NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018

VLR 12/5/7
NRHP draft

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Presbyterian Orphans Home
other names/site number Presbyterian Homes & Family Services, Inc. (Virginia DHR File # 118-5240)

2. Location

street & number 150 Linden Avenue not for publication n/a
city or town Lynchburg vicinity n/a
state Virginia code VA county City of Lynchburg code 680 zip code 24503

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this _X__ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _X__ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide _X_ locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official 1/8/2008 Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register
____ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

X private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

x building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
15	3	buildings
1	1	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	Objects
18	4	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Institutional Housing
RELIGION	Church School
AGRICULTURE	Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE	Agricultural Outbuilding
RECREATION	Sports Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Institutional Housing
RELIGION	Church School
AGRICULTURE	Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE	Agricultural Outbuilding
RECREATION	Sports Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY 20th CENTURY: Georgian Revival
EARLY 20th CENTURY: Greek Revival
EARLY 20th CENTURY: Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
roof STONE: Slate
METAL: Tin
ASPHALT
walls BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

_X__ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X__ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ B removed from its original location.
____ C a birthplace or a grave.
____ D a cemetery.
____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
____ F a commemorative property.
____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance 1911-1959 (last building to be constructed on the horseshoe)

Significant Dates 1911, 1913, 1928, 1939, 1959

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder **Architects**: John Minor Botts Lewis (Lewis & Burnham), Pendleton S. Clark (Clark & Crowe)
Landscape Architects: Warren H. Manning, Charles F. Gillette

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
_x_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
X__ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
X__ Other
Name of repository: Archives, Presbyterian Homes & Family Services, Lynchburg, VA; Charles F. Gillette Archives, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA; Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 166 ± acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1			2			3			4		

_x__ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Emmett W. Lifsey, AIA; Amanda G. Adams, Assoc. AIA; W. Scott Smith, Consultant
organization Calloway Johnson Moore & West, P.A. date 19 August 2007
street & number 1030 Main Street telephone 434-847-6564
city or town Lynchburg state VA zip code 24504

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name Robert S. Dendy, Jr., President & CEO, Presbyterian Homes & Family Services, Inc.
street & number 150 Linden Avenue telephone 434-384-3131
city or town Lynchburg state VA zip code 24503

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Presbyterian Orphans Home is located on Linden Avenue, adjacent to the Peakland neighborhood of the City of Lynchburg. The 166-acre property is roughly bounded on the east by V.E.S. (Virginia Episcopal School) Road and on the west by Trents Ferry Road. US 501 (Boonsboro Road) lies to the south. Construction on the masterfully-planned "cottage style" institution began in 1911, and a campus of more than a dozen contributing structures remains in active use today.

Contributing resources include six residence halls, a superintendent's house, an executive building (all constructed of brick in the Georgian Revival style) and a Greek Revival gymnasium. Other contributing resources include a brick vernacular power plant, two frame, two-story farm houses, and a cluster of four frame agricultural buildings. The pastoral campus surroundings include two ponds, several pastures, numerous wooded copses, and two streams: Brickyard Branch and Pigeon Creek (both of which flow into the James River, just to the north.). In addition to quality neighborhoods dating from the first half of the 20th century, the Presbyterian Orphans Home is a neighbor to two other institutions: Virginia Episcopal School (National Register of Historic Places) and Westminster Canterbury of Lynchburg, a retirement community.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The Presbyterian Orphans Home consists of a central group of two-and-a-half story, brick, Georgian Revival buildings with slate roofs forming a horseshoe configuration around a central green of approximately two acres. A tree-lined drive assists in defining the arc, and subsidiary buildings are clustered to the rear (north) of the massive Administration Building, which forms the core of the horseshoe. This central cluster of buildings is situated on a gentle prominence, and is surrounded by open fields on three sides. The campus was initially constructed in 1911, with the placement of the Administration Building, Scruggs Cottage, Shelton Cottage, Terry Cottage and the brick Maintenance Building. Paxton and Caskie Cottages were added in 1913, followed by two farmhouses in 1914, and Noble Cottage in 1928. Subsequent structures include Megginson Gymnasium (1939) and DeWitt Cottage (1959). A host of accessory buildings and structures, including farm buildings, group homes, and recreational facilities, dot the landscape and continue to support Presbyterian Homes & Family Services' mission and objectives.

Resource Inventory

RESOURCE NAME: **Bain-Wood Administration Building (Executive Building)**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659465 N 4146024
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Georgian Revival
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: offices, dining hall, chapel; current: offices)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1911
ARCHITECT: Lewis & Burnham
DESCRIPTION:

This building is named after Edna & Bernard Bain and Edna & Bass Wood, who were administrators and benefactors, respectively. The appearance and layout of this building generally follows the form and function of the structure designated as the "Executive Building" in the Lewis & Burnham drawings. The two-story Georgian Revival building is constructed of load-bearing brick (laid up in six-course American bond), and features a seven-bay façade with eight-over-eight double-hung windows capped by cement jack arches. Access into the building from the front is facilitated by a pair of glazed doors, surrounded by pilasters which support a dentiled pediment. The windows that flank the entry doors are recessed into shallow alcoves, topped with brick header arches with cement keystones. Above the entry door is a tripartite window unit consisting of an eight-over-eight window flanked by a pair of four-over-four windows. The three central bays are slightly recessed, and covered by a two-story portico. Corners of the structure are highlighted by brick quoins that alternate in height between four and three courses. The two pairs of bays that flank the portico are trimmed with horizontal cement panels located between the first and second floor windows. A dentiled cornice is capped by a hipped roof covered with slate shingles and copper ridge caps. Topping off the Executive Building is an octagonal cupola covered by a copper dome. Each bay of the octagon is trimmed with an arch, which is in turn filled by wooden ventilation louvers.

The interior of the building is marked by an entry lobby which is flanked by a pair of L-shaped staircases. This area is adorned by wainscot, chair rail, crown molding, and door and window trim typical of structures of the period. A deep plastered arch leads visitors deeper into the building via a double-loaded corridor with offices. The two left bays of the first floor are occupied by an alumni room, and the right two bays house offices. Offices are also located on the second floor. Two additions (built in 1921 and 1950) project from the rear (north façade) of the Executive Building, and are stylistically similar to and compatible with the original structure. The primary distinction between the two additions and the original structure is that the additions are built with brick laid up in a five (rather than six) course American bond. The 1921 addition is two stories, while the 1950 wing is one story in height. In 1921, an original chapel wing was razed, and an addition that originally housed a dining hall on the first floor and a chapel on the second floor was constructed. The second floor chapel was converted to offices in the 1980s.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0001
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Scruggs Cottage**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659506 N 4145999
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Georgian Revival
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: dormitory; current: dormitory, offices)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1911
ARCHITECT: Lewis & Burnham
DESCRIPTION:

Scruggs Cottage was built in 1911 and named for R.M. Scruggs, who made (up to that point) the largest donation towards founding the Presbyterian Orphanage. This building, along with Shelton Cottage, formed the design basis for most of the residence halls on the site. The Lewis & Burnham drawings describe this as "Dormitory No. 1."

Scruggs Cottage is a five-bay, two-and-a-half-story, Georgian Revival building constructed of load-bearing brick laid up in a six-course American bond pattern. The corners are trimmed by brick quoins, which alternate in height. A cement water table wraps around the building. The windows, which appear to be original, are generally eight-over-two double hung sash capped by cement jack arches and anchored by cement sills. The second floor window of the middle bay is a tripartite design, with a six-over-two double-hung sash flanked by a pair of four-over-one windows. To the right of the front entrance is an eight-over-four window (which appears to be a replacement). A six-over-six double-hung window is located in each of the three dormers on the front façade of the hipped roof. These gable-roofed dormers are clad in slate, and add visual interest to the hipped slate roof, in addition to illuminating the unfinished attic space. The roof is accented by a dentiled cornice with external copper gutters. The front entry is located in the middle bay of the building and consists of a six-panel door capped by a transom window and flanked by a pair of sidelights, which are anchored by a raised panel. A one-story hipped, standing-seam tin roof portico covers the middle three bays of the dormitory, and is supported by four Tuscan columns in the front and two pilasters against the building. A balustrade consisting of turned spindles under a rail surrounds the portico, and a wide set of concrete steps connects the dormitory to the sidewalk. A one-story, standing-seam tin roofed rear porch is accessed from the rear stair hall and rear wing, and has another set of concrete steps.

The building possesses three brick chimneys, two of which can be found on each side of the building (the right chimney is false). The third chimney is located in the rear wing. The primary living room on the first floor has a relatively small corner fireplace, which is filled with an iron coal grate, and is adorned by a simple mantel which displays elements of the Italianate and Colonial Revival styles. The first floor also contains a kitchen, two offices, a laundry room, and two lavatories. Five bedrooms, an office, and a lavatory are located on the second floor. The basement was converted to usable space (recreation room, and kitchen) in the 1950s and further renovated in the 1980s. The full attic is unfinished, although lit by dormer windows.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0002
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Shelton Cottage**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659432 N 4145976
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Georgian Revival
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: dormitory; current: dormitory, offices)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1911
ARCHITECT: Lewis & Burnham
DESCRIPTION:

Shelton Cottage was built in 1911, according to the building's plaque, by Mrs. F.X. Burton of Danville, Virginia in memory of her father, W.N. Shelton. Willoughby N. Shelton was a wealthy tobacco merchant, and was largely responsible for the erection of what is now known as Shelton Memorial Presbyterian Church in Danville. This building, along with Scruggs Cottage, formed the design basis for most of the residence halls on the site. The Lewis & Burnham drawings describe this as "Dormitory No. 1."

Shelton Cottage is a five-bay, two-and-a-half-story, Georgian Revival building constructed of load-bearing brick laid up in a six-course American bond pattern. The corners are trimmed by brick quoins, which alternate in height. A cement water table wraps around the building. The windows, which appear to be original, are generally eight-over-two double-hung sash capped by cement jack arches and anchored by cement sills. The second floor window of the middle bay is a tripartite design, with a six-over-two double-hung sash flanked by a pair of four-over-one windows. A six-over-six double-hung window is located in each of the three dormers on the front façade of the hipped roof. These gable-roofed dormers are clad in slate, and add visual interest to the hipped slate roof, in addition to illuminating the unfinished attic space. The roof is accented by a dentiled cornice with external copper gutters. The front entry is located in the middle bay of the building and consists of a six-panel door capped by a transom window and flanked by a pair of sidelights, which are anchored by a raised panel. A modern storm door has been affixed to the front entry. A one-story, hipped, standing-seam tin roof portico covers the middle three bays of the dormitory, and is supported by four Tuscan columns in the front and two pilasters against the building. A balustrade consisting of turned spindles under a rail surrounds the portico, and a wide set of concrete steps connects the dormitory to the sidewalk. A one-story, standing-seam tin roofed rear porch is accessed from the rear stair hall and rear wing, and includes another set of concrete steps.

The building possesses three brick chimneys, two of which can be found on each side of the building (the right chimney is false). The third chimney is located in the rear wing. The primary living room on the first floor has a relatively small corner fireplace, which is filled with an iron coal grate, and is adorned by a simple mantel which displays elements of the Italianate and Colonial Revival styles. The first floor also contains a kitchen, two offices, a laundry room, and two lavatories. A rear stair leads to the second floor. Five bedrooms, an office, and a lavatory are located on the second floor. The basement was converted to usable space (recreation room, kitchen, and laundry) in the 1950s and further renovated in the 1980s. The full attic is unfinished, although lit by dormer windows.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0003
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Terry Cottage**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659559 N 4145954
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Georgian Revival
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: residence; current: dormitory, offices)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1911
ARCHITECT: Probably Lewis & Burnham
DESCRIPTION:

Terry Cottage was built as the superintendent's residence in 1911. A new home for the superintendent was constructed at 115 Linden Avenue in 1923, and this building became housing for teachers. It now serves as administrative and dormitory space. The building was later dedicated by Bertha Terry in memory of R. Stockton Terry, who was Vice President of the Presbyterian Orphans Home between 1912 and 1917. In 1931, architect Pendleton Clark made an addition of four rooms to the rear of the house.

This building was designed and built to serve as a single-family residence, and is smaller and more intimate than the other buildings that comprise the main campus. The cottage is a two-bay, two-and-a-half-story, Georgian Revival building constructed of load-bearing brick laid up in a five-course American bond pattern. The corners are trimmed by brick quoins, which alternate in height. A cement water table wraps around the building. The windows, which appear to be original, are generally eight-over-two double-hung sash capped by cement jack arches and anchored by cement sills. A single, blank, cement panel is set into the brick between the two second story windows on the front façade.

A six-over-six double-hung window is located in each of the two dormers on the front façade of the hipped roof. These gabled dormers are clad in slate. The roof is accented by a dentiled cornice with external copper gutters. The front entry is located in the left bay of the building and consists of a six-panel door capped by a transom window and flanked by a pair of sidelights, which are anchored by a raised panel. A modern glazed storm door has been affixed to the front entry. A one-story hipped, standing-seam tin roof portico covers both bays of the cottage, and is supported by three Tuscan columns in the front and two pilasters against the building. A balustrade consisting of turned spindles under a rail surrounds the portico, and a wide set of concrete steps connects the house to the sidewalk. The cottage has one extant chimney, which vents the basement furnace.

The interior of the building features an open rail stairway on the left (north) side of the house with a landing illuminated by two windows, and a relatively open floor plan in the public space of the home, which consists of the foyer and living room, whose spaces are delineated by two columns. Towards the rear of the first floor are a contemporary "eat-in" kitchen, three offices, and a lavatory. Four bedrooms, two offices, and two lavatories are located on the second floor, and a recreation room, laundry, and mechanical room are located in the basement. A two-story porch on the rear contains a covered exterior staircase that provides egress from the first and second levels of the house.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0004
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Caskie Cottage**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659538 N 4145981
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Georgian Revival
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: dormitory; current: dormitory, offices)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1913
ARCHITECT: After plans by Lewis & Burnham
DESCRIPTION:

Caskie Cottage was built in 1913 and named for George Evans Caskie, a local attorney, who served as President of the institution from 1904 to 1919. This building is based on the Lewis & Burnham drawings for "Dormitory No. 1," with one notable stylistic change made by N.B. Handy (a member of the Building Committee), being a change in the muntin pattern around the entry door sidelights. This alteration was made in order to ease maintenance of broken window panes. Handy also recommended that the basement be excavated and an entrance be installed to access it from the exterior.

Caskie Cottage is a five-bay, two-and-a-half-story, Georgian Revival building constructed of load-bearing brick laid up in a six-course American bond pattern. The corners are trimmed by brick quoins, which alternate in height. A cement water table wraps around the building. The windows are generally eight-over-two double hung sash capped by cement jack arches and anchored by cement sills. The second floor window of the middle bay is a tripartite design, with a six-over-two double hung sash flanked by a pair of four-over-one windows. A six-over-six double-hung window is located in each of the three dormers on the front façade of the hipped roof. These gable-roofed dormers are clad in slate, and add visual interest to the hipped slate roof, in addition to illuminating the unfinished attic space. The roof is accented by a dentiled cornice with external copper gutters. The front entry is located in the middle bay of the building and consists of a six-panel door capped by a transom window and flanked by a pair of sidelights, which are anchored by a raised panel. A one-story, hipped, standing-seam tin roof portico covers the middle three bays of the dormitory, and is supported by four Tuscan columns in the front and two pilasters against the building. A balustrade consisting of turned spindles under a rail surrounds the portico, and a wide set of concrete steps connects the dormitory to the sidewalk. A one-story, standing-seam tin roofed rear porch is accessed from the rear stair hall and rear wing, and includes another set of concrete steps.

The building possesses two brick chimneys which can be found on each side of the building, and a third serving the rear wing. The primary living room on the first floor has a relatively small corner fireplace, which is filled with an iron coal grate, and is adorned by a simple mantel which displays elements of the Italianate style. The first floor also contains a kitchen, two offices, a laundry room, and two lavatories. Five bedrooms, an office, and a lavatory are located on the second floor. The basement was converted to usable space (recreation room, kitchen, and laundry) in the 1950s and further renovated in the 1980s. The full attic is unfinished, although lit by dormer windows.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0005
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Paxton Cottage**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659415 N 4145943
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Georgian Revival
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: dormitory; current: dormitory, offices)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1913
ARCHITECT: After plans by Lewis & Burnham
DESCRIPTION:

Paxton Cottage was built in 1913 and named by John C. (a lime kiln manager) and Rebecca R. Paxton of Woodstock, Virginia in memory of their daughter Margaret Robinson Paxton. This building is based on the Lewis & Burnham drawings for "Dormitory No. 1," with one notable stylistic change made by N.B. Handy (a member of the Building Committee), being a change in the muntin pattern around the entry door sidelights. Handy also recommended that the basement be excavated and an entrance be installed to access it from the exterior.

Paxton Cottage is a five-bay, two-and-a-half-story, Georgian Revival building constructed of load-bearing brick laid up in a six-course American bond pattern. The corners are trimmed by brick quoins, which alternate in height. A cement water table wraps around the building. The windows are generally eight-over-two double-hung sash capped by cement jack arches and anchored by cement sills. The second floor window of the middle bay is a tripartite design, with a six-over-two double-hung sash flanked by a pair of four-over-one windows. A six-over-six double-hung window is located in each of the three dormers on the front façade of the hipped roof. These gable-roofed dormers are clad in slate, and add visual interest to the hipped slate roof, in addition to illuminating the unfinished attic space. The roof is accented by a dentiled cornice with external copper gutters. The front entry is located in the middle bay of the building and consists of a six-panel door capped by a transom window and flanked by a pair of sidelights, which are anchored by a raised panel. A one-story hipped, standing-seam tin roof portico covers the middle three bays of the dormitory, and is supported by four Tuscan columns in the front and two pilasters against the building. A balustrade consisting of turned spindles under a rail surrounds the portico, and a wide set of concrete steps connects the dormitory to the sidewalk. A one-story, standing-seam tin roofed rear porch is accessed from the rear stair hall and rear wing, and includes another set of concrete steps.

The building possesses two brick chimneys, which can be found on each side of the building. The primary living room on the first floor has a relatively small corner fireplace. As in Scruggs, Shelton and Caskie Cottages, a rear stair hall provides access to the second floor and rear porch. The floor plan of Paxton Cottage is identical to that of Caskie Cottage. The basement was converted to usable space in the 1950s. The full attic is unfinished, although lit by dormer windows.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0006
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Noble Cottage**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659571 N 4145920
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Georgian Revival
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: dormitory; current: dormitory, offices)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1928
ARCHITECT: Clark & Crowe; Contractor: J.A. Fix & Sons
DESCRIPTION:

Noble Cottage was built in 1928 with monies donated by C. Tate Scott in memory of his maternal grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. John D. Noble. This building is generally based on the "Dormitory No. 1," design. A condition of C. Tate Scott's will was that a sunroom be built as a part of Noble Cottage. In an attempt at balancing financial concerns with Scott's wishes, a one-story polygonal bay that projects from the south façade of the structure was added.

Noble Cottage is a five-bay, two-and-a-half-story, Georgian Revival building constructed of load-bearing brick laid up in a six-course American bond pattern. The corners are trimmed by brick quoins, which alternate in height. A cement water table wraps around the building. The windows are generally eight-over-two double-hung sash capped by cement jack arches and anchored by cement sills. The second floor window of the middle bay is a tripartite design, with a six-over-two double-hung sash flanked by a pair of four-over-one windows. A one-over-one double-hung window is located in each of the three dormers on the front façade of the hipped roof. These dormers are clad in slate. The roof is accented by a dentiled cornice with external copper gutters. The front entry is located in the middle bay of the building and consists of a six-panel door capped by a transom window and flanked by a pair of sidelights, which rise from the threshold. A one-story, hipped, standing-seam tin roof portico covers the middle three bays of the dormitory, and is supported by four Tuscan columns in the front and two pilasters against the building. A balustrade consisting of turned spindles under a rail surrounds the portico, and a wide set of concrete steps connects the dormitory to the sidewalk.

The building has one brick chimney on the right side of the building, which is corbelled, unlike the earlier four cottages. While the exterior of Noble Cottage is similar to the others, the interior floor plan is different. Instead of entering directly into the living room, visitors arrive in a central foyer that includes a staircase and doors leading the way to the living room on the right, an office on the left, and additional offices and domestic space towards the rear. This stair configuration differs from the first four cottages, which have staircases relegated to the rear hallway. The second floor is occupied by individual bedrooms. The half-basement features a recreation room, and the full attic is unfinished.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0007
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Megginson Gymnasium/Webster Student Center**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659491 N 4146063
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: gymnasium;
(current: gymnasium, student center)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1939, 1998
ARCHITECT: 1939- Pendleton Clark, Clark & Crowe, Lynchburg
1998- Morrissette Architecture, Virginia Beach

DESCRIPTION:

Megginson Gymnasium was constructed as the first recreational and manual workshop building for the Presbyterian Orphans Home. It is sited to the north of the Executive Building, and was situated on a 45 degree axis from the rear door of the 1921 addition to that building.

The design of this building, while compatible with the older buildings on campus, does not hold true to the strict Georgian Revival style specified in the extant architectural rendering by Pendleton Clark, but rather possesses elements of Greek Revival conventions. If built as rendered, Megginson might today resemble an early 18th century Tidewater Virginia Anglican church, with a hipped roof, pedimented entry on the narrow end of the building, and five large windows running down each side. The roof change from hipped to gable better accommodates its function as a basketball court.

The one-story, gable-roofed building is built of brick laid-up in five-course American bond. The south-facing gable end features double entry doors surrounded by a pilaster-supported pediment and a twelve-light transom. A pair of large windows capped by cement jack arches flank the entry doors, and a large lunette window breaks the monotony of the gable space. Instead of brick quoins, the corners are supported by brick pilasters with capitals that connect with the rake moulding to create a classic Greek cornice return.

The 1939 section of the building features a single large room with a hardwood floor and an open-truss ceiling, suitable for basketball and other indoor sports. Windows on the north and east walls have been filled with brick due to the adjacent addition. The basement consists of four workrooms, an access hall, and a former stair hall that provided access to the main floor. These stairs were removed in 1998 as part of the Webster addition and renovations.

The west side of the building is pierced by five very large (forty-two light) windows that provide illumination for the gymnasium. The east side now contains a 1998 addition, which is referred to as the Webster Student Center. This building is faced in running bond brick and has a low gable roof. It contains office, classroom, dining, and assembly space for the campus.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0008
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **DeWitt Cottage**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659412 N 4145907
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Georgian Revival
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: dormitory; current: dormitory, offices)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1959
ARCHITECT: Clark, Nexsen & Owen

DESCRIPTION: DeWitt Cottage was built in 1959 utilizing funds donated by Mrs. Maggie DeWitt in memory of her husband, Herbert E. DeWitt, who was prominent in the area lumber industry. This building is generally based on the design of Noble Cottage, except that the living room and foyer are not divided.

This five-bay, two-and-a-half-story building has corners trimmed by brick quoins and is encircled by a cement water table. The windows are generally eight-over-two double-hung sash capped by cement jack arches and anchored by cement sills. The second floor window of the middle bay is a tripartite design, with a six-over-two double-hung sash flanked by a pair of four-over-one windows. A one-over-one double-hung window is located in each of the three slate-clad dormers on the front façade of the hipped roof. The roof is accented by a dentiled cornice with external copper gutters. The front entry is located in the middle bay of the building and consists of a six-panel door capped by a transom window and flanked by a pair of sidelights, which rise from the threshold. A one-story, tin roofed portico covers the middle three bays, and is supported by four Tuscan columns and two pilasters. A turned spindle balustrade surrounds the portico, and a wide set of concrete steps connects to the sidewalk. Two interior, false brick chimneys are located just off (and on each side) of the main hipped ridge.

DeWitt's construction marks a significant shift in building technology, moving from load-bearing brick masonry to concrete masonry units with brick veneer. The evolution of building technology as it relates to fire safety is further marked by DeWitt being the first dormitory to have a second interior staircase that served as a fire escape. However, the front and side elevations clearly and faithfully mimic the Lewis & Burnham "Dormitory No. 1" design, including the six-course American bond pattern in the brick veneer and Tuscan columns, as well as supporting the formal planning principles established by Manning's and Gillette's plans. The inclusion of DeWitt on the west side of the horseshoe balances the massing on the east side, and also brackets the period of significance as DeWitt was the last building to be constructed on the horseshoe and central green. While DeWitt Cottage's 1959 construction date does not technically fall within the window of time typically accepted for contributing structures (it lacks two years), it is the opinion of the authors of this document that the building be adopted as a contributing building at this time due to its age, architectural compatibility with the other contributing structures on the campus, and anchoring position on the original horseshoe.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0009
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Maintenance Building**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659443 N 4146058
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Vernacular
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: heating plant & laundry); (current: maintenance shop)
ESTIMATED DATE: circa 1920
ARCHITECT: Unknown
DESCRIPTION:

This building was built by 1920, and lies directly behind (north of) the Executive Building. It is a long, low brick building (five course American bond), with a gable roof (now covered with asphalt shingles). A gable-roofed cupola or clerestory tops the building, and once provided light and ventilation to the interior. Nine-over-nine windows capped by three brick high header arches illuminate the interior from the south (side) facade. Also on the south façade, an entry door with six horizontal panels is protected from the elements by a gable-roofed stoop.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0010
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Swimming Pool**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659492 N 4145909
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: n/a
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: swimming pool; current: swimming pool)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1947
ARCHITECT: Unknown
DESCRIPTION:

On May 10, 1944, two boys from the Presbyterian Orphans Home drowned while swimming in the James River near Reusens. That year, the board of the Home endorsed raising funds for a swimming pool, but technical matters dealing with water supply delayed the project until three years later, when it was dedicated in June of 1947. The rectangular pool is of typical concrete construction, measures twenty two feet by seventy five feet, and lies to the south of the central green of the campus. Its depth ranges from two feet to ten feet. This recreational facility was renovated in 1976 with the installation of a new liner, and the condition of the original pool structure below is unknown. While the location of the pool on axis and at the radial point of the horseshoe is appropriate, the actual design detailing of this pool does not support the dominant Georgian Revival style of the central green, and distracts visually.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0011
1 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

RESOURCE NAME: **Farmhouse #1**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659708 N 4145641
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Victorian Vernacular
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: residence; current: dormitory)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1914
ARCHITECT: unknown
DESCRIPTION:

This frame, two-story, gable-fronted house rests on a secluded site southeast of the main campus, and originally was built for staff relating to the farming operation. This simple, vinyl-siding-clad, tin-roofed, building features a two bay façade with one-over-one (replacement) windows. According to a 2007 appraisal report, the original wood clapboards remain underneath the vinyl siding. A shed roofed porch covers one bay of the first story. Interior woodwork includes an Italianate-style mantel and bull's-eye blocks on the door surrounds.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0012
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Farmhouse #2**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659795 N 4145746
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Victorian Vernacular
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: residence; current: dormitory)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1914
ARCHITECT: unknown
DESCRIPTION:

This frame, two-story, gable-fronted house rests on a secluded site southeast of the main campus, and originally was built for staff relating to the farming operation. This simple, vinyl-siding-clad, tin-roofed, building features a two bay façade with one-over-one (replacement) windows. According to a 2007 appraisal report, the original wood clapboards remain underneath the vinyl siding. A shed roofed porch covers one bay of the first story. An open (modern) deck wraps around the house, and connects the front porch with a small addition to the rear of the structure which features a screened-in porch. The floor plan and exterior fenestration is the mirror image of Farmhouse #1. Interior woodwork includes an Italianate-style mantel in the living room.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0013
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Dairy Barn**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659766 N 4145774
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Vernacular
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: dairy barn; current: storage)
ESTIMATED DATE: circa 1930-1950
ARCHITECT: unknown
DESCRIPTION:

This story-and-a-half, gambrel-roofed barn was likely built for dairy operations in the mid-20th century. According to Sanborn Insurance maps, this replaced an earlier brick dairy on the same site that was built during the first phase of construction at the orphanage. It is clad with wood novelty siding and covered with a standing seam metal roof. Two large aluminum turbines vent air from the attic area of the building. The barn is built on a foundation of concrete masonry units (cinder blocks), and appears to have been built in two phases, with a one-story, shed-roofed addition being added later. Access to the building is provided by several simple sliding doors, and windows are not glazed, rather covered with square mesh wire. A boom for block and tackle and a cargo door can be found in the southeastern gable end, providing access to attic storage. The interior consists of a large, concrete-floored, open space, with a loft providing storage above the main section.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0014
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Stable**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659837 N 4145861
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Vernacular
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: stable; current: stable)
ESTIMATED DATE: circa 1920
ARCHITECT: unknown
DESCRIPTION:

The Stable is currently leased from Presbyterian Homes & Family Services by an equestrian instructional operation. It is a simple stable, which lies in the complex of agricultural buildings found to the southeast of the main campus. The primary portion of this building is a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed block, surrounded by one-story, hipped-roof sections. The stable is clad primarily in board and batten siding with some clapboard siding. A standing seam metal roof covers the building, and unglazed windows with board and batten shutters illuminate and ventilate the horse bays. According to a 1920 Sanborn Insurance map, this building began its life as a hay and corn crib with a one-story addition on its north side. By 1930, it was expanded to its current configuration, with shed additions that wrap around all but its west façade. The slanted, slatted walls of the original corn crib section remain.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0015
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Barn**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659850 N 4145881
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Vernacular
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: barn; current: barn)
ESTIMATED DATE: circa 1920
ARCHITECT: unknown
DESCRIPTION:

This massive, frame barn is an excellent example of early 20th century agricultural vernacular architecture. Rising a full two-and-a-half stories above the pastures and paddocks that surround it, this barn is clad in clapboard and covered by a standing-seam metal gable roof. A (probably later) one-and-a-half-story wing projects out of the eastern end of the barn, and a row of board and batten windows provide ventilation to the interior space. Also serving this function is a long, gable-roofed cupola with louvers on the main roof. Cargo doors provide access to the attic spaces of both sections. The interior of the main block is divided by a raised platform that serves animal pens along both sides.

This barn appears on a 1920 Sanborn Insurance map, and, along with the corn & hay crib (now stable), was likely associated with a mid-to-late 19th-century frame farmhouse (demolished) which stood to the southeast of these buildings.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0016
1 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Entry Gates**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659418 N 4145634
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: n/a
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: landscape element, current: landscape element)
ESTIMATED DATE: circa 1925
ARCHITECT: unknown
DESCRIPTION:

A pair of brick columns, each eight feet in height, supported by low, curved walls, mark the facility's original entry via Linden Avenue at the southern terminus of the campus. Cement caps with magnolia buds adorn each column. A brass plaque reading "Presbyterian Home 1903" marks the right (south) column.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0020
1 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

RESOURCE NAME: **Campus Circle**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659487 N 4145955
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: n/a
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: central campus green; current: central campus green)

ESTIMATED DATE: 1911, 1923
ARCHITECT: Warren G. Manning, Charles F. Gillette
DESCRIPTION:

The central landscape element of the campus is an open 1.8 acre green space with the primary structures (Administration Building and seven cottages) arranged around it in a horseshoe configuration. A formal planting scheme of maple trees form a buffer along the eastern side of the circle, and the main access lane, with some parking areas, defines the east, north, and west boundaries.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0021

1 CONTRIBUTING SITE

RESOURCE NAME: **Tractor Shed**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659821 N 4145898
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Vernacular
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: n/a; current: tractor shed)
ESTIMATED DATE: circa 1970
ARCHITECT: unknown
DESCRIPTION:

This one-story, long, low building serves as storage for motorized farm equipment. It is primarily constructed of concrete masonry units, with sections of T-111 (or similar) wood siding added. Five metal garage doors are located on the east side of the building, and a large wooden sliding door provides access to the southern gable end. A metal roof covers the barn.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0017

1 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Lynchburg Group Home**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659562 N 4145699
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 20th Century Ranch
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: n/a; current: group home)
ESTIMATED DATE: circa 1970
ARCHITECT: unknown
DESCRIPTION:

A relatively recent addition to the Presbyterian Home grounds, this one-story brick veneer (running bond) ranch style house lies to the south of the main campus. It features four irregularly spaced bays, a poured concrete porch, an asphalt shingle gable roof, and a relatively massive chimney on the front façade. The interior floor plan consists of a living area, a kitchen/dining area with a corridor leading to living areas.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0018

1 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Genesis House**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659267 N 4145751
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 20th Century Vernacular
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: n/a; current: group home)
ESTIMATED DATE: 1991
ARCHITECT: unknown
DESCRIPTION:

Genesis House is located at the southwesterly end of the site with a separate entrance drive that spurs off of the main access roadway near the Linden Avenue entrance. This multi-resident dwelling is constructed of brick-veneered exterior walls on a partial basement defined by poured concrete perimeter foundation. The building is topped with a complex gable roof covered with composition shingles and drained by metal gutters and downspouts. Entrance into this dwelling is under a one-story front porch that leads to a foyer. The interior floor plan consists of a living area, a kitchen/dining area with flanking corridors leading to living areas.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0019
1 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

RESOURCE NAME: **Recreational Facilities**
LOCATION INFORMATION: 150 Linden Avenue UTM Zone: 17 E 0659505 N 4145876
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: n/a
FUNCTION: Institution: Orphanage (historic: n/a; current: tennis courts)
ESTIMATED DATE: circa 1980 - 2005
ARCHITECT: unknown
DESCRIPTION: A collection of non-contributing facilities, including an amphitheatre with wood benches, wooden picnic pavilion, a children's jungle-gym, and tennis-turned-basketball courts lie to the southwest of the Campus Circle.

DHR ID#: 118-5240-0022
1 NON-CONTRIBUTING SITE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Presbyterian Orphans Home is significant as a well-executed, "cottage style" orphanage designed and built in the Georgian Revival architectural style. The Presbyterian Orphans Home's period of significance begins in 1911, when the school relocated to its present site, and ends in 1959, when the construction of DeWitt Cottage completed the primary "horseshoe" arc of buildings that comprise the main campus.

The Presbyterian Orphans Home meets National Register Criterion A because of its early 20th century development as one of the initial "cottage style" orphanages in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The utilization of this method of operating an orphanage had a significant impact on social history, as it organized children into relatively small family units, with a "cottage mother" in each building, and an atmosphere more like the homes that they left, or, in some cases, never had. This system transformed young boys and girls into individuals who were far more likely to become productive members of society than those who were churned out of the larger "institutional style" orphanages that packed children into dormitories in mammoth buildings.

In addition, the Presbyterian Orphans Home meets National Register Criterion C due to its intact collection of contributing buildings, which serve as an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style as executed by architects Lewis & Burnham and Clark & Crowe, and of the campus layout, which was designed by notable landscape architects Warren H. Manning and Charles F. Gillette.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The school was established in 1903 by charter from the General Assembly, and the Synod appointed a committee which initiated a state-wide search for an appropriate site. Multiple sites throughout Virginia (including Staunton, Lexington, Giles County, and Richmond) were reviewed, but Lynchburg was chosen as the most agreeable site due to the proposals as well as the financial assistance offered by the City. Lynchburg's proposals were sponsored by local attorney George Evans Caskie and businessman John W. Craddock. Caskie was a well known lawyer in the area, who

founded the "Caskie Firm" in 1896. (Thirty years later, George's son, James, formed a partnership with Marshall Frost. The firm of Caskie & Frost remains active today, well into the 21st century.) John W. Craddock was the organizer of the Craddock-Terry Shoe Company, one of Lynchburg's largest manufacturers.

The two Lynchburg properties that were originally proposed were designated as the "West Lynchburg" and "Jaeger" tracts. The location/identity of the Jaeger property is unknown at this time. The West Lynchburg tract was the former Westover Hotel, a rambling wooden resort hotel. (This hotel was later purchased as the founding structure for what is now known as Lynchburg College; the hotel itself was demolished in 1970.) It is not clearly known why these two tracts were passed over. Instead the Board purchased the 317-acre Ivey farm at the northwestern side of Lynchburg. The site was considerably larger than the 30 acres originally sought, but the property was very desirable and within their budget. This farmland was owned by a father and his son who were prominent businessmen in the community. In addition to Mr. Caskie's and Mr. Craddock's likely persuasiveness, this sale enabled the son, Edwin Ivey, to build a very handsome residence near his father, William Christopher Ivey, on the very fashionable Rivermont Avenue – Lynchburg's first planned streetcar community.

At its January 12, 1905 board meeting, it was decided to adopt "what is known as the cottage plan of buildings, including a building, or buildings, for industrial training." The Board President, Mr. Caskie, was directed to appoint a subcommittee to secure architectural and landscape plans, and to visit other institutions as he saw fit. The concept for the "cottage plan" likely came from C.W. Maxwell, the first superintendent of the Home. In a later (1921) letter from Maxwell to then superintendent William Megginson regarding the beginning of the Home, Maxwell noted that the board purchased the 317 acre Ivey tract with the purpose of selling off "all but the required amount. I [Maxwell] went to see Dr. W.P. [William Plumer] Jacobs of Thornwell Orphanage [Clinton, SC] and asked his advise [sic] about the amount of land that we should keep. He replied, 'don't sell an acre. You will soon have there an institution worth half a million dollars and will need all the land.' It seemed a wild prophecy to me, but was nearer the truth than I thought."

Maxwell's correspondence and relationship with Jacobs is important. In 1875, Jacobs pioneered the development of the cottage plan of orphanage operation and layout, when he developed the Thornwell Orphanage. [3&4] By organizing the children (referred to as "inmates") in cottage-sized clusters, the staff of orphanages felt that they

could reduce the childrens' impact on each other, while strengthening the role of the adult staffer (called the "cottage mother" at the Presbyterian Orphans Home). The cottage plan allowed for segregation of the children by their characteristics, conduct, and habits, and did not stifle the development of individual character as larger, institutional models were charged with doing.[5] The utilization of the cottage plan in Lynchburg, and all of Virginia, for that matter, was a new concept. At the time, Lynchburg had at least two other orphanages; the Odd Fellows' Orphanage and the Lynchburg Female Orphan's Asylum, chartered 1849 and now known as the Miller Home for Girls. Both were built using the institutional plan, as evidenced by their massive buildings and concentrations of children in dense dormitories. (The 1872 Miller Home was demolished in the 1950's, and the Odd Fellows' Home in 1967.)

That first year of operation, the Home received three large donations. The original Ivey farmhouse was named for the Home's first donor, Mr. R. M. Scruggs of St. Louis, Missouri. Shelton Memorial Cottage was constructed with funds received from Mrs. F.X. Burton of Danville, Virginia in memory of her father. Paxton Cottage was constructed with funds received from Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan C. Paxton of Tom's Brook, Virginia in memory of their daughter, Margaret.[1] Local architects Frye & Chesterman drew the plans for these two additional cottages.[2] The Presbyterian Orphans Home operated from 1903 to 1910, utilizing these three buildings. On October 26, 1909, a fire in Shelton Memorial Cottage claimed the lives of five young girls and severely damaged the building.[6]

Landscape Architect Warren H. Manning (1860-1938) of Boston (who apprenticed with Frederick Law Olmsted for eight years between 1888 and 1896)[7] was engaged to design a greatly expanded symmetrical campus around the original Ivey Farmhouse (then designated as Scruggs Farmhouse or Cottage, and now a private dwelling known as 105 Briarwood Street). This was essentially the Presbyterian Home's first master plan. Unlike other institutions such as Thornwell, the leadership of the Presbyterian Home developed a master plan and vision for the facility's development early in the construction process. His nine page typewritten letter dated February 1910 is remarkable for the foresight and design judgment exhibited nearly one hundred years ago; this document is in the possession of Presbyterian Homes & Family Services. In it, he wrote that the property was "very valuable, in line with the finest residential development in the city, includes all heads of important stream valley that connects to the river. City should devise a park (park land) reservation system before it is too late. I believe the time will come when the Presbyterian Orphans Home will have a parkway approach that will still further increase your values."

He went on to say that the Presbyterian Orphans Home should "sell now the land along main highway [Lexington Turnpike/Boonsboro Road] indicated in red on the blueprint. A boundary road should be built such that houses of the future will face your property, not back up to it." Manning proposed a bell-shaped layout with "an Administration Building and gate lodge close to the present entrance, then a group of buildings including a dining hall at one end next to the main highway, a gymnasium at the opposite end next to a proposed playground and athletic field, with cottage dormitories on either side of the court between this dining hall and gymnasium." He also proposed an alternate site on a hilltop about 1500 feet away and to the north, but did not recommend this due to the expense of the new road and the exposure of the site.

Less than six months later, by deed dated July 12, 1910, the Presbyterian Orphans Home sold 105 acres to the Peakland Corporation for $65,000.[8] Peakland Place was a suburban development and an extension of the local streetcar line from the terminus of Rivermont Boulevard and VES Road at Oakwood Country Club. This purchase left the fledging Presbyterian Orphans Home without any buildings but with a substantial cash fund to build their ideal Orphanage.

This also shifted the focus of Manning's plan. Instead of building around the Ivey Farmhouse, the Presbyterian Orphans Home would have an opportunity to develop its campus from "scratch," more toward the center of its property, near the "alternate site" proposed by Manning. Drawings that specifically show the horseshoe-shaped layout of buildings on the new site have not been located in Manning's papers, but it is important to note that Manning's February 1910 drawings titled "Existing Conditions", "Proposed Conditions", and "Connection of Presbyterian Orphan's Home Property with City Plan" are not located in the Manning archives either, but rather in the papers of his apprentice, Charles F. Gillette. It is likely that Gillette obtained copies of the drawings to assist him in working on the project a decade later. Because of the short timeframe between Manning's first drawings (February 1910), the sale of the 105 acres to the Peakland Corporation (July 1910) and the construction of the first round of buildings on the new site (1911), there would not be enough time to retain a new landscape architect and develop additional plans. It is assumed that Manning created the layout that is in evidence today shortly after the property sale became apparent.

In addition to the overall site plan, Manning designed a sample dormitory building, which possessed elements of the classic 18th and early 19th century Virginia vernacular central-hall, story-and-a-half house with chimneys on each gable end, along with features found in bungalows of the day, and a long piazza reminiscent of structures of the Louisiana low country. This building design was not selected by the board, which consisted of members who were probably strongly attached to the Georgian Revival fashion that was gaining popularity in Virginia at the time.

The plan that was executed called for a central administration building, flanked by residence cottages in a horseshoe formation. A semicircular drive provided access to these buildings in the front, and a service road wrapped around the rear of the campus, leading to a heating plant immediately north of the administration building. Maple trees lined the driveway, and many of these are still in place today. Rather than designing a series of intricately sculpted gardens, as is often associated with the work of landscape architects, Manning developed the overall layout of the structures on the site, and added just enough trees and shrubs to reinforce the site's formality. Warren Manning was an early and strong proponent of the "wild garden" concept, and it is probable that he chose to highlight the juxtaposition between the formal arrangement of campus buildings with the open and pastoral landscape that surrounded it.[9]

The first buildings erected in 1911 were the Executive Building, the Superintendent's Residence (Terry Cottage), and two dormitories: Scruggs Cottage (for boys) and Shelton Cottage (for girls). John Minor Botts Lewis of Lewis & Burnham was the architect for these Georgian Revival Buildings. In 1913, two additional dormitories (Caskie and Paxton Cottages) were constructed using the original "Dormitory No. 1" plans. Lewis (1869-1950) received his education in architecture from the University of Virginia. Between 1909 and 1912, he was associated with William R. Burnham as Lewis & Burnham, and was skilled in the execution of Georgian Revival style.

At the November 9, 1920 Synod meeting, the Board of the Presbyterian Home reported that "plans for enlargement and beautifying of the place were submitted to the board, which authorized the employment of a landscape architect to lay out the grounds for planting, building future structures, locating playgrounds, etc. An architect was employed, who has made a complete layout of the premises, locating trees, shrubs, walks, buildings, playgrounds, giving us a plan for any future development. This will ensure harmony and convenience in any enlargement we may make."

The architect and location of this plan mentioned in 1920 is unknown, but in January of 1923, N.B. Handy advised the Executive Committee that J. Scott Parrish, a member of the board, "was acquainted with a landscape architect of ability, and advised that he be engaged through Mr. Parrish to come to the Home and make a lay-out of the grounds, suggesting a location for any and all future buildings, to that the symmetry and harmony of the plant could be preserved." The language of this passage is confusingly similar to the report given to the Synod several years earlier. At any rate, it is highly likely that the "landscape architect of ability" was Charles F. Gillette, who had performed work for Parrish at his town house at 2315 Monument Avenue in Richmond, and Miniboyra (or Minneboyra), the Parrish Family's retreat in Chesterfield County. [10]

In 1923, a second master plan was created by Manning's former apprentice Charles F. Gillette. Gillette had settled in Virginia after being sent to oversee the construction of the University of Richmond campus. This second plan guided development between 1928 and 1959, but was never fully realized due to restricted financial circumstances related to the economy and World War II. Gillette first conducted a topographical survey of the site, noting existing conditions. By this time, the horseshoe design was well in effect, consisting of the administration building, four residence cottages, and the superintendent's quarters. Other structures in the central campus included the "engine house" (now known as the Maintenance Building), a hen house (demolished) and the creamery-turned-high school (demolished). Several structures in the "farm group" were also noted. Gillette also noted a combination of extant Elm and Maple trees anchoring the horseshoe.

Gillette's Master Plan generally called for a halt of development along the horseshoe, and additional boys buildings to be erected along a line between the main campus and the farm group. Northeast of the new boys' cottages were the proposed locations of future tennis courts, basketball courts, and a combination baseball, hockey, and football field. West of the horseshoe was the proposed location of additional girls' cottages, along with future tennis courts, basketball courts, and a field hockey field. Due to financial hardships, Gillette's plan was never fully executed, and two subsequent cottages (Noble-1928 and DeWitt-1959) were built along the horseshoe instead. It is thought that the only items from Gillette's plan that was put into place were the football and baseball fields, where the famous Presbyterian Orphans Home football team - the "Shoeless Wonders" - later played, and also small indications of cutting and vegetable gardens between the Cottages. The Shoeless Wonders were renowned for their bare feet and undefeated records. This Lynchburg-based team dominated the city high school league from the 1920s through the 1950s. The athletic fields that they played on are no longer there, but aerial photography reveals the lines and location. (Future master plan initiatives call for these fields to be re-developed.)

By 1920, the orphanage had almost tripled in size in ten years, with 116 children in residency.[11] As a response to this growth, and to a specific bequest by C. Tate Scott, Noble Cottage was built as an additional dormitory in 1928. As previously mentioned, the Presbyterian Orphans Home did not have the financial means to act on Gillette's recommended site expansion, so Noble Cottage was built on the horseshoe arc. The Home's growth reached somewhat of a plateau, as the 1930 United States Census indicates that 122 children were living on site in five household units. Girls occupied two cottages (probably Shelton and Paxton), and boys resided in the remaining three (most likely Scruggs, Caskie, and Noble). Ten teachers and a dietician lived in a sixth building, probably Terry Cottage, which had served as the Superintendent's Residence until 1923. [12]

Architect Pendleton Clark of Clark & Crowe designed Megginson Gymnasium in 1939 as a result of a call for recreational and rainy-day workshop space from the Board. Pendleton S. Clark (1895-1975) received his education from the University of Pennsylvania. He formed a partnership with Walter R. Crowe that lasted from 1921 until Clark's service during World War II. After the War, Clark returned to Lynchburg and reestablished his architectural practice with Walter R. Nexsen and John D. Owen. Clark's commissions were extensive and varied.

On May 10, 1944, two boys from the Presbyterian Orphans Home drowned while swimming in the James River near Reusens. That year, the board of the Home endorsed raising funds for a swimming pool, but technical matters dealing with water supply delayed the project until three years later, when it was dedicated in June of 1947.[13] The last building to be constructed within the main "horseshoe" shaped row of buildings was DeWitt Cottage in 1959. DeWitt, while newer, was built and sited to be compatible in style and massing with the other structures that form the Home's core campus, and helps balance the "horseshoe." Without DeWitt Cottage, the arrangement of buildings would be off-center, and the east side of the horseshoe would appear to be "heavier" and more massive than the west side. While the development of the campus is the work of at least three designers over almost fifty years, DeWitt's placement gives some confirmation that Manning's original plan for the site was respected.

The most recent development that has occurred in the main campus area is the addition of Webster Student Center to Megginson Gymnasium in 1998.

As evidenced by the pastoral landscape and agricultural buildings surrounding the Home, farming has been a key element of the orphanage's program and operation since its beginning. The remaining 166 acres of land belonging to the institution is largely comprised of open space, and has been that way since before the end of the 19th century. In June of 1910, it was reported to the Presbyterian Orphans Home Board of Directors that the farm had employed three men (one as foreman), and that turnips, potatoes, wheat, and corn (half a crop due to drought) were raised. There were four work horses, one pony, eleven milk cows, twelve other cattle, and twenty hogs. That year, the farm produced 2,000 pounds of pork, 500 pounds of beef, 400 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels of turnips, 325 bushels of wheat, and an unnamed quantity of milk, butter, and eggs. In 1910, the orphanage's connection to agriculture was strengthened by a commitment from Mrs. Cyrus McCormick to donate $2,000.00 (about $43,000.00 in 2006) toward building the new campus.

In his 1912 report, the Superintendent of the orphanage announced that, among the buildings in the main campus area, a "cow barn with feed house", a horse barn, corn house, and implement house, "all of which are very well built," were in place. He also noted that the "two cottages for farm hands" had been repaired. In 1914, it was reported that these two houses were located on land that was being sold, and that two new "farmers' houses" were being built, and would be ready for occupancy by August of that year. These are assuredly the two farmhouses (118-5240-0012 and 118-5240-1113) located on the property today.

The Presbyterian Orphans Home is significant as a cohesive and well-preserved example of an early 20th century, cottage-style orphanage, as executed in the dignified Georgian Revival style, following the horseshoe arc around a central campus green. Its pastoral setting contrasting with the formal campus stands as a graceful institution, still functioning in its original purpose of residential care for children in need. Presbyterian Homes & Family Services is a public charity, and contributions qualify as tax deductible to an IRS 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization.

Endnotes Combined for Sections 7 and 8

[1] Mary Jo Shannon. Feed My Lambs. Page 7.
[2] S. Allen Chambers. Lynchburg: An Architectural History. Page 395.
[3] John Wells & Susan Pickens. Thornwell/Presbyterian College Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Pages 2-5
[4] William Cooper. *Laurens County Information & History*.
[5] Matthew A. Cresson. Building the Invisible Orphanage: A Prehistory of the American Welfare System. Page 147
[6] Mary Jo Shannon. Feed My Lambs. Page 3.
[7] Library of American Landscape History, *Biographical Sketch of Warren G. Manning*
[8] Campbell County Clerk of Court. Deed Book 88, Page 281.
[9] Joachim Wolschke-Bulmahn, Nature and Ideology: Natural Garden Design in the Twentieth Century. pp 113-177.
[10] Charles F. Gillette. Charles Freeman Gillette (1886-1969), Papers, 1918-1969, Business Records Collection, Accession 34472[8] United States Census, 1930, Population Schedule, City of Lynchburg, Virginia.
[11] United States Census, 1920, Population Schedule, Campbell County, Virginia.
[12] United States Census, 1930, Population Schedule, Lynchburg, Campbell County, Virginia.
[13] Mary Jo Shannon. Feed My Lambs. Page 58

Major Bibliographical References

Chambers, S. Allen. Lynchburg: An Architectural History. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1981.

Cooper, William. *Laurens County Information & History*. Electronic Document. http://www.geocities.com/BourbonStreet/4492/lcinfo.htm (Accessed September 2007)

Crenson, Matthew A. Building the Invisible Orphanage: A Prehistory of the American Welfare System. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1998.

Gillette, Charles F. Charles Freeman Gillette (1886-1969), Papers, 1918-1969, Business Records Collection, Accession 34472. Richmond, VA. Library of Virginia.

Jacobs, Thornwell (ed.). Diary of William Plumer Jacobs. Atlanta, GA. Oglethorpe University Press. 1937.

Library of American Landscape History, *Biographical Sketch of Warren G. Manning*. Electronic Document. http://www.lalh.org/manningBioMain.html (accessed August 2007)

Longest, George C. Genius in the Garden: Charles F. Gillette and Landscape Architecture in Virginia. Richmond, VA, Library of Virginia. 1992.

Lynn, Reverend L. Ross. The Story of Thornwell Orphanage, Clinton, South Carolina, 1875-1925. Richmond, VA. Presbyterian Committee of Publication. 1924.

Pendleton, Donald G. Summary Appraisal Report for Property of the Presbyterian Orphans Home. Lynchburg, VA. Consensus Real Estate Services, LLC. 2007.

Presbyterian Orphans Home Archives 1903-1940. Lynchburg, VA. Presbyterian Homes & Family Services, Inc.

Sadler, Mary Harding & Hensley, Llewellyn. St. Catharine's School National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Richmond, VA. Sadler & Whitehead Architects, PLC. 2006

Shannon, Mary Jo. Feed My Lambs: A History of Presbyterian Homes & Family Services, Inc., 1903-2003. Lynchburg, VA. Presbyterian Homes & Family Services, Inc. 2003.

Smith, W. Scott. Research Report: 105 Briarwood St, Lynchburg, VA. Lynchburg, VA. The Antiquaries, LC. 2006.

Thornwell Orphanage. A History of God's Work Through His People for the Thornwell Orphanage. Clinton, SC. Thornwell Orphanage Press. 1888.

United States Census
1910 Schedule 1, Population
1920 Schedule 1, Population
1930 Schedule 1, Population

Wells, John & Pickens, Susan. Thornwell/Presbyterian College Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Columbia, SC. South Carolina Department of Archives & History. 1981.

Wolschke-Bulmahn, Joachim. Nature and Ideology: Natural Garden Design in the Twentieth Century. Washington, DC: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, Trustees for Harvard University, 1997.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM Coordinates for Approximate Property Boundaries

A. UTM	Zone: 17	E 0659894	N 4145263
B. UTM	Zone: 17	E 0659778	N 4145258
C. UTM	Zone: 17	E 0659257	N 4145598
D. UTM	Zone: 17	E 0658897	N 4145849
E. UTM	Zone: 17	E 0659133	N 4145994
F. UTM	Zone: 17	E 0659443	N 4146483
G. UTM	Zone: 17	E 0659740	N 4146395
H. UTM	Zone: 17	E 0660134	N 4145822

Verbal Boundary Description

Presbyterian Homes & Family Services, Inc. is located at 150 Linden Avenue in Lynchburg, VA. The property being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places is identified by the City of Lynchburg and recorded as Parcel Numbers 06801005 (addressed as 150 Linden Avenue and last recorded on 1/1/1980) and 18507001 (addressed as 4301 Williams Road and last recorded on 1/1/1900). More generally, it is bounded by Virginia Episcopal School (V.E.S.) Road and Pigeon Creek to the east, Peakland Place to the south, Trents Ferry Road to the west, and Williams Road and Brickyard Branch to the north.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries of this nomination consist of the legal limits of the current Presbyterian Homes & Family Services property, except a <1 acre tract at 4401 Williams Road which contains a late 20th century home. This 166± acre tract contains the remnants of the original Presbyterian Orphans Home property. The boundary contains the land now associated with the historic institutional structures, recreational facilities, agricultural facilities, and open spaces.

-5240

BYTERIAN

RPHANS'

HOME

IBURG QUAD

COORDS *

27'30"

59894

45263

59778

45258

59257

45598 ✓

658897 ✓

145849

659133 ✓

145994

659443 ✓

146483

659740 ✓

146395

660134 ✓

145822

L COORDS

ZONE 175

TING (TOP)

HING (BOTTOM)