Street.

C. Jeffersonian:

This style draws heavily on Jefferson's interpretations of the great sixteenth century Italian architect, Andrea Palladio. It is usually characterized by the use of domes. Major elements of the Jeffersonian Style are (1) the use of classical orders (columns, entablatures, etc.), (2) high first floors with low mezannine levels above for secondary

bed chambers, (3) alcove beds and small stairs to conserve space, and (4) octagonal rooms or room ends. The finest domestic expression of the Jeffersonian style is Monticello, which exercised great influence over the domestic architecture of the ante-bellum South. The Roman Revival was usually expressed in red brick with white porticos on monumental buildings. The most notable examples in Charlottesville are Oak Lawn located at Cherry Avenue and 9th Street, Montebello at 215 Montebello Circle, and, of course, Jefferson's masterpiece, the Lawn at the University of Virginia.

D. The Greek Revival:

Greek Revival architecture became dominant in the United States during the 1830's and 1840's and remained popular throughout the south until the Civil War. It is characterized by the use of Greek (as opposed to Roman) orders supporting either a flat roof or a low pitched roof in the form of a classical pediment. Entrance doors usually feature narrow side lights and a rectangular transom window. Examples of the Greek Revival in Charlottesville include the 1860 portico of the Albemarle County Courthouse and the Hughes House (1850's).

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

E. The Gothic Revival:

The Gothic Revival, which began in England during the eighteenth century, reached its height of popularity in this country during the 1840's, although it survived in a somewhat different form up to our own time. Its most prominent feature is the pointed arch used for doors and windows. Steep pointed gables, often with sawn gingerbread bargeboards, towers, turrets, and verandas are also characteristic. Two charming examples of this style are the Perkins House at 433 North First Street (c. 1850) and the Bailey-Parrott-Fowler Cottage (1862) at 204 Ridge Street.

F. The Victorian Period:

This style flourished in the 1870's and 1880's and 1890's and is featured in some of Charlottesville's finest mansions of the period. This style is characterized by a picturesque variety of architectural forms, color, and material on the exterior. Windows and doors may be straight-topped or round arched (seldom pointed arched), bay windows may assume a variety of shapes and are often extended upward to form a tower. Large gables are used either separately or in groups, and chimneys are paneled or otherwise enriched. Examples of this style in the City are Marshall-Rucker House at 620 Park Street, the Duke House at

Park Street, and the Barringer Mansion at 1404 Jefferson Park Avenue. Many structures in Charlottesville have some features which could be further designated as Queen Anne style.

F-1 Victorian Vernacular: Many more humble buildings of the period exhibit vernacular features or details on Virginia-I houses and other simple buildings. Buildings with more elaborate details, such as sawn work, bracketed cornices, spool friezes, and loop balustrades are often referred to as "Carpenter Gothic". A finely-restored example is the Pendleton House at 526 North First Street in the Downtown Historic District.

F-2 Italianate Styles: The nineteenth century's love of exotic, foreign design led to the widespread acceptance of the architecture of other countries, that of Italy being the most enthusiastically adopted. Characteristic of the Italianate style is the tall tower, or companile, low roof with a wide eave supported by brackets, arched windows and verandas, and heavy rustication (rough surfaced stone work). The Tower House (c. 1850) at 408 Park Street is a good domestic example as is the Judge Robertson House at 705 Park Street in the Downtown Historic District.

F-3 Second Empire: This style is based on that of the Second Empire in France, and is identified by the use of Mansard roofs, bracketed cornices and towers. Examples are the Armstrong knitting mill off Preston Avenue and the Peyton House at 205 Fourteenth Street. The Brooks Museum on the University Grounds is also of this style.

F-4 Romanesque Revival: The Romanesque Revival was generated by H. H. Richardson, who practically invented the style. Great sloping roofs banked with windows and towers, usually for stairs, along with natural materials including brick and stone, are hallmarks of this style which was present in the First Baptist Church and on Delevan Baptist Church at 632 West Main Street.

G. The Neo-Classical Period:

This revival style, sometimes called the Beaux Arts, sought to return to simple monumentailty of classical architecture advocated by Jefferson a century earlier. Because of the scale and expense of reproducing Roman columns, entablatures, pediments and other detailing, this style was largely confined to large public structures such as the Market Street Post Office (1906), the C & O Station, and the Virginia National Bank on Main Street as well as McIntire Library at Lee Park in the Downtown Historic District.

G-1 The Colonial Revival: The Colonial Revival style developed as a reaction to the supposed disorder and confusion of the later nineteenth century design. It sought to return to the order and discipline of symmetrical and geometric Georgian design. It is also significant to note that this movement revived an American style instead of relying upon European sources. Although many of the architectural elements of the Colonial Revival are directly borrowed from the eighteenth century, they are handled in a heavier, somewhat freer way. Because of its historical associations and because

of the conservative nature of its architectural appeal, the Colonial Revival became very popular in Charlottesville in the first third of this century. Some of the finer examples of this style included the Sterling-Lewis House (1919) at 101 East High, the First Methodist Church at 101 East Jefferson (1924), and the Harmon House at 2005 Jefferson Park Avenue.

G-2 Jeffersonian Revival: The Jeffersonian Revival refers to the revival of Jeffersonian forms that took place in this area in the early 20th century. Jefferson's influence was so strong that it never really faded away. It was responsible for such buildings at St. Paul's Memorial Church at the University, Eugene Bradbury, Architect, in the early twentieth century, Clark Hall, the Law School at the University in 1932, and "Four Acres" at 1314 Rugby Road.

H. Art Deco:

This period is characterized by a linear, hard-edge composition, often with a vertical emphasis and highlighted with stylized decoration. Facades often are arranged in a series of setbacks, emphasizing the geometric form. Ornamental detailing is executed in the same material as the building, or in colored bricks, tiles or metals. Usually windows are metal casement type. Art Moderne versions include rounded corners, flat roofs, and horizontal lines. Examples include the Ben Franklin Store on West Main Street, the Coca Cola Plant on Preston Avenue, and the Ray Fisher-Ron Martin building at West Main Street.

Survey Methodology

The surveys included in the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area nomination to the National Register were prepared by part-time employees of the Charlottesville Department of Community Development in conjunction with the Charlottesville Historic Landmarks Commission. Two persons, Eugenia Bibb and Richard Thomson, conducted almost all the surveys enclosed in this nomination. Persons responsible for survey work were trained in historic/architectural survey techniques by professors in the Architecture School of the University of Virginia. All surveys are also reviewed by the Charlottesville Historic Landmarks Commission for accuracy.

The survey work conducted by the City is an ongoing process. Historic and/or architecturally significant buildings have been surveyed in Charlottesville since 1974. Potential buildings are chosen by the Landmarks Commission based upon age records and/or architectural appearance. The surveys enclosed, with some minor exceptions, represent all the buildings surveyed by the City not currently on or pending to the National Register of Historic Places. Subsurface archeological testing has not been carried out as part of the City's survey process.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The structures and districts included in the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Nomination represent a cross section of all the City's historic periods, from the founding of Charlottesville in the 1760's through the advent of the automobile and the impact it had on the City's expansion. Also included are structures that have played an important part in the history of Charlottesville's black community. The significance statement below includes an overview of the historic significance of the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area, a review different from previous City histories in that it does not detail the evolution of downtown Charlottesville, a district already nominated to the National Register. Included within the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Nomination are two historic districts: the Ridge Street District and the Wertland Street District near the University of Virginia. These areas are included as districts because of their relative homogenety and the lack of nonconforming structures within them. A separate significance statement for each can be found in a later section of this nomination.

Historical Background

Charlottesville, the home of Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia, is one of the most historically significant cities in Virginia. The City, named for Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, wife of George III, was founded in the early 1760's just west of the Rivanna River watergap on the region's principal east-west route, the Three Notched Road. As laid out in an act of the Virginia General Assembly on December 23, 1762, fifty acres of land around the Albemarle County Courthouse were divided into half acre lots with four east-west streets and five north-south streets. It is this area that now forms the center of downtown Charlottesville, an area currently nominated to the National Register as the Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District.

Between the period of 1760 to 1800, Charlottesville grew very slowly. Even though the Three Notched Road passed through town, the center of economic activity in Albemarle County was Scottsville, which had the strategic advantage of being located on the James River. Named for the three notches chopped in nearby trees to identify its route, the Three Notched Road was one of the principal overland routes between the Shenandoah Valley and Tidewater Virginia. Through Charlottesville, the road followed what is now West Main Street and East Market Street down to Secretary's Ford on the Rivanna River. During the Revolutionary War, British troops traveling on the Three Notched Road noted that Charlottesville was no more than a courthouse with about a dozen houses surrounding it. The only remaining structures known in Charlottesville to date from this period are the Keith House (ca. 1760) on Keith Valley Road and the Nicholas Lewis House (1770) at 309 Twelfth Street, NE

With the beginning of the construction of Thomas Jefferson's "Academical Village" at the University of Virginia in 1817, Charlottesville began to experience a greater amount of growth outside the central area immediately around the County Courthouse. Because it was

the main road between what was then the town and the University, West Main Street began its initial development around this period. Before 1820, only a few large farms fronted on West Main Street, which was still only on the fringes of Charlottesville, a small village of around 200 persons. One of the first homes built along West Main Street after the University opened was the Pitts-Inge House, built in 1820 at 331 West Main Street. Another early home was Paxton Place (503 West Main Street), finished in 1824.

The fortunes of the West Main Street area in the mid-1800's waxed and waned with those of the University and town on either side of it. In its early years, the University of Virginia was often rocked by turmoil, most of it caused by disruptive students. In turn, much of their rebellousness was blamed upon the consumption of excessive amounts of alcohol. In an effort to reduce this dissipation, in the late 1820's, General John H. Cocke, a member of the University's first Board of Visitors, built the Delevan Hotel on the current site of West Main Street's First Baptist Church, one of the last, if not the last, examples of Romanesque architecture in the City. This hotel, named after a long forgotten prohibitionist, allowed no liquor. Also called "Mudwall" after the red stucco wall surrounding it, the hotel eventually failed. It was later used as a hospital for some of the 12,000 Confederate wounded treated in Charlottesville during the Civil War. The Midway House, once located at the intersection of West Main and Ridge Streets, also served as a hospital during the war.

The Civil War left Charlottesville relatively unscathed. With the exception of its being a hospital center, the City had little strategic importance and was not occupied by Union troops until March of 1865 when General Sheridan's forces moved into town following the defeat of Confederate General Early near Waynesboro. It is believed that General George Armstrong Custer of General Sheridan's staff was quartered at the G. W. Farish House (1201 East Jefferson Street).

Even before the Civil War began, Charlottesville was gaining predominance as the economic center of the region as rail travel became more important than the state's river and canal system. With the introduction of the railroad into Charlottesville in 1850, the West Main Street area had its beginnings as the transportation center of the City. During this year, the Virginia Central Railroad, now part of the Chesapeake and Ohio system, laid tracks on the rail line right-of-way that now runs parallel to West Main Street. This route formed one of the primary rail links between Piedmont Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. By 1855, the Virginia Central started work on tracks south to Lynchburg, tracks which now comprise a trunk line of the Southern Railroad. In the late 1850's these two lines were joined at the hub of the West Main Street corridor. Union Station, built at this intersection in 1885, has witnessed the arrival of countless visitors to Charlottesville, including President Theodore Roosevelt, who arrived by train in 1902. In 1918 the troops of the Monticello Guard, a batallion of local volunteers,marched down West Main Street to their Union Station mustering point on their way to fight in World War I. The West Main Street bridge crossing these tracks was originally wooden; the current concrete bridge dates back to the early 1900's.

By 1870, Charlottesville had reached a population of 2,838 and encompassed an area now

roughly bounded by Garrett Street, Ninth Street, Parkway and McIntire Roads. The principal residential streets were Park, Ridge, First, and High Streets, with West Main Street, Scottsville Road, Park Street and East Market Street being the main roads out of town. Surrounding the City were half a dozen large farms, the property of most of which is now found within the City limits. The main houses for a number of these farms are still standing, including those of the Fife estate ("Oaklawn" on Cherry Avenue). Locust Grove at 810 Locust Avenue, the "Farm" at 1201 East Jefferson Street and Belmont at 759 Belmont Avenue.

1887 saw the advent of Charlottesville's first street car system, the main line of which ran down West Main Street. First drawn by horses, the streetcar line extended from downtown to the University. For a time West Main's horse drawn streetcar tracks paralleled newly installed electric streetcar tracks. In 1896, the two lines merged and the horse pulled cars disappeared. By the early 1900's, the streetcar system was carrying up to 1,500,000 people annually. In 1914, the Charlottesville and Albemarle Railway Company, owners of the streetcar system, built its headquarters and power station at 300 West Main Street, now an office building. The streetcars continued to serve the West Main Street area until 1935, when rising costs and decreased ridership finally caused it to close.

With the Southern Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio intersecting at West Main Street, Union Station was the stopping point for large numbers of passengers disembarking in Charlottesville during the heyday of passenger railroads. As a result, many of Charlottesville's largest and finest hotels were built along West Main Street. The Delevan Hotel was the first of the hotels. In 1889, The Gleason Hotel, later renamed the Albemarle Hotel, was built on West Main to accommodate the increasing number of travelers passing through Charlottesville. Originally boasting 40 rooms, the Hotel was expanded in 1896 through the construction of a much larger building next door. Until the construction of the downtown Monticello Hotel in 1926, the Gleason Hotel was the largest continuously operating hotel in Charlottesville. Another popular hotel was the Queen Charlotte, built on West Main just to the west of the railroad tracks. Until it was demolished in 1955, the Queen Charlotte was second in business only to the Albemarle Hotel along West Main. Other hotels that at one time operated along West Main Street included the Hotel Clermont, the Cabell House and the Dolly Madison Inn, all of which have since been demolished.

The introduction of the automobile helped bring about the next phase in the growth of the City of Charlottesville. West Main Street, the principal east-west route through town, became the location of most of the City's auto service businesses. The auto created greater accessibility to outerlying areas, and along with the extension of the streetcar line out Rugby Road and Jefferson Park Avenue, helped open up areas north and south of the University of Virginia to suburban expansion. "Four Acres", built in 1910 at 1314 Rugby Road, dates from this period.

The few industrial structures included in the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area are representative of the economic evolution of the City. The building at 700 Harris Street was originally built in 1889 as a knitting factory; textiles during this period being a principle industry in the area. The Woolen Mills, a historically significant industrial building adjacent to the Charlottesville City limits in Albemarle County, is another excellent example of an early textile mill. While this building cannot be included in this nomination, the Woolen Mills Chapel, built by the mill for its workers, is representative of the dependent structures that were put up surrounding this factory during its heyday.

Much of central Charlottesville's historic background is intertwined with the history of the City's black population. Since the Civil War most of the neighborhoods surrounding West Main Street have traditionally been the heart of the City's black community. In 1865, the first school for newly freed slaves was established at "Mudwall", the old Delevan Hotel and hospital. Mudwall was also the site of the first political meeting in Charlottesville in which blacks actively participated (1867). The Delevan Hotel was eventually torn down and replaced in 1883 by the First Baptist Church, still being used at 632 West Main Street. The First Baptist Church is one of four long-standing black churches in the West Main Street area. Its congregation was originally formed from the ranks of 800 black Baptists dismissed from Charlottesville's established churches in 1864. The oldest black church in Charlottesville is the Mount Zion Baptist Church at 105 Ridge Street, built in 1878. Formed in 1867, the Mount Zion congregation has had only twelve ministers in its 113 year history. Two other churches, the Ebenezer Baptist Church (113 Sixth Street) and the Bethel Baptist Church at 501 Commerce Street are other major black churches in the West Main Street area.

The principal black commercial center in Charlottesville was Vinegar Hill. Named after either the famed "Vinegar Hill" in Ireland or the fact that many of the hill's early merchants smuggled whiskey in barrels marked "vinegar", Vinegar Hill's black businesses served Charlottesville from the early 1870's to the mid-1960's. Black business in the area was in its prime in the years just before the Great Depression. In the early 1930's at least 24 black-owned businesses operated in the 200 and 300 blocks of West Main Street. While many of these businesses were of the barber and bootblack variety, West Main Street was also the home of many of Charlottesville's black doctors. Many of the buildings that housed black business along West Main are now gone. Some structures on the 300 block still remain, including Inge's Grocery, until recently the oldest black owned business in Charlottesville. Inge's Grocery, in a building constructed in 1820, had been in continuous operation since 1891. Booker T. Washington was a frequent guest of the Inge family. Thomas Inge, the current proprietor, remembers that Vinegar Hill was not as rowdy a place as history has led many to believe. Mr. Inge often had more problems with rambuncious students celebrating a University of Virginia football victory than he had with some of the more notorious tenants of Vinegar Hill.

The City of Charlottesville is concerned with the preservation of not only the structures listed in this Multiple Resource Nomination, but with all historic or architecturally significant properties in the City. Recently, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission designated much of downtown Charlottesville as a state historic district. This district is now pending nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, all buildings listed in this Multiple Resource Nomination that were built before 1870 fall under the jurisdiction of the City's Board of Architectural Review, a citizen body that has specific jurisdiction over proposed major changes to these structures. In the West Main Street area's Starr Hill Neighborhood, the City is currently undertaking a $1.6 million HUD sponsored revitalization program that includes efforts at preserving significant structures. Historic preservation goals are also listed in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Interviews:

Information was obtained from interviews done by the City of Charlottesville's Retired Senior Volunteer Program's Vinegar Hill oral listing project. The person's listed below were interviewed in the Fall of 1979:

Thomas Inge: Owner of Inge's Grocery, 333 West Main Street
Price Bibb
George Ferguson
Charles Johnson

RIDGE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Area: 20 Acres

Number of Buildings: @ 45

UTM References: A. 17/720670/4211850 C. 17/720370/4211820
B. 17/720710/4211820 D. 17/720210/4211230

Description:

The Ridge Street District is a four block residential area just to the south of downtown Charlottesville. Located on one of the City's principal thoroughfares, the Ridge Street area contains a large number of architecturally significant residential structures dating back to the mid-1800's. Situated on a ridge, as the street's name implies, Ridge Street attracted many of Charlottesville's wealthy merchant families in the late 1800's. While the social makeup of the neighborhood has changed since then, most of the stately Victorian-style homes these families built remain.

The borders of the Ridge Street District are well defined. To the north, the C & O Railroad creates a distinct boundary. The area behind Ridge Street to the east has been cleared as part of the Garrett Street renewal project. South of the districtis a more recent residential area, while to the west lies Fifeville, a neighborhood of more recent and less architecturally significant development. The development pattern along Ridge Street is relatively uniform, with lot size roughly the same for each house. Setback from the street is also standardized at approximately 50 feet. While there are examples of a number of architectural styles, the principal one found in the Ridge Street District is Victorian Vernacular.

Significance:

The Ridge Street District, with the exception of some minor intrusions, is one of the few areas in Charlottesville that has remained relatively unchanged since the turn of this century. While unchanged physically, it has undergone a major social evolution, from the original principal residential street of the City's wealthy merchants to today's modest income and predominantly black neighborhood.

The Ridge Street area was originally part of Alexander Garrett's Oak Hill estate. Garrett was an associate of Thomas Jefferson and had a considerable part in the founding of the University of Virginia. Sold and subdivided into lots around 1830, Ridge Street grew very slowly even though it was one of the principal roads leading out of town to the south. One of the first homes built along it was 632 Ridge Street, bought by Colonel John B. Strange and operated as a military shcool until the Civil War caused it to close

in 1861. Along with the Albemarle Military Institute, there were fewer than a dozen houses along Ridge Street during this period.

Development of Ridge Street accelerated after the War with the construction of numerous houses between 1870 and 1880. James Alexander, a local historian, noted in 1874 that "the street is becoming quite a prominent drive for belles and beaux, as well as for pedestrian prominade". It was during this time that Ridge Street gained predominance as the principal residential area of Charlottesville's merchants and businessmen. This growth period had its zeneth in the 1890's with the construction of many large Victorian style homes, such as the Gleason House at 522 Ridge Street. However, with the advent of the automobile at the turn of this century, other further out areas such as Rugby Road began to take predominance. The older families of Ridge Street began to leave in the 1920's and 1930's and the area began to decline. Many of the larger homes were converted into apartments, and the area to this day remains predominantly rental.

It is interesting to note that Ridge Street was a racially integrated neighborhood, even ack before the Civil War. Robert Battles, most likely a descedant of black Revolutionary War soldier Shadrack Battles, owned property on the east side of Ridge Street as early as 1842. When Ridge Street was extended after the Civil War, its southern end became one of the City's most fashionable black neighborhoods. Mount Zion Church, at 105 West Main Street, was founded in 1867. It was not until the mid 1950's that the area become predominantly black. Ridge Street remains an important residential area in the black community.

District Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point on the south side of Garrett Street at its intersection with Ridge Street; thence about 100 feet west to the northeastern corner of the property at 204 Ridge Street; thence in a southerly direction along the rear property line of properties fronting on Ridge Street about 400 feet to its intersection with Monticello Avenue; thence across Monticello Avenue and along the rear property line of properties fronting on Ridge Street, about 300 feet, to its intersection with Oak Street; thence across Oak Street in a southerly direction along the rear property lines of properties fronting on Ridge Street, about 800 feet, to its intersection with Cherry Avenue; thence across Cherry Avenue to the northeast corner of the property at 608 Ridge Street; thence in a southerly direction about 800 feet along the rear property lines of the properties fronting on Ridge Street to its intersection with the southeast corner of the property located at 702 Ridge Street; thence in a westerly direction along the southern boundary of 702 Ridge Street to its intersection with Ridge Street; thence across Ridge Street to the southeastern corner of the property at 715 Ridge Street; thence along the south and west property lines of 715 Ridge Street to the property at 711 Ridge Street; thence along the west and north property line of 711 Ridge Street to its intersection with Ridge Street; thence in a northerly direction along the western right-of-way boundary of Ridge Street to its intersection with Cherry Avenue; thence crossing Cherry Avenue, remaining at the western right-of-way boundary of Ridge Street to its intersection with the southeast corner of the property at

517 Ridge Street; thence in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of the property at 517 Ridge Street; thence in a northerly direction about 800 feet along the rear property lines of the properties fronting on Ridge Street to the northwest corner of the property at 401 Ridge Street; thence along the northern boundary of 401 Ridge Street to its intersection with Ridge Street; thence crossing Ridge Street and following the eastern right-of-way boundary of Ridge Street to the point of origin.

Ridge Street Historic District - Building Inventory:

200 Block

204: (Bailey-Parrott-Fowler Cottage); brick (five and seven course American bond); single storey with basement; walls covered with rusticated wooden siding; medium pitch gable roof; semi-octagonal bay window on north end. Gothic Revival. 1862. One of the earliest surviving houses in area with much of its original fabric intact. (see survey sheet for additional details)

214: (Fuller-Bailey House); frame (weatherboard); two storey; projecting and pavillion with two shallow projecting bays on the house's two sides; two storey rear wing; metal gable roof; 2 bays wide; two-over-two double sash windows; front veranda. Victorian Vernacular. 1892. (see survey sheet for additional details)

216: vacant lot

218: vacant lot

300 Block

300: vacant lot

302: vacant lot

304: (Gold Key Realty); brick commercial structure. 1962. Nonconforming.

306 (Ridge Street Market); brick commercial structure. 1968. Nonconforming.

400 Block

400: (Weeler-Alderman House); brick (single pile five course American bond); two storey; three bay; low pitched gable roof; two-over-two double sash windows; one storey entrance porch on central bay. 1881-86. Victorian Vernacular. (see survey sheet for additional details)

401: (Methodist Presiding Elder's House); brick (five course American with Flemish bond); two storey; irregular Queen Anne massing; high standing seam metal hip roof; wide gables over projecting side bays; front veranda covers two of the three front bays; small second storey porch above entrance. C. 1891. Victorian Vernacular. (see survey sheet for additional details)

405: (Leathers-Snyder House); frame (weatherboard); two storey; three bays; three storey tower with a Mansard roof; steep gable roof of standing seam metal; hip roof veranda across front of house; two-over-two double sash windows. 1891. Rare example of Second Empire architecture in City. (see survey sheet for additional details)

406: (Wheeler-Keller House); brick (five course American bond); painted white; two storey; three bay, single pile Virginia I - house design; low pitched standing seam metal bellcast gable roof; two-over-two double sash windows; one storey entrance porch with low hip roof covers central bay. Divided into five apartments. 1881-1886. Victorian Vernacular. (see survey sheet for additional details)

407: (Brand-Hartman House); frame (weatherboard covered with asbestos shingles); two storey; 3 bays; projecting side bay and one storey wing on rear; standing seam metal hip roof; two bay veranda with elaborate veranda; one-over-one double sash windows; 3 interior chimneys. 1893. Victorian Vernacular. (see survey sheet for additional details)

408: (Clarence L. Hawkins House); brick (seven course American bond); 2 storeys; hip roof with gables over north bay of facade and on bay of south side and projecting bays on north side and rear; cornice with modillions; 2 bays; 1 storey veranda across facade and around north side to projecting bay; cornice with modillions, Tuscan columns, simple balustrade. 1915. Colonial Revival. Entrance with sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight in north bay. Segmental arched 1-over-1 light windows. One interior end chimney.

409: (Dunkun-Spooner-Brown House); frame (now covered with light green asbestos shingles); 2 storeys; one storey side wings. Oldest house on Ridge Street, but extensive remodeling has left little of the original Federal style. Ca 1842. (see attached survey sheet for additional details)

410: (J. Emmet Gleason House); brick (seven course American bond); 2 storeys; hip roof with central gable on facade and gables over projecting bay on north side; 2 bays; 1 storey veranda across facade and around north side to projecting bay; Tuscan columns and simple balustrade. Colonial Revival. 1915. Entrance with sidelights and semi-elliptical transom in north bay. Segmental-arched 1-over-1 light windows. Two interior end chimneys. Fire escapes on each side.

412: vacant lot

413: (Hudson-Smith House); frame (imitation asbestos shingle covering); 2 storey; 2 bays. Gothic Revival. 1881. (see survey sheet for additional details)

500 Block

500: (Brechin-Smith House); brick (seven course American bond); two storey; three bay; steep gable roof; two bay front veranda. Victorian Vernacular. 1881. (see survey sheet for additional details)

501: (J. C. Matthews House); brick (seven course American bond); 2 storeys; hip roof with dormers centered on facade, north, and south sides; 2 bays; 1 storey veranda covers most of facade; Tuscan columns, no balustrade. Colonial Revival. Early 20th century. Entrance with sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight in south bay. Two interior chimneys.

505: (Bibb-Wolfe House); brick (Flemish bond); 2 storey; 3 bay; standing seam metal gable roof with mouth tooth cornice and stepped end gables; entrance door with rectangular transom. Ca 1850. Victorian Vernacular. (see survey sheet for additional details)

506: (Brechin House); brick (five course American with Flemish bond); two storey; 3 bay; median bellcast gable roof with central gable on facade. Victorian Vernacular. Ca 1872. (see survey sheet for additional details)

507: (Gianny-Bailey House); frame (stucco covered weatherboard); 2 storey; 2 bays; high pitched hip roof with pedimented gables over 3 projecting bays; one storey veranda on north bay. Victorian Vernacular. 1895. (see survey sheet for additional details)

508: Blue cinderblock; 1 storey; gable roof; 3 bays. No identifiable style. 1957. Entrance in center bay. Paired 3 light metal casement windows; one multi-light fixed sash. Central flue. This lot was the side yard of 510 Ridge Street. Nonconforming.

510: (Hodges-Gleason House): brick. Greek Revival. 1857 (see survey sheet).

511: (McAllister-Andrews House); brick (American bond); 2 1/2 storey; 3 bay; steep pitch hip roof. Colonial Revival. 1875. (see survey sheet for additional details)

512: Mustard-color cinderblock; 1 storey; gable roof; 3 bays. No identifiable style. 1957. Central entrance. Paired 3 light metal easement windows, one multi-light fixed sash. Central flue. This lot was the side yard of 510 Ridge Street. Nonconforming.

412: vacant lot

413: (Hudson-Smith House); frame (imitation asbestos shingle covering); 2 storey; 2 bays. Gothic Revival. 1881. (see survey sheet for additional details)

500 Block

500: (Brechin-Smith House); brick (seven course American bond); two storey; three bay; steep gable roof; two bay front veranda. Victorian Vernacular. 1881. (see survey sheet for additional details)

501: (J. C. Matthews House); brick (seven course American bond); 2 storeys; hip roof with dormers centered on facade, north, and south sides; 2 bays; 1 storey veranda covers most of facade; Tuscan columns, no balustrade. Colonial Revival. Early 20th century. Entrance with sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight in south bay. Two interior chimneys.

505: (Bibb-Wolfe House); brick (Flemish bond); 2 storey; 3 bay; standing seam metal gable roof with mouth tooth cornice and stepped end gables; entrance door with rectangular transom. Ca 1850. Victorian Vernacular. (see survey sheet for additional details)

506: (Brechin House); brick (five course American with Flemish bond); two storey; 3 bay; median bellcast gable roof with central gable on facade. Victorian Vernacular. Ca 1872. (see survey sheet for additional details)

507: (Gianny-Bailey House); frame (stucco covered weatherboard); 2 storey; 2 bays; high pitched hip roof with pedimented gables over 3 projecting bays; one storey veranda on north bay. Victorian Vernacular. 1895. (see survey sheet for additional details)

508: Blue cinderblock; 1 storey; gable roof; 3 bays. No identifiable style. 1957. Entrance in center bay. Paired 3 light metal casement windows; one multi-light fixed sash. Central flue. This lot was the side yard of 510 Ridge Street. Nonconforming.

510: (Hodges-Gleason House): brick. Greek Revival. 1857 (see survey sheet).

511: (McAllister-Andrews House); brick (American bond); 2 1/2 storey; 3 bay; steep pitch hip roof. Colonial Revival. 1875. (see survey sheet for additional details)

512: Mustard-color cinderblock; 1 storey; gable roof; 3 bays. No identifiable style. 1957. Central entrance. Paired 3 light metal easement windows, one multi-light fixed sash. Central flue. This lot was the side yard of 510 Ridge Street. Nonconforming.

515: (Walters-Brown House); frame (aluminum siding); 2 storeys; 3 bays with projecting side bays front and rear; standing seam metal low pitch gable roof; veranda one storey on north two bays. Victorian Vernacular. Ca 1875. (see survey sheet for additional details)

516: Brick veneered (stretcher bond); 1 storey; L-shaped gable roof; 4 bays (north 2 bays projecting); 1 storey, 1 bay entrance porch in corner of L. No identifiable style. 1959. Metal double sash windows with lowered shutters; 1 light fixed sash flanked by double sash in south bay. Exterior end chimney. Nonconforming.

517: (Walters-Witkin House); frame (stucco); 2 storey with above ground basement in rear; 3 bay; medium pitch hip roof with side hip roof dormers; 3 bay veranda. Colonial Revival. Ca 1881. (see survey sheet for additional details)

518: (Burgess-Hawkins House); brick (stretcher bond); two storey; 2 bays; bellcast standing seam metal gable roof; three bay rear addition; Colonial veranda with flat metal roof. Victorian Vernacular. 1888. (see survey sheet for additional details)

521: vacant lot

522 (H. M. Gleason House); brick (seven course American with Flemish bond); 2 storey; 3 bays; standing seam metal hip roof with a boxed cornice; wooden gables over two projecting bays; hip roofed dormer; Tuscan columned Colonial Revival veranda. Late Victorian Vernacular. Ca 1881. (see survey sheet for additional details)

523: vacant lot

524: Brick veneered (stretcher bond); 1 storey; low hip roof; 4 bays (2 center bays projecting); 1 storey 1 bay entrance porch set into 2nd bay. No identifiable style. 1963. Metal double sash windows, tripartite with 1 light fixed sash center window in projecting bay. This lot was the side yard of 522 Ridge Street. Nonconforming.

526: Brick (stretcher bond); 2 storeys; steep hip roof with a dormer centered on facade; 3 bays; 1 storey veranda with brick piers and balustrade. Vernacular. 1920's. Central entrance. Windows are paired on facade and have four vertical lights over 1. This lot was part of the front yard of 528 Ridge Street.

528: (Fitch-Gleason House); brick (mixture of American and Flemish bond); 2 storey; five bay; single pile; low pitched standing seam metal gable roof with additional central gable; cinderblock addition on rear; small entrance porch. Victorian Vernacular. Ca 1842. (see survey sheet for additional details)

529: vacant lot

530: Brick (stretcher bond); 1 1/2 storeys; steep gable roof with gables on facade, south side and rear, and small gable on north; shaped rafter ends; 2 bays; 1 storey gable roofed sun parlor covers south bay of facade; 1 storey entrance porch with battered piers on brick pedestals covers north bay. Bungalow. C. 1920's-1940's. Three-over-one light windows. Interior end chimney. This lot was part of the front yard of 528 Ridge Street.

600 Block

608: Stucco; 1 1/2 storeys; gable roof with bungaloid dormers front and rear; 3 bays; 1 storey shed roofed veranda (north 2 bays enclosed) with square stuccoed pillars and stuccoed balustrade. Bungaloid. C. 1920's. Entrance now from porch into enclosed portion. 8-over-1 light windows and some 9-light easement. Interior end chimeny. Stucco garage south of house.

610: Stucco; 2 storeys; gable roof; 2 bays; 1 storey veranda with square pillars and simple balustrade. Built late 19th century by John J. Gleason, probably as rental property. Vernacular. Entrance in south bay. 2-over-2 light windows. Large stuccoed central chimney.

612 (Leeview Terrace); brick veneered (stretcher bond); 2 storeys; 6 apartments; gable roof; 5 bays. Colonial Revival. 1969. Central entrance with broken pediment with window. Multi light tripartite windows in 2nd and 4th bays; 8-over-8 light with lowered shutters in other bays. Site of Llewelyn Boothe house, a 2 storey stuccoed Virginia I - house built in 19th century. Nonconforming.

620: Brick veneered (stretcher fond); 2 storeys; truncated bellcast hip roof with dormers centered on facade and south side; 3 bays; 1 storey veranda with brick piers and balustrade. Vernacular. C. 1922 or 1940. Entrance with sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight in south bay. Very wide 1-over-1 light windows; 1 storey rectangular bay window on north side; 2 interior end chimneys.

624: Stucco; 2 storeys; truncated bellcast hip roof with dormers centered on facade and north side; 3 bays; 1 storey veranda with stuccoed piers and balustrade. Vernacular. C. 1922 or 1940. Entrance door in north bay has been removed leaving an open vestibule with a door into each apartment. Very wide 1-over-1 light windows; 1 storey rectanguar bay window on south side; 2 interior chimneys.

632: (Colonel John B. Strange House); brick (common bond); 2 storey; 3 bay with balanced single storey wings; standing seam metal low pitch hip roof; one storey portico covers central bay. Greek Revival. 1855. Location of the Albemarle Military Insititute until 1861. (see survey sheet for additional details)

702: (Walters House); brick (mostly American bond); two storey; three bay; double pile; standing seam metal gable roof with small central gable; single storey flat roof portico covers central bay. Colonial Revival. 1900. (see survey sheet for additional details)

711: (John L. Jarman House): Stucco; two storey; two bay; double pile; standing seam metal low pitch hip roof. Victorian Vernacular. 1892. (see survey sheet for additional details)

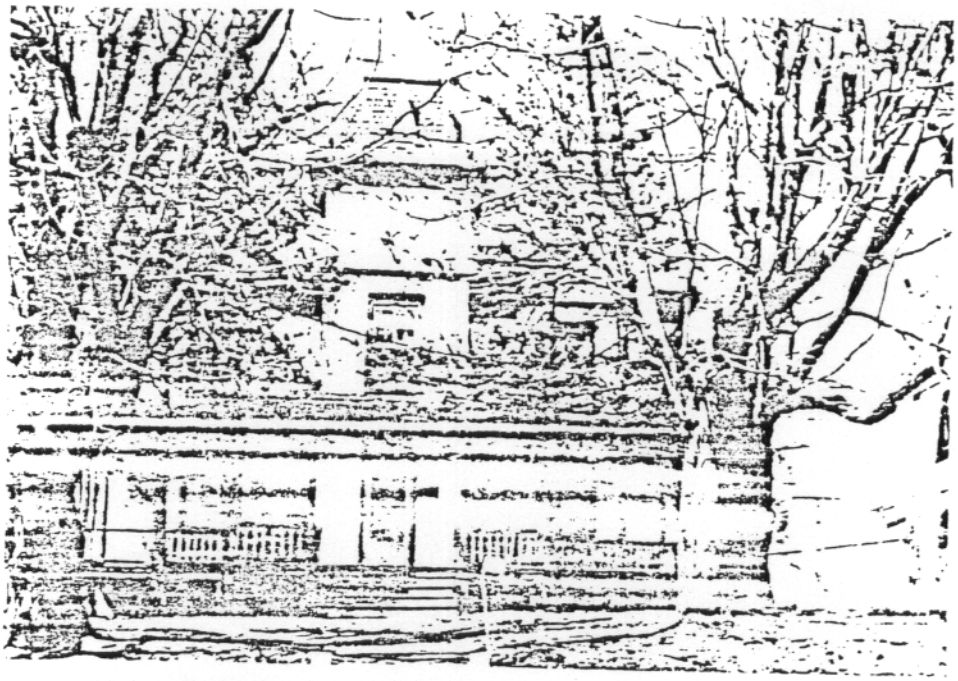
715: (Jarman-Thomas House): frame (weatherboard covered with asbestos shingles); two storey; three bay; double pile; 2 storey rear wing; standing seam metal low pitch hip roof. Victorian Vernacular. 1893. (see survey sheet for additional details)

710: (Sparks-Garrett House), brick (seven course American Bond); 2 1/2 storey; 2 bays; high pitch hip roof with pedimented gables; small wooden dormers on front facade. Colonial Revival. 1913. (see survey sheet for additional details)

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE RIDGE STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT

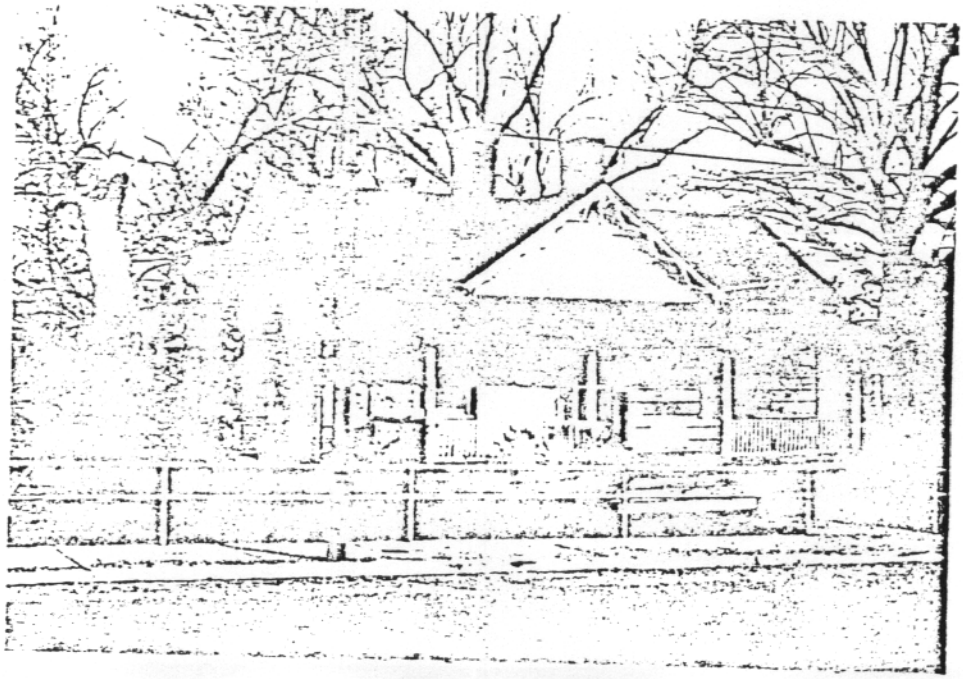
Looking South from 304 Ridge Street

Looking North from 516 Ridge Street



405 Ridge Street

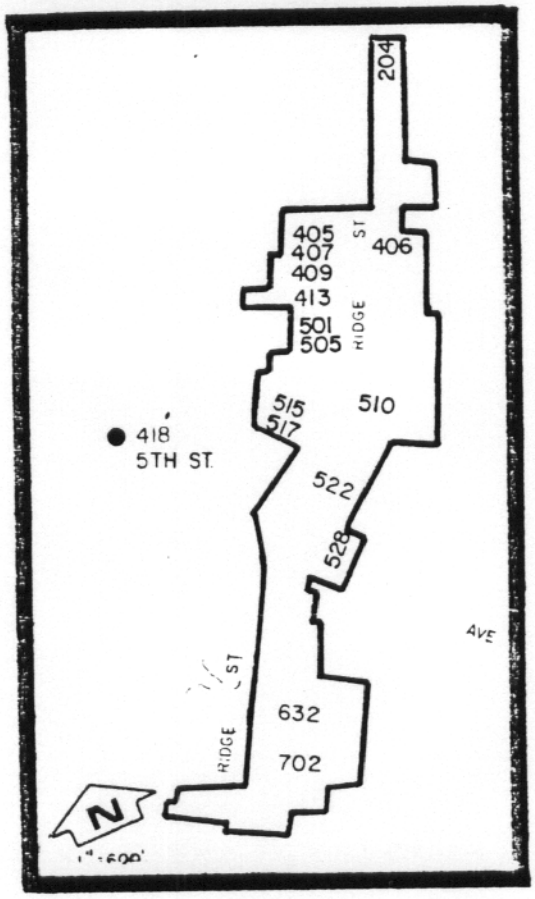
407 Ridge Street



204 Ridge Street

INSET A

RIDGE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT



PROPERTY OWNER LISTING
RIDGE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Ridge Street Number	Owner's Name	Mailing Address
204	William W. Cropp, III	Route 9, Box 6955, Charlottesville, VA 22906
214	S. & C. Security, Inc.	P. O. Box 6955, Charlottesville, VA 22906
216	Lee H. Hoff, Jr.	P. O. Box 256, Charlottesville, VA 22902
218	Lee H. Hoff, Jr.	P. O. Box 256, Charlottesville, VA 22902
304	James Fleming	304-A Ridge Street, Charlottesville. VA 22901
306	James Fleming	304-A Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
400	Edward R. Jackson (est.)	204 Sixth Street, NW, Charlottesville, VA 22901
401	Charlottesville Seventh Day Adventist Church	401 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
405	Safronia Jackson	405 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
406	Otis Lee	Rt. 3, Box 31, Charlottesville, VA 22901
407	Dogwood Housing, Ltd.	620 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
408	Thomas Smith	408 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
409	Dora Walls and Mabel Jones	409 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
410	Barrett Day Care	410 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
412	Barrett Day Care	410 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
413	Elizabeth Dawson	413 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
500	Ralph O. Allen	500 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
501	Ralph O. Allen	204 Tenth Street, NW, Charlottesville, VA 22901
505	Ralph O. Allen	204 Tenth Street, NW, Charlottesville, VA 22901
506	Catherine Brown Estate,c/o Mary Page	P. O. Box 821, Charlottesville, VA 22902
507	Lottie Scott	507 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
508	Virginia Carratt	1420 Rugby Avenue, Charlottesville, VA 22903
510	Ronald H. Thompson	1932 Arlington Boulevard, Charlottesville, VA 22901
511	Sadie B. Manley	511 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
512	Virginia Carratt	1420 Rugby Avenue, Charlottesville, VA 22903
515	Commora B. Snowden	515 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
516	Josephone Reynolds	316A Kirkland Drive, Richmond, VA
517	Dogwood Housing, Ltd.	620 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
518	Herman Stoemer	518 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
522	Herman Stoemer	518 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
524	Mary Smith Jones	524 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
526	Otis Lee	Rt. 3, Box 31, Charlottesville, VA 22901
528	Otis Lee	Rt. 3, Box 31, Charlottesville, VA 22901
530	Ellarica M. Washington	530 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
608	Mand Inger Stenberg	307 Chesterfield Ct., Charlottesville, VA 22901
610	Jaunita and Ruth Jones	P. O. Box 2230, Washington, D.C. 20013
612	Otis Lee	Rt. 3, Box 31, Charlottesville, VA 22901
620	Eugene Williams	620 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
624	Albert E. Williams	c/o Eugene Williams, 620 Ridge St., Charlottesville, VA 22901
632	Otis Lee	Rt. 3, Box 31, Charlottesville, VA 22901
702	George Ferguson	702 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
711	Dogwood Housing, Ltd.	620 Ridge Street, Charlottesville, VA 22901
715	Kevin Smith	P. O. Box 6955, Charlottesville, VA 22906

CHARLOTTESVILLE- NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES		File No.
Rotunda, University of Virginia	NHL- 12/21/65	104-56
University of Virginia Historic District	NHL- 11/20/70	104-42
Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District	6/30/72	104-57
Oak Lawn	5/25/73	104-31
Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District	7/26/82	104-72
Anderson Bros. Building (Charlottesville MRA)	10/21/82	104-132
Armstrong Knitting Factory " "	10/21/82	
Barringer Mansion " "	" "	104-22
Belmont " "	" "	104-50
Carter-Gilmer House " "	" "	104-12
Delevan Baptist Church " "	" "	
Enderly " "	" "	
Ficklin-Crawford Cottage " "	" "	
Four Acres " "	" "	
Gardner-Mays Cottage " "	" "	
Lewis Farm " "	" "	
Locust Grove " "	" "	104-5
Patton Mansion " "	" "	
Paxton Place " "	" "	
Peyton-Ellington Building " "	" "	
Pitts-Inge " "	" "	104-35
Ridge Street Historic District "	" "	
White Cross- Huntley Hall " "	" "	

CHARLOTTESVILLE-NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES		File No.
Woolen Mills Chapel (Charlottesville MRA)	10/21/82	
Wyndhurst " "	" "	104-48
Young Building " "	" "	
Hotel Gleason/Albemarle Hotel, Imperial Cafe " "	8/10/83	
House at Pireus " "	" "	
King Lumber Co. Warehouse "	" "	
King-Runkle House " "	" "	
McConnell-Neve House " "	" "	
Pireus Store " "	" "	
Rose Cottage/Peyton House "	" "	
BenjaminTonsler House " "	" "	
Turner-La Rowe House " "	" "	
Robert L. Updike House " "	" "	
Rugby Road-University Corner H.D.	2/16/84	104-133
Morea	5/3/84	104-44
Dabney - Thompson House (MRA)	1/10/84	
Hard Bargain (MRA)	" "	
Stonefield (MRA)	" "	
Timberlake-Branham House (MRA)	" "	
Wertland Street Historic District	2/14/85	104-136