

VLR - 7/15/97
NRHP: 12/7/97

(002-0283)

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

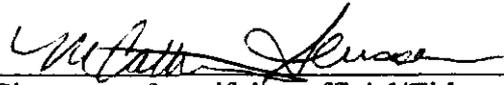
historic name Home Tract
other names/site number Woodville; VDHR site no. 002-0283

2. Location

street & number 699 Ivy Depot Road (SR 637) N/A not for publication
city or town Ivy N/A vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 zip code 22945

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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/Title Date 10/26/97

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
___ 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): _____

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 4 | 1 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 4 | 1 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category

DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
COMMERCE
HEALTH CARE

Subcategory

single dwelling
secondary structure
department store (general store)
medical business/office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category

DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC

Subcategory

single dwelling
secondary structure

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian
Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick

roof Metal
other Wood
Stone

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

HEALTH/MEDICINE

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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
#

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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 fifty years.

Period of Significance

Ca. 1800-1942

Significant Dates

1920

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone Easting Northing | Zone Easting Northing |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 17 710730 421449 | 3 17 |
| 2 | 17 | 4 17 |

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 J. Daniel Pezzoni date July 7, 1999
 organization Landmark Preservation Associates telephone (540) 464-5315
 street & number 6 Houston St. zip code 24450
 city or town Lexington state VA

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 Martin B. Quarles and Jeanette D. Crocker-Quarles
 street & number 699 Ivy Depot Rd. telephone (804) 296-7526 or (804) 295-8849
 city or town Ivy state Virginia zip code 22945

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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Home Tract is located in the village of Ivy in west-central Albemarle County, Virginia. The north-facing dwelling stands on a tract of approximately three acres that slopes from a high point at the intersection of the old Three Notched Road and a road that once served as a turnpike linking Staunton and Charlottesville, southward to the banks of Little Ivy Creek, a tributary of the Rivanna and James rivers. The property stands amid picturesque village surroundings that include a dry goods store and houses dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the twentieth. Home Tract is believed to have begun as a story-and-a-half, hall-parlor-plan frame dwelling to which a two-story brick section was added. Both the original frame and brick sections were likely built during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, although an earlier date is possible. A full second story was added to the frame section, apparently in the late antebellum period, and a frame rear ell was added to the brick section (or enlarged from an earlier wing) about 1920. A historic-period one-story shed wing along the side of the ell replaces an earlier wing in the same location. The front frame section of the house is clad with beaded weatherboard siding attached with machine-headed cut nails, the brick section is painted and has a double houndstooth cornice, and the ell is clad with plain weatherboard siding. All sections are covered by metal-sheathed gable roofs. The front frame section is underpinned by a parged stone foundation and the brick section and ell have brick foundations. The interiors feature late Georgian and Greek Revival detailing. Off the west gable-end of the house stands a one-story frame building presently known as "the Cottage" that probably originally served a commercial function. The building has a stucco exterior, a metal-sheathed gable roof, and a Victorian front porch. Three other outbuildings and a number of historic landscape features are located on the parcel.

Inventory

1. Home Tract. Early 19th c. Contributing building.
2. The Cottage. Early 19th c.; ca. 1920. Contributing building.
3. Meathouse. Mid-19th c.; 1999. Contributing building.
4. Wellhouse. First half 20th c. Contributing building.
5. Shed and playhouse. Ca. 1995. Noncontributing building.

Exterior

Home Tract's frame section has a gable-end chimney with a stone lower half rendered and scored to imitate ashlar masonry, and a stretcher-bond brick upper stack with stepped shoulders on the sides and outward-facing surface. The brick section has a Flemish-bond front (north) elevation,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

**Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.**

Description (continued)

four-course American-bond on the other elevations, and a brick gable-end chimney with stepped shoulders and a shallow projection from the gable end. Changes in brickwork suggest some degree of alteration to the original fabric of the brick section (early on), as do parging and a slight lean of the section of brick wall at the juncture with the frame section. Both the brick and frame sections have tall first-story windows hung with two-over-two sashes and formerly provided with louvered wood shutters, six-over-six-sash windows on the second story, and small attic windows in the gables. The trim of the first-story west-elevation ell windows closely matches that of the second-story north-elevation frame-section windows, suggesting that these window surrounds were reused from the first story of the frame section.

In the nineteenth century the house had a front porch that may have been one-story in height with an upper balcony. This was replaced by a one-story porch on classical columns in the early twentieth century. This porch was removed in turn in the late twentieth century, and the main entrance, located in the front frame section, is now provided with a stone stoop. Other exterior features of the house include a tapered and beaded rakeboard in the frame section gable; basement vents with horizontal wood bars on the gable end of the brick section; cornice returns in the ell gable; nine-over-six- and two-over-two-sash ell windows; an enclosed ell side porch; a chamfered post reused to support a small ell stoop; and a modern deck off the end of the ell.

Interior

Typical throughout the older sections of the house are four- and six-panel doors with pottery and porcelain knobs, beaded baseboards, plaster over brick or split lath walls and ceilings, and molded door and window trim with turned corner blocks. Although the first story of the front frame section is the oldest part of the house, the oldest interior treatments survive mainly in the brick section. Both the first and second floors of the brick section feature simple late Georgian mantels with architrave surrounds and multiple bed moldings under the shelves. The first floor communicates with the center passage in the frame section through a door way with a paneled embrasure, and it formerly had picture rails and chair rails. The second floor communicates with the attic above by a boxed corner winder stair with molded trim, and it has a nail rail affixed to the front wall (nails formerly projected from this board for use as clothes hooks). An unusual feature of the brick-section second floor is the extension of the front window sills several inches beyond the frame.

The first floor of the frame section features a vernacular Greek Revival mantel with channeling on the faces of the pilasters meant to evoke fluting; lancet-section "cooling fin" bed moldings

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.

Description (continued)

under the shelf (a late Federal influence); and a recessed frieze design evoking a pediment with acroteria. The stair in the former parlor of the frame section has turned and square-section newel posts, rectangular-section balusters, a molded stringer, and a rounded handrail; it replaces an earlier stair that was probably of the boxed winder form. The second floor features a late Georgian architrave mantel and an open stair to the attic.

The main first-floor room of the ell has Greek Revival molded window surrounds with turned corner blocks. The room also has modern wood paneling used as a ceiling finish and as a wainscot. Adjoining this room is a modernized kitchen, which has a brick stove flue and which is reached through double French doors from the frame-section passage. The second floor of the ell has a hallway that is apparently an enclosed porch, and two bedrooms with early-twentieth-century window surrounds.

The attics above the frame and brick sections probably originally served as living or working space. Along with the attic over the ell these attics are in the process of rehabilitation. The attic over the frame section has straight-sawn butted common rafters and secondary members joined with machine-headed cut nails. The banister of the stair that rises into this attic from the second-floor passage has a handrail with a complex semi-octagonal cross-section. The attic over the brick section has straight-sawn mortise-and-tenoned and pegged rafters with collar beams attached with cut nails (head type unknown), and with roof boards pierced by numerous cut nails (evidence of former wood-shingle roofing). Set into the knee walls along the sides of the brick-section attic are small closets with beaded batten doors constructed with machine-headed cut nails. Other attic features include a late-nineteenth-century door surround and remnants of beaded baseboards with early or original dark red paint.

The basement under the front frame section is reached by a stair that was made out of a closet under the center-passage stair. Left over from its service as a closet are horizontal beaded flushboards. The frame-section basement has stone walls and a poured-concrete floor, and it communicates with the basement under the brick section through an opening hung with a beaded batten door with a screened vent cut into it. The hewn sills under the frame section are stacked one on top of the other at the corners rather than notched together, an unusual structural feature that is repeated in the plates of the first-floor ceiling level and in the sills under the Cottage. The brick section basement has a ceiling of hewn and replacement circular-sawn joists with evidence of a former plaster-and-lath ceiling. This basement communicates with that under the ell through an opening hung with a four-panel door recycled from a more formal context, perhaps the upstairs of the house (an identical door with a modern coat of paint communicates between the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

**Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.**

Description (continued)

second-floor stair passage and enclosed ell side porch). The door has molded panels and traces of boldly patterned graining. The ell basement has circular-sawn ceiling joists and bracing constructed with wire nails, and large shop- or garage-type doors on one wall, perhaps evidence that the basement was used as a garage in the early twentieth century. Ghost marks of a former stair rise on the south outside basement wall of the brick section.

Outbuildings and Landscape Features

The other habitable building on the property--known as the "Cottage" and now used as a rental unit--appears to have contained a store in the early nineteenth century. The one-story frame building began as a one-room unit with beaded weatherboard siding. In the 1920s it was extended on the west gable end and the entire building was stuccoed. A Victorian porch constructed with cut nails (indicating a nineteenth century date) has a scalloped vergeboard, an exposed ceiling structure, and narrow chamfered posts. The beaded batten front door of the original section is hung on hand-wrought strap hinges and is studded with nearly a thousand machine-headed cut nails, a reinforcement that is the prime architectural evidence of the building's original use as a store.

The Cottage also has two-over-one-sash windows in molded surrounds, a small basement-level stoop, and a brick chimney that rises from the common wall between the original section and the addition. A Victorian mantel with a bracketed shelf, early-twentieth-century window surrounds, and a simple railing around the stairwell to the basement survive on the interior. The finished attic was formerly reached by a stair, and the full basement appears to have originally contained a fireplace for heating or cooking. The Cottage has a sill condition identical to that of the original frame section of the main house.

At the western edge of the parcel stands a small weatherboarded outbuilding dating to the mid-nineteenth century (or possibly earlier) that once served as a meathouse and was used as a pony stable in the mid-1990s. The building has weatherboard and flush-board sheathing attached with wire nails, traces of red paint with white trim, a metal-sheathed gable roof, and a modern shed addition. Hewn and straight-sawn structural members have pegged mortise-and-tenon joints and Roman numeral builder's marks. The door jamb, constructed with machine-headed cut nails, bears pencilled graffiti including the date 1895 and notes such as "hams/sides" that suggest the earlier function as a meathouse. However, the building's rectangular form indicates an original function other than the processing of meat, since most nineteenth-century meathouses were square in plan. Now undergoing rehabilitation, the building has new sills, rafters, roofing, and a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

**Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.**

Description (continued)

concrete foundation.

Located between the Cottage and the main house is a weatherboarded frame wellhouse dating to the early twentieth century with a metal-sheathed gable roof, exposed rafter ends, a brick and stone foundation, a poured-concrete floor, and exposed structural members on the interior displaying circular-sawn lumber and wire nails. The well under this building still holds water. To the east of the house stands a modern two-level frame woodshed and playhouse with board-and-batten siding.

Home Tract's grounds are embellished with garden terraces, planting beds, and mature specimen trees. There is considerable evidence for buildings and other features that once stood on the property. To the east of the house are the stone foundations of a barn that was standing in the 1920s. Behind the Cottage is a nineteenth-century icehouse pit filled in with medicine bottles and other debris presumably associated with the building's later use as a doctor's office. Stone walls or embankments can be found along Little Ivy Creek; these may be associated with a tanyard or mill that operated in the vicinity during the antebellum period, or they may simply serve to strengthen the creek bank. In the northwest corner of the property, at the intersection of two historic roads, are retaining walls and pathways associated with a former post office and commercial buildings.

Integrity Statement

Home Tract possesses good architectural integrity from the period of significance, ca. 1800 to 1942. Viewed from the front, the main house has much the same appearance it had acquired by the end of the antebellum period, and viewed from the sides and rear the house appears as it did in the 1920s after the addition of the ell. The only significant known change to the exterior is the loss of a historic front porch. The interior possesses nearly all of its historic features and finishes, assuming the mantels were installed prior to 1942, as is likely (see architectural analysis in Section 8). Home Tract's grounds have evolved continuously over the years, and a number of historic buildings associated with the former commercial and agricultural uses of the property are missing, yet the property retains the important building known as the Cottage--thought to be the oldest building in Ivy and incorporating what is likely one of the oldest rural stores in the county, according to architectural historian K. Edward Lay. There are clear indications in the form of foundations and other features of former buildings, suggesting the property possesses excellent archaeological potential.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

**Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.**

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Home Tract, also known as Woodville, has stood at the center of the Albemarle County, Virginia community of Ivy since the early nineteenth century. The two-story brick and frame house with its late Georgian and vernacular Greek Revival detail was apparently built by Benjamin Wood in several phases during the antebellum period. Next to the house stands a stuccoed frame building known as the Cottage, the earliest part of which appears to have functioned as a store serving travelers on the adjacent Three Notched Road. The village of Ivy grew up around the property during the latter part of the nineteenth century, and additional commercial buildings and a post office once stood in Home Tract's front yard. In the 1920s the property was acquired by Dr. H. L. Baptist, who served the rural citizenry of the county from his office in the Cottage.

Justification of Criteria

Home Tract is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the architectural quality and integrity of its evolved main house, and for the building known as the Cottage. The property is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of Health/Medicine for its association with the practice of medicine in rural Albemarle County as the home and office of country doctor H. L. Baptist. The period of significance extends from ca. 1800, approximately the earliest date that the original sections of the main house and the Cottage may have been built, until 1942 when the property was sold by Dr. Baptist. Home Tract is eligible at the local level of significance.

Acknowledgments

A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report. Foremost among these were the owners of the property and the nomination's sponsors, Martin B. Quarles and Jeanette D. Crocker-Quarles. Others who provided assistance included Margaret Baptist Lears, a former resident of the house; architectural historian K. Edward Lay, who shared his insights into Albemarle County architectural history; W. Douglas Gilpin Jr. and Jim Wooten of Charlottesville and Albemarle County; Margaret O'Brien of the Albemarle County Historical Society; and Robert Carter, Suzanne Durham, June Ellis, Marc Wagner, and Jack Zehmer of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Historical Background

The property on which Home Tract stands was acquired by Benjamin Wood in 1826. Wood purchased fifty-one acres "on both sides of Ivy Creek" from Joseph and Eliza Harper for slightly in excess of one-thousand dollars. According to county tax records, no structures stood on Wood's property until 1829, when the records note "\$507.50 added for improvements." This evidence, coupled with the fact that the property was known as "Woodville" shortly after it passed out of Wood's ownership in 1848, suggests that Wood built the original part of Home Tract. Other increases in the value of improvements on the property occurred throughout the 1830s, suggesting the brick part of the house was completed by 1840, the traditional date of construction according to Margaret Baptist Lears, an occupant of the house in the 1920s.¹

However, the documentary evidence and oral tradition appear to be contradicted by some aspects of the architectural evidence, as discussed more fully below in the architectural analysis. It is possible that the original frame section of the house may date to before the 1820s. The 1826 metes and bounds description for the property began at a stake "in Three Notched Road near Woods Store." Tax records for the period before 1826 do not show Benjamin Wood as a property owner in the vicinity, suggesting that he rented his store. It may be that shortly after he purchased the fifty-one acre tract Wood moved his nearby store and perhaps a dwelling or other buildings to his new property, a scenario that could explain both the presence of architectural fabric that seems to date to before 1820 and the lack of evidence for taxable improvements on the property before 1829. It may also be that the tax records are confused, which seems to be the case for the nearby Harper family house Spring Hill.²

¹ Wooten, "Woodville/The Home Tract;" Albemarle County tax records; and Margaret Lears personal communication.

² Albemarle County Deed Book 26, p. 128; Albemarle County tax records; and Thomsen, "Spring Hill." Tax records for the property when it was owned by Joseph Harper earlier in the 1820s do not indicate improvements. Valuation of improvements separate from the land on which they stood was introduced into Virginia tax assessing procedures in the 1820s; it is remotely possible that the tax appraiser misunderstood his new responsibilities and failed to take into account existing buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Home Tract's location on the regionally important east-west route of the Three Notched Road made it ideal for commercial and industrial activity. The property was owned from 1814 until 1817 by Charles Harper (Joseph's father), who had been a merchant in Alexandria prior to moving to Culpeper County and then to Albemarle. Joseph Harper, from whose 300-acre tract Home Tract was taken, owned a half interest in a mill located on his property during the 1810s. This mill appears to have stood upstream on Little Ivy Creek from Home Tract. From the 1826 deed we know that Benjamin Wood ran a store immediately adjacent to the property. By 1846, after twenty years residence at Home Tract, Benjamin Wood had made improvements including a "dwelling house, outhouses, stable, and old store house," the latter building likely one and the same as the original section of the Cottage. A deed dated 1848 mentions a nearby tanyard and lots purchased by John Wood Jr. from Benjamin Wood, suggesting some sort of planned development at Ivy had already taken place.³

In 1848 farmer William H. Cosby (b. ca. 1813) and his wife Sarah (b. ca. 1815) acquired the thirty-acre "Woodville" tract, as Home Tract was then known. The 1850 federal census lists Cosby as the owner of \$10,000 in real estate, and his and his wife's household included a nine-year-old son Thomas and a seven-year-old daughter Ellen. Living nearby were a twenty-three-year-old merchant, Thomas Wood, who apparently rented his store (perhaps the old store at Home Tract), a blacksmith, two wheelwrights, and a miller--occupations that confirm the presence of a village at Ivy. Home Tract deeds from this period make reference to "the turnpike road leading from Charlottesville to Staunton" and the "old Staunton and Charlottesville road." The importance of the locale in the county's transportation system was enhanced in 1852 when the Louisa Railroad was completed to Ivy, which briefly served as the line's terminus. The Lousia Railroad became part of the Chesapeake & Ohio system later in the century, and Ivy prospered as a depot community. In 1872 Home Tract was acquired by Samuel G. White, who may have operated a store at the location.⁴

³ Wooten, "Woodville/The Home Tract;" Anderson and Maverick, "Charles Harper of 'Spring Hill;'" "Lewis," "Early Memories of Spring Hill;" Albemarle County Deed Book 26, p. 128, and Deed Book 50, pp. 181-183; and Woods, *Albemarle County*, 218.

⁴ Wooten, "Woodville/The Home Tract;" Albemarle County Deed Book 26, p. 128, Deed Book 46, pp. 404-405, and Deed Book 67, p. 440; U.S. census; Moore, *Albemarle*, 188; and *Daily Progress*, December 3, 1952, and February 24, 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Home Tract was owned by the White family through the remainder of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth. In 1920 D. G. White sold the property, then estimated to contain 6.5 acres, to Dr. H. L. Baptist. Harry Lewis Baptist (1874-1966), a native of Spottsylvania County, graduated with a degree in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1899 and established a practice in Albemarle County shortly thereafter. In 1902 he married Margaret Esther Boyle (1876-1964), who was born in Brazil to missionary parents, and the couple settled in the Ivy area. A year after Baptist acquired Home Tract he sold it to C. F. Ross, who sold it back in 1922, and the Baptists then lived on the property until 1942.⁵

As described by his daughter, Margaret Baptist Lears, H. L. Baptist was a traditional "country doctor." The practice of medicine in rural Albemarle County at the beginning of the twentieth century was chronicled by Dr. Halstead Hedges in a 1940s address to the Albemarle County Historical Society, and H. L. Baptist's experiences fit with Hedges's depiction. In the early years of his practice Dr. Baptist rode horseback on house calls, often in the rugged mountainous terrain of western Albemarle County. Later on he was one of the first Ivy residents to own an automobile, an important amenity in his line of work. He often slept downstairs so that nighttime callers would not disturb the family. His patients were occasionally "slow paying," and when they did pay it was sometimes in food rather than cash. Dr. Baptist enlarged the Cottage to serve as his office, with a waiting room in the original section and an examining room in the addition. Eventually a free clinic opened in the county which cut into Dr. Baptist's trade, and by 1940 he was no longer listed as a physician in local business directories.⁶

By the time H. L. and Margaret Baptist moved to Home Tract in 1920, their family included six children, and their daughter Margaret Lears believes her parents may have added the frame ell to the house to provide extra living space. The property included a barn and a henhouse at the time, since demolished. In 1942 the Baptists sold Home Tract and moved to Hampton where Dr. Baptist worked as an optometrist. Subsequent owners included the McCue, McClintock, Ellis,

⁵ Wooten, "Woodville/The Home Tract;" Margaret Lears personal communication; *Charlottesville . . . Directory, 1906-1907*, 218; and *Daily Progress*, April 24, 1902.

⁶ Margaret Lears personal communication; Hedges, "Doctor's Reminiscences of Albemarle County," 12-16; and *Hill's Charlottesville . . . Directory, 1940*.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 10

**Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.**

Statement of Significance (continued)

Hughes, and Horridge families. Home Tract was acquired by the present owners in 1993.⁷

Architectural Analysis

As noted above, documentary evidence suggests construction activity at Home Tract began about 1829; however, certain architectural features point to an earlier date. Principal among these are two of the home's three late Georgian mantels, which have architrave surrounds and moldings more characteristic of the first two decades of the nineteenth century (at the latest) rather than the late 1820s, when the Federal style was ascendent. A third mantel, located in the second floor of the brick section, is late Georgian in its basic design but incorporates lancet-section "cooling fin" moldings that are more Federal in character. (This mantel may in fact date to the same period as the Greek Revival mantel in the first floor of the frame section, which has similar moldings.)

Another detail that may lend support to an earlier date is the double-houndstooth molding of the brick section. According to architectural historian K. Edward Lay, who has compiled a database of Albemarle County buildings and their features, at least two other houses have double-houndstooth cornices, one dated ca. 1800 and the other dated 1807. Another line of reasoning compares Home Tract to a neighboring house, Spring Hill. Both houses have brick wings added gable-to-gable to frame sections, and both have associations with the Harper family. These macro architectural similarities could be interpreted to mean that Home Tract was built by the Harpers, who owned the land on which the house stands from 1814 to 1826. Finally, Professor Lay notes that Home Tract has the overall character of other Albemarle County houses built at the very beginning of the nineteenth century.⁸

On the other hand, Home Tract's mantel and cornice evidence is open to interpretation. The two late Georgian mantels that are most alike in character are located in the first floor of the brick section and the second floor of the frame section--sections of the house that were built at different times, which suggests the possibility that the mantels have been moved around or perhaps even introduced to the house from another original context. A similar mixing of mantels

⁷ Margaret Lears and Martin Quarles personal communication; Wooten, "Woodville/The Home Tract."

⁸ K. Edward Lay personal communication.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

**Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.**

Statement of Significance (continued)

seems to have occurred at the nearby house Spring Hill, which has a single late Georgian mantel in the upstairs of its brick section (believed to be a later section of the house) and Federal mantels in its frame section (believed to be earlier). As for the cornice evidence, the sample of double-houndstooth cornices--two--is small, and one of the dates is approximate. In Professor Lay's analysis of thirty-seven documented antebellum houndstooth cornices in Albemarle County, both single and double, dates range from ca. 1800 to ca. 1853, with a concentration in the decades of the 1820s and 1830s. Also pointing to an 1820s or later date are the nails observed in the construction of the main house and Cottage. These have cut shafts with machine-made or stamped heads, attributes which first appear locally in the 1820s. Another notable detail is the west gable-end chimney of the brick section, which is built almost flush with the exterior wall, a treatment that was most popular after the first quarter of the nineteenth century in more westerly counties of the state.⁹

⁹ Ibid. Hand-headed nails may exist in the house, but their presence has not yet been substantiated.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 12

Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albemarle County deed, tax, and will records. Albemarle County Courthouse, Charlottesville, Va., and Library of Virginia, Richmond.

Anderson, Constance Bainbridge, and George Madison Maverick. "Charles Harper of 'Spring Hill.'" Typescript, n.d. Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey files, Richmond, Va.

Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Va., Directory, 1906-1907. Richmond, Va.: Hill Directory Company, 1906.

The Daily Progress (Charlottesville, Va.).

Gilpin, W. Douglas Jr., AIA. Architectural investigation and documentation of Home Tract, 1998.

Hedges, Halstead S. "A Doctor's Reminiscences of Albemarle County." *Papers of the Albemarle County Historical Society*. vol. 3 (1942-1943): 5-16.

Hill's Charlottesville (Albemarle County, Va.) City Directory, 1940. Richmond, Va.: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1940.

Lay, K. Edward. Forthcoming book on the architecture of Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. Scheduled for publication in 2000.

_____. Personal communication with author, Charlottesville, Va., June 1999.

Lay, K. Edward, and Sara Lee Barnes. Home Tract architectural field notes, 1995.

Lears, Margaret Baptist. Personal communication with author, Harrisonburg, Va., May 1999.

_____. Personal communication with Martin Quarles, Charlottesville, Va., December 1998.

"Lewis." "Early memories of Spring Hill." Typescript, ca. 1930. Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey files, Richmond, Va.

Magruder, Roger Gregory. *Martha Jefferson Hospital.* Charlottesville, Va.: Martha Jefferson Hospital, 1985.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 13

Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.

Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Moore, John Hammond. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*. Charlottesville, Va.: Albemarle County Historical Society, 1976.

Pawlett, Nathaniel Mason. "Albemarle County Road Orders, 1783-1816." Charlottesville, Va.: Virginia Highway & Transportation Research Council, 1975.

Pezzoni, J. Daniel. "Home Tract." Virginia Department of Historic Resources Preliminary Information Form, 1999.

Quarles, Martin. Personal communication with author, Ivy, Va. February 1999.

Simpson, Pamela H. Personal communication with author, Lexington, Va., June 1999.

"Spring Hill Farm, Albemarle County, Virginia." Charlottesville, Va.: Frank Hardy, Inc., Realtors, n.d. Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey files, Richmond, Va.

Thomsen, Richard P. "Spring Hill." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1983.

Thomsen and Lapsley. "Charles Hughes House." Three Notched Road Survey form prepared under the direction of K. Edward Lay, 1976. Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey files, Richmond, Va.

_____. "Hughs (*sic*) House." Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) Survey Form, 1976. Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey files, Richmond, Va.

United States Census. 1850, 1880, and 1920 free population schedules. Microfilm at Roanoke Public Library, Roanoke, Va.

Woods, Edgar. *Albemarle County in Virginia*. Harrisonburg, Va.: C. J. Carrier Company, 1970.

Wooten, Jim. "Woodville/The Home Tract." Draft report, 1998.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 14

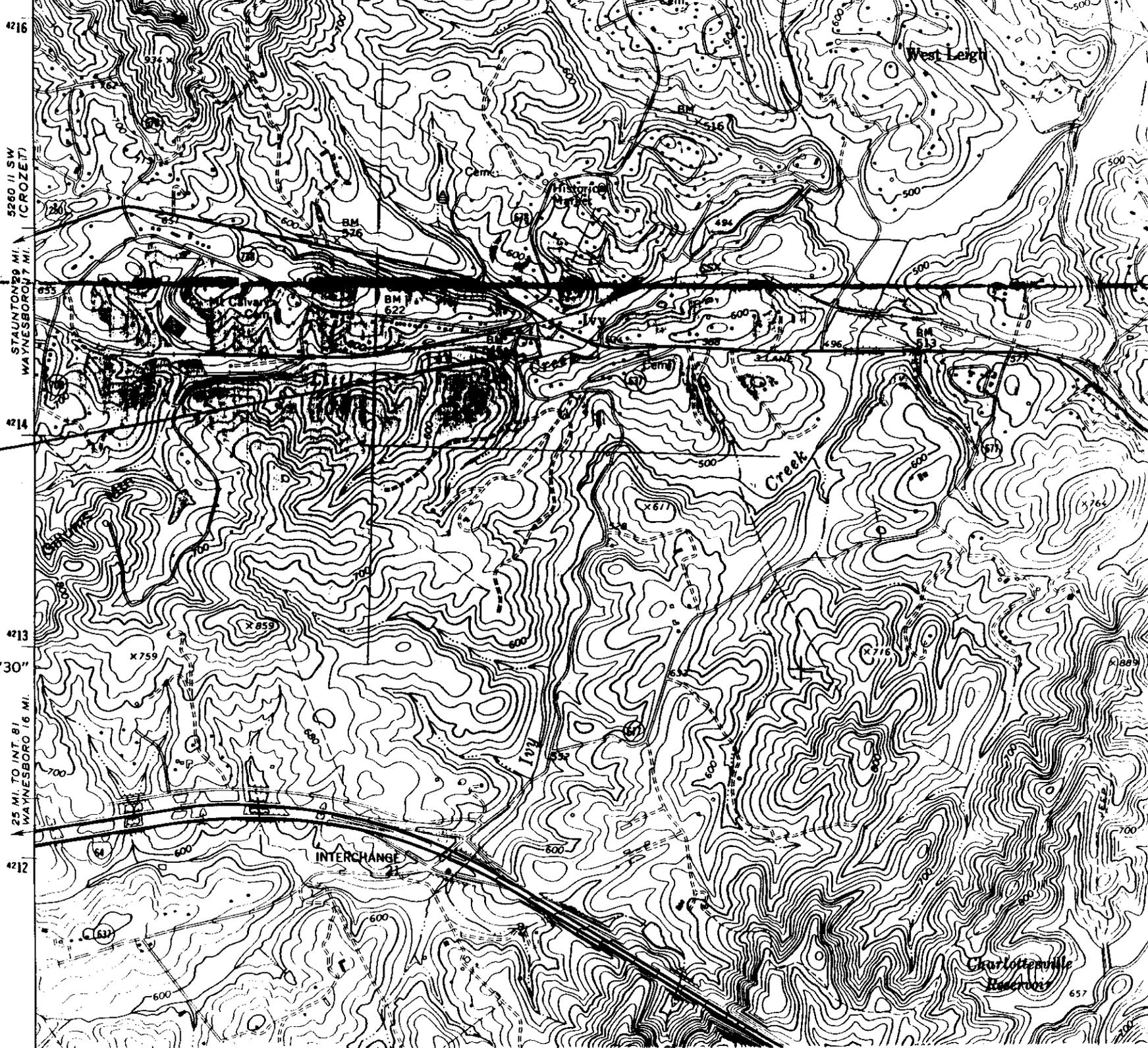
**Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Home Tract nominated parcel are depicted by the 1:200-scale map included as Exhibit A. The nominated parcel corresponds to Albemarle County tax map 58A2 parcel 10A.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Home Tract nominated parcel include the main house Home Tract, the outbuilding known as the Cottage, and two other historic outbuildings associated with the property. These resources occupy the core area of the historic property.



4216
5260 1/2 SW
(CROZET)
29 MI.
WAYNESBORO 7 MI.
4214
4213
2'30"
25 MI. TO INT. 81
WAYNESBORO 16 MI.
4212

Home Tract
Albemarle Co., Va.
UTM ref.s (zone 17)
E710730 N421449

INTERCHANGE

Charlottesville
657