DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

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PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF)

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY

The following constitutes an application for preliminary consideration of eligibility for the nomination potential of a property for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This does **not** mean that a property is being nominated to the registers at this time. Rather, it is being evaluated by the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) staff and the State Review Board to determine if the property qualifies for such listings. Applicants will be notified of the staff's and the State Review Board's recommendations.

Contact the DHR archivist to determine if previous survey material for this property is on file, and if the resource has been previously evaluated by DHR. Obtaining previously recorded information could save a significant amount of time in preparing this Preliminary Information Form (PIF). The archivist may be reached by phone at (804) 482-6102, or by email at Quatro.Hubbard@dhr.virginia.gov. The archivist will also provide you with the address of the regional office to which you should send your completed PIF materials.

PIF Materials: The printed version of this form should be submitted on 8½" X 11" paper, along with the electronic version, preferably in Word format. The form may be typed or hand-written, if an electronic format is not available. The electronic version of this PIF should be submitted on a disc, or it may be attached to an email to the archivist. **Note:** All submitted materials become the property of the Department of Historic Resources and will not be returned. In addition, the materials will be posted on the DHR public website for a period of time during the evaluation process. Please address questions regarding the PIF application to the archivist or regional office staff.

Photographs: Please provide at least four (4) **color or** black-and-white (B&W) photographs (generally North, South, East and West elevations) and at least four (4) color or B&W photographs of the interior space. Also provide color or B&W photographs of other buildings on the property and views of the general setting. Photograph size 4" x 6" is preferred, and they should be printed on glossy paper. The inclusion of the printed photographs is essential to the completion of this application. **Without photographs, the application cannot be evaluated.** Photographs should be labeled on the reverse side on the bottom right hand corner in soft pencil (8b or 9b) or china marker only, and are not to be mounted or affixed with adhesives in any way. Labeling should include the name of the property, city or county, view, and the approximate date of the image. In addition to the images printed on photographic paper, digital images, if available, should be submitted in TIF or JPEG format and can be included on the same disc as the PIF.

Maps: Please include two (2) maps showing the location of the property:

- A copy of a section of a USGS topographical Quad map with the date, the name of the county/city and the quad printed on the map, and with the name of the property and its location on the map labeled with a pencil (sections of USGS Quadrangle maps can be printed free of charge from http://store.usgs.gov and hand-labeled to mark property boundaries or location).
- A sketch site plan (tax base map, or hand-drawn) showing the primary resource, outbuildings, potential and/or known archaeological sites (if known), main roads (noting street and route numbers), and other features that are important in conveying the significance of the total property. Please include a "North" arrow, date, and "Not to Scale", if appropriate.

Before submitting the PIF, please make sure that you have included the following:

- Section of labeled USGS Quadrangle map showing the location and boundaries of your property
- Sketch site plan map of the property
- Color or B&W photographic prints
- Disc with digital files (Word documents, TIFs, JPEGs)
- Completed Resource Information Sheet, including
  - Owner's signature – **this is required. The PIF will not be evaluated without owner(s) signature.**
  - Applicant contact information
  - City or county official's contact information

Thank you for taking the time to submit this Preliminary Information Form. Your interest in Virginia's historic resources is helping to provide better stewardship of our cultural past.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the property for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the property could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

General Property Information

For Staff Use Only
DHR ID #:

Property Name(s): Jerman, William Borden and Mary Johnson House (alternate name Jerman-Williams House)

Property Date(s): 1935-1964 ☐Circa ☐Pre ☐Post Open to Public? ☐Yes ☐Limited ☒No

Property Address: 24 Hampton Hills Lane City: Richmond Zip: 23226

County or Ind. City: Richmond, city USGS Quad(s): Bon Air

Physical Character of General Surroundings

Acreage: 2.24 Setting (choose one): ☐Urban ☐Town ☐Village ☒Suburban ☐Rural ☐Transportation Corridor

Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features:
Hampton Hills Lane is located on the south side of River Road (Cary Street Road) near its intersection with Three Chopt Road and the entrance to the Country Club of Virginia. It is a narrow meandering lane that winds toward the river through heavily wooded lots. The William Borden and Mary Johnson Jerman House (Jerman-Williams House) is sited at the end of Hampton Hills Lane on a level hill overlooking the James River and the Kanawha Canal. The 2.24 acre lot is level around the house but slopes steeply towards the river and the canal and along the natural ravines that define the lot lines. An asphalt road at the end of Hampton Hills Lane turns to the west and then curves to the south along the western property line where it terminates in a cobblestone-edged asphalt circle on the north side of the house. A secondary driveway turns to the east and accesses the eastern entrance to the garage. The driveway and parking area on the east side of the house are enclosed by a brick wall with brick steps on the south side of the garage that connect to the slate patio on the south side of the house. Slate and brick steps traverse the hill between the eastern driveway and the asphalt road to the north. A brick wall extends to the north and south on the west side of the house. There are two perpendicular brick retaining walls that enclose a slate terrace that accesses the basement level of the house. Brick steps on the west side of the terrace descend into the woods and hills that surround the house. A set of brick stairs descends from the upper yard to the woods on the north side of the retaining wall.

Secondary Resource Description (Briefly describe any other structures (or archaeological sites) that may contribute to the significance of the property:
There are no secondary buildings associated with the property.

Ownership Category: ☒Private ☐Public-Local ☐Public-State ☐Public-Federal

Individual Resource Information

What was the historical use of this resource? Examples include: Dwelling, Grist Mill, Bridge, Store, Tobacco Barn, etc…
Dwelling

What is the current use? (if other than the historical use) Dwelling

Architectural style or elements of styles: Georgian Revival

Architect, builder, or original owner: William Lawrence Bottomley, architect; Claiborne and Taylor, builders; Mr. and Mrs. William Borden Jerman, original owners

# of stories 1 1/2 Condition: ☒Excellent ☐Good ☐Fair ☐Deteriorated ☐Poor ☐Ruins ☐Rebuilt ☐Renovated

Are there any known threats to this property? None

Resource Component Information

Please answer the following questions regarding the individual components of the resource. If the component does not exist, answer "n/a." If you feel uncomfortable in answering the question, please leave the space blank. Photographs of the features can also help our staff identify specific feature components. Usually, priority is given to describing features on the primary (front) facade of the structure.

Foundation: Describe the foundation that supports the structure. Examples include piers, continuous brick, and poured concrete.
Brick (where visible)

Structure: Describe the primary structural component of the resource. Include primary material used. Examples include log, frame (sawn lumber), and brick. Also include the treatment, such as a particular brick bond or type of framing, if known.
The house is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern with randomly placed glazed headers.

Walls: Describe the exterior wall covering such as beaded weatherboard or asbestos shingles.
The house is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern with randomly placed glazed headers.

Windows: Describe the number, material, and form of the primary windows. This includes the number of panes per sash, what the sashes are made of, and how the sashes operate (are they hinged or do they slide vertically) Have the windows been replaced?
The windows on the first story are 8/12 wood sashes with rubbed or gauged brick jack arches and architraves at the openings. The dormer and attic windows are 6/6 wood sashes.

Porch: Briefly describe the primary (front) porch. List the primary material, shape of the porch roof, and other defining details.
There are no porches. The primary entrance on the façade (north elevation) has a molded brick architrave with a segmental pediment. The rear (South Elevation) entrance has a shouldered wooden architrave with a molded cornice. There is an iron balcony that extends the full width of the west elevation.

Roof: Describe the roof, listing the shape and the covering material.
The main block of the dwelling, wings and garage have end gable roofs covered with slate shingles. The dormers have hipped roofs covered with slate shingles. There is a dentiled cornice on the main dwelling and molded cornices on the wings and garage.

Chimney(s): List the number of chimneys and the materials used. Include the brick bond pattern if possible.
There are centered engaged chimneys at both ends of the main block of the dwelling. The brick chimneys have belt courses and corbeled brick caps.

Architectural Description of Individual Resource: *(Please describe architectural patterns, types, features, additions, remodelings, or other alterations. A sketch of the current floor plan would be appreciated.)*

The William Borden and Mary Johnson Jerman House or the Jerman-Williams House is a 1 ½-story, 5-bay brick dwelling with lower 1 ½ story, 3 and 2 bay wings to the east and west, respectively, constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern with randomly placed glazed headers. The window openings on the first story all have rubbed or gauged brick jack arches and architraves. The house was designed by noted architect, William Lawrence Bottomley, in 1935 in the Georgian Revival style. The firm of Claiborne and Taylor built the house that was completed in 1936.

The symmetrical, 5-bay Façade (North Elevation) is organized by a centered entrance with molded brick architraves and a segmented pediment – similar in character to the entrance at Claremont in Surry County. To the west of the entrance is a perforated brick panel that allows light into a concealed window in the powder room off of the entry hall. The entrance is flanked by 8/12 wood, sash windows. A dentiled cornice is located at the edge of the steeply pitched slate roof. There are five hip-roofed dormers with 6/6 wood, sash windows centered over the openings on the first story. Engaged brick chimneys with belt courses and corbelled caps are centered in the end walls of the main block of the dwelling. To the west is a lower wing with two widely spaced 8/12 wood, sash windows; the center bay is blank. There is a molded cornice at the edge of the slate roof with a centered, hip-roofed dormer. The 1935 drawings show this wing was to be treated with what appear to be three, double-leaf glazed doors with fan lights. A HABS drawing prepared ca. 1985 from Bottomley's floor plans for William O'Neal's book The Works of William Lawrence Bottomley in Richmond Virginia indicates that there were three windows in this location. The wing to the east has three symmetrically placed 8/12 wood, sash windows and a single dormer centered in the roof.

The West Elevation is 3-stories in height and 3-bays wide at the basement level where there is a centered single-leaf, paneled wood door with 9-lights; flanking the door are 8/8 wood, sash windows with jack arches. Between the basement and the first story is a wrought iron balcony that extends the full width of the elevation. The balustrade is composed of three sections of diagonally placed square pickets separated by slightly elevated panels of curvilinear design and curvilinear brackets. The ends are also demarcated by similar elevated panels and brackets. The pattern of the curvilinear panels is reminiscent of the fence at Capitol Square in a more geometric and simplified form. The balcony is open at both ends and serves as a bridge between the front and rear yards at this upper level. On the first story there are two, 8/12 wood, sash windows centered over the basement windows; the center bay is blank. The HABS drawings suggest that there was intended to be a single, centered window on the first story with a smaller balcony centered on the window. A single, 6/6 wood, sash window with a gauged jack arch and architrave is centered in the gable end at the upper level.

The South (River) Elevation is similar to the façade. The centered entrance has a single-leaf, 15-light wood door that is surmounted by a 4-light transom with a shouldered architrave and molded cornice. The west wing has a centered, 15-light door and transom flanked by 8/12 wood, sash windows and two dormers centered over the voids between the door and window openings. The 1935 drawings show this wing, like the Façade, was to be treated with three, double-leaf glazed doors with fan lights. The east wing has a centered 15-light door, added ca. 2009, and transom flanked by 8/12 wood, sash windows. There is a single dormer centered in the roof.

The East Elevation is dominated by the attached three car garage that is offset to the east of the wing. The garage like the main house is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern with a steeply pitched end gable roof with slate shingles. There is a single-leaf, six panel wood door at the north end of the West Elevation where there also are two closely spaced hip-roofed dormers with 6/6 wood, sash windows centered in the roof. The gable ends, North and South Elevations, have centered 6/6 wood sash windows at the first story. A band of glazed headers follow the angle of the roof – a detail seen at the Adam Thoroughgood House in Virginia Beach. There is a louvered vent at the attic level on the South Elevation. The East Elevation of the garage is composed of three overhead doors with hip-roofed dormers centered over the openings. The wall area between the doors and the dormers is covered with beaded siding.

Floor Plans

The entrance opens into a central hall with the stair to the east and a powder room and closet to the west. The first flight of steps begins on the south wall of the hall where it rises to a landing where it turns and continues to rise to the west along the north wall of the house. At the landing there is a door that accesses a back flight of steps to a Pantry and the Kitchen located in the east wing. Directly across from the entrance is a pair of doors that open into the Living Room. To the east of the Living Room is the Dining Room which is also accessed by a pair of doors. The Living and Dining rooms are decorated with chair rail, crown molding, and two of three early-nineteenth century mantel pieces from a demolished house in Ginter Park that the Jermans brought with them to Hampton Hills Lane (O'Neal, pg. 223). The Library with its fully paneled walls, recessed bookcases, and corner fireplace is located in the northwest corner of the main block of the house. The west wing, two steps below the main floor level, is accessed by doors from the Living Room and Library. This is an open room with a stair to the basement Office in the northwest corner. The Office has whitewashed brick walls and a beamed ceiling, and opens to the terrace on the West Elevation. The kitchen is located in the east wing. There is an unfinished basement below the kitchen. It is from the kitchen that a rear stair provides access to the second floor and the room over the garage. It is in this western area of the house that the most changes have taken place. The stair to the basement has been reconfigured along with the installation of new cabinetry and appliances in the kitchen, and the addition of a bath in the room over the garage. The first floor also features six panel interior doors with H L hinges.

The second floor is arranged along an east-west hall with arches at the ends accessing bedrooms located in the wings. Additional bedrooms are located on the south side of the hall with the stair centered on the north side. The finishes are simple on the second floor with the exception of the third early-nineteenth century mantel that was installed in the Master Bedroom in the west wing.

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the property. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list all sources of information. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Normally, only information contained on this form will be posted for consideration by the State Review Board.

The William Borden and Mary Johnson Jerman House is one of fourteen single family dwellings designed by William Lawrence Bottomley to be built in the City of Richmond. Designed in 1935 and completed in 1936, the Hampton Hills dwelling is the last of Bottomley's single family dwellings to be built in the city. The size of the Jerman House, compared to the other Bottomley houses speaks to the financial climate at the time of its construction but the superior materials and attention to detail speak to Mr. Bottomley's commitment to design excellence and the skills of the firm of Claiborne and Taylor to execute that vision. The dwelling is also part of the pattern of western migration by Richmond's captains of industry and financial leaders. By the close of the eighteenth century, enclaves of wealth and influence had been established to the north and west of Capitol Square. Court End was annexed into the city in 1780 followed by the west Franklin and Grace Street corridors in the 1810. Begun in 1890 with the unveiling of the Lee Monument, Monument Avenue had grown by the 1920s into the most prestigious and wealthiest neighborhood in the city. Between 1916 and 1929, William Lawrence Bottomley designed seven houses and one apartment building on Monument Avenue. Established in 1926 and designed on the pattern of an English village, Windsor Farms continued the pattern of western migration. Bottomley designed four suburban estates and the loggia of Virginia House in Windsor Farms. Bottomley designed three houses further to the west on the River Road corridor in Henrico County including 24 Hampton Hills Lane. Hampton Hills Lane had only two owners between 1935 and 2009, both of whom were among the social elite and leaders in the capital structure of the city. The first owner and builder William Borden Jerman was Vice-President and Trust Officer of the Virginia Trust Company and Frank D. Williams, the second owner, was President of Tredegar Iron Works.

Westhampton

In 1902, the Westhampton Park Railway was constructed to the west from the corner of Robinson Street and Floyd Avenue in the City to Westhampton Park, now the Country Club of Virginia, in Henrico County. The year 1910 was a red letter date for the development of Westhampton when three prestigious private schools – Richmond College (University of Richmond), Chamberlayne School for Boys (St. Christopher's) and Virginia Randolph Ellet's School for Girls (St. Catherine's) – moved from the City to Westhampton. In 1924, Mary Johnson Jerman purchased lot #10 from the Hampton Hills Corporation in Westhampton. The 3.832 acre lot was the largest in the fifteen lot subdivision and occupied a level hill at the end of Hampton Hills Lane overlooking the James River and Kanawha Canal. An advertisement for the development printed in the Richmond Times Dispatch stated:

> The development offers many new features, vision, characterized by the size of its lots, each of which is bounded naturally by the ravines of the section, is Hampton Hills, located on the River Road at the Country Club. Trees exist in abundance, and dwellers are furnished with artesian water. Those who have already constructed attractive homes in this section are: John A. Coke, Jr., W. F. Augustine, John Moyer and Captain H. W. Easterly. Owners of lots who contemplate building in the near future are: W.B. Jerman, Frank W. Corley, A. Robert Towers and Frank Tighe. The property has been developed by R. A. Ricks of the realty firm of Harrison and Bates. (RTD 11/9/1924)

In 1929, the Tuckahoe, a luxury apartment building, was constructed across from the Country Club of Virginia, at the entrance to Hampton Hills Lane. By then prime lots in Westhampton were scarce and the Fan and Monument Avenue had lost some of their social cache (The Tuckahoe National Register Nomination). William and Mary Jerman moved from West Franklin Street in the Fan to 5804 York Road in Westhampton in 1926. By 1926, they had three young daughters who would attend St. Catherine's, the school from which their mother graduated in 1911. The stock market crash in 1929 and the ensuing depression may have delayed the Jerman's plans to build a new home on their Hampton Hills lot which was purchased in 1924. An article on the Sunday society page announced that "society had succumbed to the lure of suburbs. No longer are local fashionables satisfied with the noise and bustle of city life and every week brings news that this one or that one has bought a lot, is pursuing blueprints and discussing architectural styles." (RTD 5/24/1936) The article further noted that "Mr. and Mrs. William Jerman and their family have moved to their new home in Hampton Hills after having resided for some years on York Road in Westhampton." Westhampton was annexed into the City of Richmond in 1942.

Property Owners:

William Borden and Mary Johnson Jerman

William Borden Jerman was born September 6, 1889 in Raleigh, North Carolina to Beverly Sydnor Jerman and Julia Borden. Beverly Jerman was the President of the Commercial Bank of North Carolina and considered a pioneer of the North Carolina banking system. He over saw the organization of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Raleigh and later its reorganization into the Commercial National Bank of Raleigh, one of the most prosperous banks in the state. Beverly Jerman was also intricately involved in a number of other business and civic activities in Raleigh where he was highly regarded for his "determination, integrity and judgment." (History of North Carolina, Volume IV North Carolina Biography, p 89-90) William attended Virginia Military Institute for two years and graduated from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in 1909. He worked for a short period of time at the Commercial National Bank of Raleigh where his father had been President, and moved to in Richmond in 1910 where he took a job as a clerk with the Virginia Trust Company. Established in 1892, the Virginia Trust Company was one of the largest trust companies in the south and counted among its directors some of Richmond's most influential citizens including T. C. Williams, Joseph Bryan, C.W. Branch, and W.S. Forbes. In 1930, W. B. Jerman was appointed Treasurer and would rise to the position of Vice-President and Trust Officer, the position which he held at the time of his death in 1941 at the age of 52.

In 1918, W. B. Jerman married Mary A. Johnson. Mary was born in 1892 to Mary Leavell and Captain William Ransom Johnson, an engineer on General Lee's staff. Mrs. Jerman's mother died in 1900 and she and her father moved from Crescent, West Virginia to Richmond were they resided for a time at the Jefferson Hotel. According to the 1910 census, they were residing at the Chesterfield – Richmond's "first authentic apartment house." (Carneal, Fan District, p. 124) Mary Johnson graduated from Miss Jennie Ellet's school (St. Catherine's) in 1911 and attended Sweet Briar College. The same year as his marriage, Mr. Jerman enlisted as a Private in the 3rd Infantry's officers training camp at Camp Lee and was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant. In 1919, he transferred to Company A 388th Regiment. They resided at 1211 West Franklin Street until 1926 when they moved to Westhampton. William and Mary had three daughters: Mary Leavell was born in 1920, Frances born in 1923, and Julia born in 1925. The family moved into the Hampton Hills house in 1936. Mrs. Jerman subdivided the lot in 1953 and transferred 1.078 acres to her daughter Mary Leavell Jerman Tompkins, and 0.82 acres to her daughter Julia Jerman Neal. Mrs. Tompkins built a house at 22 Hampton Hills Lane in 1952 and Mrs. Neal built her home at number 26 in 1954. In 1964, Mrs. Jerman sold 24 Hampton Hill Lane and 1.93 acres to Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Williams. She died in 2001 at the age of 108.

Frank D. and Joanne Moss Barlow Williams

Frank (Francis) Deane Williams, Jr. was born in Richmond in 1915 to Mary Mason Anderson and Francis Deane Williams. He attended St. Christopher's School, Episcopal High School in Alexandria, and graduated top in his class from the University of Virginia in 1937. He served for two years in the United States Navy during World War II. He worked as a clerk for the State-Planters Bank and Trust Company and by 1942 was employed as a clerk at Tredegar Iron Works. In 1957, he was named President of Tredegar, a company owned and operated by his grandfather, Archer Anderson (1838-1918) and great-grandfather Joseph Reid Anderson (1813-1892) who took ownership of the company in 1847. Frank Williams married Joanne Moss Barlow on November 4, 1942. Miss Barlow was the daughter of Lundie Weathers and Emmaline Jernigan Moore Barlow. She was born in Atlanta in 1921 and educated in Carthage, North Carolina, Washington, D.C. and graduated from Westhampton College in Richmond, Virginia in 1942. Frank and Joanne purchased the Hampton Hill Lane house in 1964 and Mrs. Jerman passed blueprints on to them. Mr. Williams died at the house in 2004 and Mrs. Williams died in 2010.

Caroline Hardy Salman

The house and 2.24 acres was sold in 2009 to Caroline Hardy Salman. The acreage was slightly larger than the 1.93 acres sold to the Williams by Mrs. Jerman because it included a parcel to the west containing .32 acres. Mrs. Salman made several modifications to the home including the incomplete kitchen renovation which included the addition of a door off the kitchen which matches the door in the west wing. Mrs. Salman never occupied the property.

F. Claiborne and Caroline Carter Johnston III

The house was acquired in March 2014 by Mr. and Mrs. F. Claiborne Johnston III. Mrs. Johnston is the great, great granddaughter of Herbert A. Claiborne, the builder. The Johnstons have enlisted Robert Garland from the firm Taylor and Parrish (formerly Claiborne and Taylor) to oversee the restoration of the home. Mr. Garland is an expert in Bottomley homes and previously oversaw the restoration of Milburne for the current owners, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Armfield, in 2003.

Architect and Builder:

William Lawrence Bottomley (1883-1951) and Herbert A. Claiborne (1886-1957)

William Lawrence Bottomley was born in New York City in 1883 and was educated in architecture at Columbia, the American Academy in Rome, and the Ecoles des Beaux Arts in Paris. He emerged as an architect during a period of radical change in the profession. "Defined by a palpable conflict between modernity and historicism, the era produced architects of diverse minds." (Frazer, p. 19) Bottomley felt that "any building …should be planned to fit its use and that it should be both convenient and expressive artistically of its use. It should fit its setting. It should be …restrained in the use of architectural motives. It character should reflect the best cultural traditions of its locality and also the taste and individuality of its occupants." (O'Neal, p. 12) Over the course of his career he completed 186 commissions from Maine to Florida – twenty-two of those commissions were in Richmond. He was considered a preeminent neo-Georgian house designer and while architectural taste may have changed, "Bottomley was always synonymous with the best." (O'Neal, forward) Bottomley's clients were wealthy. They were part of a "peculiarly American, twentieth-century, New World suburban gentry who had become the backbone of our emerging country club/corporate culture." (O'Neal, forward) Bottomley's first Richmond commission was 6705 River Road which he designed for Colonel and Mrs. Jennings C. Wise in 1915. Mrs. Wise, from Watertown, N.Y., was acquainted with Bottomley and it was upon her recommendation that he was hired to build their new home on River Road. The Wise House on River Road was a great success "and probably led to all the other Bottomley work in the area." (O'Neal, p. 183) In 1916, Bottomley designed his first house on Monument Avenue at 2309 for Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Golson. Mrs. Golson was from New York City and Mr. Golson was a real estate broker. Mrs. Golson recommended Bottomley to Mr. and Mrs. Smith as they prepared to build a house in Windsor Farms.

It is impossible to discuss, William Lawrence Bottomley's work in Richmond without discussing his friendship and numerous collaborations with Herbert A. Claiborne, with the firm of Claiborne and Taylor, now Taylor and Parrish. Herbert Claiborne received his degree in engineering from the University of Virginia in 1908. He was recognized as an authority of early American architecture, especially brickwork, and had worked on the restoration of Stratford and Gunston Halls, Wilton, Claremont and St. Luke's Church. (RTD May 1, 1957). Claiborne "was a builder whom Bottomley held in high esteem. Mutual interests, such as old brickwork and colors and the shared trait of perfectionism, made them close friends. Bottomley was often a guest at Claiborne's Richmond home." (Hume, p. 31) The first known collaboration between the two men was Nordley, 4203 Sulgrave Road, in Windsor Farms built for Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hodges Smith in 1922-1923. Between 1924 and 1929, they worked together on five houses on Monument Avenue – 2601, 2301, 2320, 2714, and 1800. The esteem between the two men was so great that when it came to selecting a builder in 1924 for the Cabell residence at 2601 Monument Avenue, Bottomley recommended that they give "the work out to Claiborne and Taylor without any competition." (O'Neal, p. 36) Herbert Claiborne admired Bottomley's work to such a degree that he purchased 1800 Monument Avenue, built in 1929 for Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Jeffress, as his residence. It was here that Claiborne died in 1957.

In 1925, they built Redesdale at 8603 River Road for Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Hartwell Reed. Bottomley had learned that Mr. Reed was planning to build a country estate and was in need of an architect, so he asked Mrs. Smith of Nordley to intervene on his behalf. He asked her to call Mrs. Reed and "tell her you do not think that I am so bad." (O'Neal, p. 194) To expedite the construction process Bottomley encouraged "Reed to save time and trouble by letting Claiborne and Taylor figure out the job first of all, without competition, and if they give you a satisfactory proposal …close it with them." (O'Neal, p. 196) Mr. Reed was so pleased with Claiborne and Taylor that he wrote "I should like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your courteous and efficient management in the handling the work at my place. It has been a real pleasure to have been associated with you in this work." (O'Neal, p. 214-215) Another of Bottomley's frequent collaborators, the landscape architect, Charles Gillette was also employed at Redesdale. In 1934, Bottomley, Claiborne and Gillette worked together on Milburne located at 315 Lock Lane in Windsor Farms for Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Robertson. It was "their tour de force." (Frazer, p. 277) In 1936, Bottomley and Claiborne executed Stockton, a superior country house designed for Mr. and Mrs. A.B. Echols in Wilmington Delaware. It is their only collaboration outside of Virginia. Echols, an executive for Du Pont Company, was a classmate of Herbert Claiborne's at the University of Virginia. (Frazer, p. 31) They worked together on the Loggia at the Virginia House between 1944 and 1946, and in 1947 of the Garden elevation for Battle Abbey that was never built.

Their final collaboration on a dwelling in Richmond was 24 Hampton Hills Lane. The Jerman's wanted Bottomley to design their home at 24 Hampton Hills Lane because he had designed "so many attractive homes in Richmond, but they doubted he would work for them: We had no money. No one did in the Depression." (O'Neal, p. 217). According to Dr. Herbert A. (Hobie) Claiborne it was his father who facilitated the meeting between the Jermans and William Lawrence Bottomley. "Bottomley respected this site and created what maybe his most informal Richmond building." (O'Neal, p. 217) Hampton Hills was Bottomley's response to the Depression. The Jerman's could not afford to build an expansive house "so he contracted the scale and lavished attention on the house's relatively inexpensive details, on its essence, knowing that in so small a structure every detail, every door hinge, becomes vitally important and must be perfectly chosen, perfectly executed." (O'Neal, p 217) Bottomley relied on Herbert Claiborne, whom he considered the greatest expert on the execution of the brickwork including the rubbed brick at the corners of the house, sides and lintels of the windows. Bottomley also suggested the use of glazed headers in the ends of the garage "as done on the Adam Thoroughgood house at Lynnhaven Harbor." (O'Neal, p. 217) The entrance was fashioned on the one at

Claremont, an 18th century manor house in Surry County, Virginia. Between 1928 and 1940, Bottomley and Claiborne had worked together on the restoration of the house for General and Mrs. William H Cocke and subsequent owners. At the Jerman House, "Bottomley's historicism and architectural cross-referencing takes in the entire period of Virginia's history, from the first seventeenth-century cottage to restorations and reconstructions in the 1930s. He even included a few references to his own work in Richmond." (O'Neal, p. 221) While on a small-scale the Jerman House references the five-bay center mass with lower flanking wings that Bottomley incorporated at his first Richmond house, 6705 River Road, and at Redesdale. The plan is also reminiscent of Redesdale with the square entry hall, long living room and dining room to the left and the office and kitchen located in the balanced wings.

Bottomley's commissions waned during the Depression, with the Hampton Hills house being one of his last executed designs. His daughter, Susan Bottomley Chambers said that "the Depression was the end of my father professionally and led to his death, a long tragic decline. Heart disease, high blood pressure, and his own personal sense of professional loss were very depressing." (Frazer, p. 29) Bottomley died on February 1, 1951. A small obituary in the Richmond Times Dispatch on February 17 read "many of Richmond's most distinguished homes were designed by Mr. Bottomley during his visits to Virginia some 20 years ago."

Bibliography

Frazer, Susan Hume. *The Architecture of William Lawrence Bottomley*. New York: Acanthus Press, 2007.

O'Neal, William B. and Christopher Weeks. *The Work of William Lawrence Bottomley in Richmond*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1985.

Richmond Times Dispatch, numerous articles

Personal interviews and research conducted by the current owner, Claiborne Johnston

Legal Owner(s) of the Property (For more than one owner, please use a separate sheet.)

Mr. ☒ Mrs. ☒ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐ F. Claiborne (III) & Caroline Carter H. Johnston
(Name) (Firm)

24 Hampton Hills Lane (Address) Richmond (City) VA (State) (Zip Code)

claibornejohnston@gmail.com (Email Address) 646.498.6543 (Daytime telephone including area code)

Owner's Signature: _____ Date: _____

• • Signature required for processing all applications. • •

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: Claiborne or Carter Johnston

Daytime Telephone: (646) 498.6543

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐ Kimberly M. Chen (Name) Johannas Design Group (Firm)

1901 West Cary Street (Address) Richmond (City) VA (State) 23220 (Zip Code)

kim@johannasdesign.com (Email Address) 804.358.4993 (Daytime telephone including area code)

Applicant's Signature: Date:

Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☒ Dwight C. Jones (Name) Mayor (Position)

City of Richmond (Locality) 900 East Broad Street, Suite 201 (Address)

Richmond (City) VA (State) 23219 (Zip Code) 804.646.7970 (Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.
The current owners are interested in preserving the architectural character and documenting the history of this unique home designed by the renowned architect, William Lawrence Bottomley and built by the firm of Claiborne and Taylor. Mrs. Johnston is a great-granddaughter of builder, Herbert Augustine Claiborne.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes ☒ No ☐
Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes ☐ No ☐