

VLR- 9/17/97  
NRHP- 12/11/97

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 an 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 EARLYSVILLE UNION CHURCH  
VDHR File No. 2-449  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number SR 743 NW of Jct. with SR 663  not for publication  
city or town Earlysville,  vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 zip code 22936

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
 10/12/97  
Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Department of Historic Resources  
State of 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 certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper _____	Date of Action _____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Name of Property

County and State

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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Early Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: Fieldstone

walls Wood: Weatherboard

roof Metal: Tin

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.)

- 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.
- 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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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

Period of Significance

1833

Significant Dates

1833

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Va. Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.156

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	720500	4226020
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

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 Miss Sylvia L. Jones

organization Friends of Union Church date 4/7/97

street & number P.O. Box 363 telephone 804-973-5778

city or town Earlsville state VA zip code 22936

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Chestnut Grove Baptist Church

street & number 550 Buck Mountain Road telephone 804-978-3819

city or town Earlsville state VA zip code 22936

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 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Earlsville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Union Church is located in Albemarle County, in the very center of Earlsville, on Route 743 .1 miles southwest of the intersection with Route 663. The original Early Republic building was constructed in 1833 on a 1.156 acre tract of land given, for the purpose of building a Union Church, by John Early for whom Earlsville got its name. The church is a one story frame building on a low stone foundation with an entrance by two doors on the south gable end. Four 2/2 sash windows mark each side of the building. The building was originally one room; a small vestibule with flanking rooms for Sunday School rooms<sup>1</sup> was partitioned off around 1880. Brackets on the interior walls are for oil lamps. The building has no plumbing and no electricity and was heated by one stove in the main room. Simple architrave trim and chair rail are original, as are the flush wide board siding which finish off the interior walls and ceiling.<sup>2</sup> There are no other buildings on the property.

## Detailed Description

The church is a one-story, wood-framed structure with weatherboarding and a gable-roof covered with standing-seam sheet metal. It measures 50' 2 1/2" by 30' 1/2" and a small brick chimney flue protrudes from the roof. The long sides of the church face east and west; the gable ends face north and south. With the exception of turn of the century partition walls and windows, the removal of interior chimney flues, and a new roof truss, the church has been unaltered. Louvered blinds which once covered the windows on the exterior are now gone.<sup>3</sup>

The foundation of the church was originally laid with unmortared fieldstone. Later the exterior of the stones were covered with stucco and various coats of whitewash. The foundation is still sound and the only break occurs on the north facade where a small crawl space entrance punctures the otherwise sturdy foundation.<sup>4</sup>

The church was apparently framed as an entity with reciprocating sawn studs presumably secured to the sill with machine cut nails. The sill, ten inches wide, was also cut by a reciprocating saw. Floor joists were left as round, unhewn and unsawn logs and lapped into the sill. Close examination of the unpainted floorboards indicates that the original wide pine boards were covered by thin tongue-in-grooved flooring, perhaps near the turn of the century. This probably occurred at the same time partition walls went up and a new altar was constructed.<sup>5</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Earlsville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

The weatherboarding is whitewashed and secured to studs with machine-cut nails. Presumably this represents a later period of sheathing; it is circular sawn whereas the studs were cut with a reciprocating saw. Unbeaded vergeboards cover the corners of the sheathing and are painted green as are the cornice, window, and door trim. Even though all trim is secured with machine cut nails, it is difficult to tell if the wood remains from the original period of construction or it was replaced at a later date.<sup>6</sup>

The cornice is plain and unbeaded, secured to a plain soffit and fascia by machine cut nails. On the north and south elevations, the fascia is projected slightly and cut to form a curve--a subtle form of vernacular decoration. Again it is difficult to distinguish if this ornament is from the original date of construction or from another period.<sup>7</sup>

Presumably the vertical board and batten entrance doors on the south facade are original. The presence of two doors led to the speculation that perhaps one functioned as the entrance for Angle-Americans and the other for African-Americans or one for women and one for men. Perhaps this was a subtle means of segregation since the church, as far as we can tell, contained no visible interior spaces segregated by architecture. In addition to the doorknobs and interior box locks that presently serve to secure the doors there is evidence of earlier locking systems. Originally the doors may not have been whitewashed but perhaps painted green. Trim around both the windows and doors is simple and secured by machine cut nails. Field stone steps mortared with cement and brown sand stand in front of the entrance door.<sup>8</sup>

Four two-over-two light double-hung sash windows permeate the east and west facades of the church. These windows probably replaced earlier windows original to the structure. Exterior window sills and architraves are very plain, compared with interior architraves, and are painted green--possibly the original color. Like the interior window trim, the exterior trim is presumed to be original.<sup>9</sup>

A small, vertical board door leading to the attic exists on the southern facade. This white-washed door can only be accessed from the exterior and by ladder. It has no handle or lock, again the trim is very plain.<sup>10</sup>

Inside the church, partition walls of horizontal match-stick tongue-in-grooved board separates the sanctuary from the vestry and Sunday School rooms as well as from the entrance vestibule. This later, turn-of-the-century, wall addition presumably was accompanied

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Earlsville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

by a new floor and altar.<sup>11</sup>

Two curious ghosts appear on the interior in the wide, beaded flush board siding. One resembling a small window or opening above the exterior doors and two resembling slender doors behind the altar and near the last bay the northeast corner. Professor K. Edward Lay suggests that, like many of the Piedmont churches, the Union Church contained a "casket door" for the convenient movement of caskets in and out of the church or, perhaps, for segregation.<sup>12</sup>

The entrance vestibule is enclosed by three partition walls and one original wall sheathed by wide, flush broad siding with a small bead. Two raised four-panel doors lead into the vestry and Sunday School rooms which flank the vestibule. A double-leaf door covered in brown canvas and secured by double-acting butt hinges separates the sanctuary from the entrance vestibule. Jambs for these doors are plain and painted brown. Creating an illusion of paneled dado the walls of the entrance vestibule, vestry and Sunday School rooms are painted brown from the floor to just under the window sills. Each room to either side of the vestibule is treated in the same manner. The side rooms are each lit by one, two-over-two light double-hung sash windows.<sup>13</sup>

The sanctuary is lit by a total of six, two-over-two light double-hung sash windows, three on either side. These windows are weighted and are probably not original to the structure as evidenced by numerous ghost lines. Like the smaller rooms and entrance vestibule the walls of the congregation space are painted brown from the floor to the bottom of the window sills. A simple chair rail covers the south, east, and southeast walls, all other walls are without this treatment. The chair rail is original.<sup>14</sup>

Simple architrave trim is also original. Interior window surrounds are composed of a circle and a half-round and although plain, this trim is much more ornate than that on the exterior. Wooden round window shade holders were added to the window surrounds presumably in the twentieth century.<sup>15</sup>

Although no interior stove flues exist inside the church, several ghosts of former flues can be seen. The most apparent is the open and blackened flue hole in the center aisle of the sanctuary. Apparently a wood-burning stove, which is now stored in one of the side rooms, was attached to the brick flue now visible in the attic and on the church exterior. Upon examination of the roof structure it seems as though this flue was the last in a series of non-electrical heating systems within the church.<sup>16</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4Earlsville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

The eight-sided altar, probably added near the turn of the century when the partition walls went up and new flooring was put down, is located on the north wall and consists of a raised platform contained by a rail with doors on either side. No built-in furniture exists within the altar, yet presently an organ and podium stand here. A photograph from the 1970s taken in conjunction with a Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey form, shows a large painting of Jesus hanging behind the altar; two chairs and the podium are shown inside the altar in this photograph. This photograph also shows that a curtain rod and curtains, now removed, served to partition off a portion of the church into Sunday School rooms.<sup>17</sup>

Originally the walls of the church were probably decorated with various religious paintings as well as slate chalkboards. Some framed images and slate board remain in the church and hang in the various rooms. Plain and Victorian oil lamp holders still decorate the Union Church walls. Both types of lamp holders are attached to the wall by pressed iron supports.<sup>18</sup>

Two pews original to the church are stored in the Sunday School rooms. Made from roughly sawn boards and secured with mature machine-cut nails, these pews serve as a reminder of the nineteenth century interior furnishings at the Union Church. Both benches still retain nineteenth-century graffiti in the form of "J.R. Early" scratched into the bench back. It is speculated that this is the grandson of the John Early who gave the land.<sup>19</sup>

Presently 24 wooden pews fill the large sanctuary. These pews have scrolled backs and are adorned on the side with an applied coat-of-arms motif. The pews have been stained, and coat-of-arms motif and scrolled pew backs are sponge-painted with a dark brown stain or paint. Interestingly, the intensity of the sponge-painting increases on the pews near the altar.<sup>20</sup>

The only access to the attic exists on the north facade of the structure. There is no door from the interior. The truss system observed in the attic is a complicated one and certainly the most arresting feature of the Union church. It is clear that the current structural system is a result of a former, common-rafter roof and a later, intricate framing system. Various fires, possibly a result of intense heat from thin, one-course brick flue walls, also have changed and complicated the architectural history observed in the attic.<sup>21</sup>

The reciprocating sawn ceiling joists are shiplapped into sill

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5Earlsville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

plates on either side of the attic. Few ceiling joists seem to have been pit sawn, these members may have been reused from another structure. Interestingly two sets of sill plates, both to which the joists are lapped, can be seen in several areas. Circular sawn boards have been nailed to the joists to provide additional support. Round logs, not hewn or sawn, were also added as diagonal braces for weakened ceiling joists. Some of the original ceiling joists are charred possibly from fires resulting from improperly insulated flues. The various circular sawn and log bracing mentioned may have been added to support these weakened joists. Wide flush boards which finish the interior ceiling of the church are nailed directly to the joists and sill plates.<sup>22</sup>

Architectural evidence indicates that the church contained several brick flues which apparently caused fires within the attic. Such fires proved to do great internal damage which can only be seen when examining the attic. Two flues, including the one visible on the exterior, are still in place. The flue closer to the northern end of the attic seems to be earlier and the one to the south later. The position of the northern flue still can be seen from the church exterior and interior. An iron strap provides additional stability to this flue. Charred joists indicate that there was possibly at least one more flue fire at some undetermined time. Due to thin flue walls it is likely that joists and other wood framing members resting close to the flue could have charred and caught on fire. Two reciprocating sawn boards running parallel to the chimney flues and standing perpendicular to the ceiling joists, to which they are lapped, provide lateral support for the flue systems.<sup>23</sup>

The vertical structural members consist of a truss system with three circular sawn center posts stopping approximately four feet below the roof rafters and ridgeboard. A circular sawn beam is pegged into the center post. This beam supports the diagonal braces of the main roof rafters. These diagonal braces are shiplapped and secured with large machine cut mains into the central post and rafters.<sup>24</sup>

Circular sawn rafters, shiplapped to a thin board resting on the sill plate, are nailed to a ridgeboard at the roof peak. Wide roofing boards are nailed with a combination of machine cut and wire nails to the rafters. Originally the roof was covered with pine round-butt shingles, many of which may still be found on the attic floor. today a standing-seam metal roof protects the Union Church.<sup>25</sup>

The gable wall structural system consists of circular sawn vertical studs lapped and nailed into the gable-end rafters. Like the sill plates the gable rafters on each side are doubled, possibly

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6Earlsville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

suggesting that when the roof was replaced the pitch changed. Weatherboards on the gable-end are nailed into the studs. A portion of what seems to be the original altar rail is nailed to the stud next to the simple attic doorjamb. This addition may have served to act as a nailer for weatherboarding that extended beyond the stud.<sup>26</sup>

In sum it seems as though the original roof was dismantled and reconstructed favoring an intricate truss system with completed bracing. Perhaps the original, common rafter roof was burned in a fire or did not shelter interior framing members from damaging winds or falling weather. In any case it is clear that original rafters, fastened together by mortise-and-tenon joinery, were taken down and the pegged ends removed. Eventually these were reused as braces in the present structural system. The rafter ends, with mortise-and-tenon joinery marks, remain scattered on the attic floor.<sup>27</sup>

## ENDNOTES

1. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form, File No. 2-449.
2. Ibid.
3. Gina Haney, Graduate Student in Architectural History & Jennifer Winaer, Undergraduate Student in Architecture, University of Virginia. "Studies in Vernacular Architecture." Under the direction of K. Edward Lay, Professor of Architecture, University of Virginia. (School of Architecture, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 1995.)
- 4 - 27. Ibid, 6-14

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Earlysville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

## Summary Statement of Significance

The Union Church in Earlysville, Virginia, is a rare, surviving example of interdenominational churches constructed at the beginning of the nineteenth-century in Albemarle County. Constructed in 1833 on land deeded by John Early for the construction of a meeting house for all Christian religions, this building is exemplar of both the social and religious histories in antebellum Virginia.<sup>1</sup>

Worship services were held at The Union Church in Earlysville, Virginia by the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. They shared an interdenominational Sunday School with the Episcopalians.

## Statement of Significance

The Union Church is built on an 1.156 acre parcel of land given by John Early in 1833 specifically for the good of the community which he hoped likely to result by the establishing of a meeting house to be free for the use of all Religious Churches or denominations.<sup>2</sup> The Church sits, oriented with the principal facade facing south toward route 743, on a cleared site. Several pine trees and remnants of Chestnut trees, probably those original to the site, still stand near the church to the east and south sides. The church is a one-story wood-framed structure with weatherboarding and a gable-roof covered with standing-seam sheet metal.<sup>3</sup>

The building was used by the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians until the turn of the century. The Methodists were known as the Earlysville Methodists.<sup>4</sup> The Presbyterians had services on the second Sunday of each month.<sup>5</sup> They shared an interdenominational Sunday School with the Episcopalians. The building continued in use as an interdenominational Sunday School for the community until 1977. No further functions were held until 1995 when Friends of Union Church was formed by Chestnut Grove Baptist Church to oversee restoration.

The Baptist having formed in 1773 as Albemarle Baptist found their first permanent building in 1801 when they began occupying the abandoned Anglican Church which stood on Buck Mountain Road, west of Earlysville. They held services in that building until 1833, when the Episcopalians, being increased in numbers, asserted their right, and resumed possession.<sup>6</sup> The Albemarle Baptist became known as the Buck Mountain Baptists while they occupied that building. They became known as Chestnut Grove Baptist after their move to the Union Church in the center of Earlysville. They carried the Chestnut Grove Baptist Church name with them when they moved further west on route 663 where they constructed their present building in 1879.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Earlsville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

Due to gaps in the church minutes, it is difficult to construct a solid history of the evolution of the church and the structure. Church records and reports submitted to the Albemarle County Baptist Association detail the ministry and administrative duties of the church. It seems that church services were held on a regular basis and were interrupted only by "very severe cold and snow".<sup>7</sup>

Sunday School events and increased membership were often reported to the state Baptist Association. By 1858, the Sunday School alone had seven teachers, forty "scholars", and 300 books on the library shelves. An 1860 letter to the Albemarle Baptist Association read:

Our Sabbath School interest has very much increased within the last year. Not only the children and youth are engaged in the school, but some of the old grey headed fathers and grandfathers come on the sabbath morning, and form a class of old men to study the word of God, and to hear their exposition of the lesson for the day: and indeed all, Superintendent, Teachers, Scholars and people generally seem to think more favorable of the Sabbath School than formerly. Ours is a Union School in which several denominations participate.

Church members were often solicited to donate time and money for structural repairs as evidenced somewhat in the architectural fabric. In February of 1880 substantial repairs were recorded.<sup>8</sup> These repairs possibly included the addition of the partition walls, new flooring, and altar or truss repairs due to fire damage.<sup>9</sup>

In 1937 Senator Nathaniel B. Early donated funds for painting and minor repairs on the Union Church. During World War II, the church grounds became an observation area where local volunteers kept watch for enemy planes. An observation post was constructed by the United States Army only a few yards from the church itself. The Union Church archives contain several notebooks detailing daily surveillance.<sup>10</sup>

For the next twenty years use of the church dwindled. In 1991 the Chestnut Grove Baptist Church congregation became interested in the property. The Friends of Union Church was formed in 1995 and this building has received close attention. The exterior has been painted and some trim has been replaced. The only other exterior work will be to reset the large rock steps because they have settled and put shutters on the windows.

Once again the church building is being used for benefit of the community. It has hosted an open house, Easter Egg Hunts, Christmas

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9Earlysville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

Eve Caroling, an Historic House Tour, a Dedication for an VFW Post, and has started an annual Earlysville Early Days Celebration. The community, newcomers and old-timers, have been very supportive and enthusiastic about this old church building.

## ENDNOTES

1. Gina Haney, Graduate Student in Architectural History & Jennifer Wimmer, Undergraduate Student in Architecture, University of Virginia. Studies in Vernacular Architecture. Under the direction of K. Edward Lay, Professor of Architecture, University of Virginia. (School of Architecture, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 1995.)
2. Deed book 31, page 203. Albemarle County, Virginia.
3. Gina Haney, Graduate Student in Architectural History & Jennifer Wimmer, Undergraduate Student in Architecture, University of Virginia. Studies in Vernacular Architecture. Under the direction of K. Edward Lay, Professor of Architecture, University of Virginia. (School of Architecture, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 1995.), 2.
4. Albemarle Methodist Circuit, old book 1860-1974, # MSS 10336 in the Albemarle Historical Society. The book reports members for each year.
5. Chestnut Grove Baptist Church minutes June 1863, February 1867 and April 1867.
6. Reverend Edgar Woods, History of Albemarle County, Virginia, 127.
7. Gina Haney, Graduate Student in Architectural History & Jennifer Wimmer, Undergraduate Student in Architecture, University of Virginia. Studies in Vernacular Architecture. Under the direction of K. Edward Lay, Professor of Architecture, University of Virginia. (School of Architecture, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 1995.), 3.
8. Union Church Minutes submitted to Albemarle County Baptist Society, 4 February 1880, Virginia Baptist Society, University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia.
9. Gina Haney, Graduate Student in Architectural History & Jennifer Wimmer, Undergraduate Student in Architecture, University of Virginia. Studies in Vernacular Architecture. Under the direction of K. Edward Lay, Professor of Architecture, University of Virginia. (School of Architecture, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 1995.), 4.
10. Ibid, 4.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 & 10 Page 10

Earlysville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Albemarle County, Virginia. Deed book 31, page 203.

Albemarle County, Virginia. Deed book 39, page 158.

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. File no. 2-449, negative 4170.

Boles, John B. "A Bicentennial History of Chestnut Grove Baptist Church 1773-1973". (Richmond, Virginia: Lewis Printing Company, 1975)

Turpin, John B. "A brief History of the Albemarle Baptist Association" (Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Baptist Historical Society, 1991)

Via, Vera V. "Earlysville Church Remains 'Free' During 122 Year Use". The Daily Progress 19 March 1953.

Woods, Reverend Edgar. "History of Albemarle County, Virginia".

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for Union Church are shown on the plot of parcel 6 as recorded on Tax Map 31 of Albemarle County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The 1.156 acre lot of land was deeded to the trustees from John Early on February 15, 1833 as recorded in Deed Book 31, page 203. His widow Margaret Early also deeded the one acre lot on which the church is built on December 28, 1841 as recorded in Deed Book 39, page 158-159. The land included within the boundaries has been associated with the church since 1833.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Drawings Page 11

Earlysville Union Church  
Albemarle County, Virginia

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### DETAIL DRAWINGS

Union Church  
Earlysville, Virginia  
Albemarle County

Detail drawings of Union Church by Gina Haney and Jennifer Wimmer Fall 1995 for School of Architecture, University of Virginia and Historic American Buildings Survey.

This class was undertaken by the School of Architecture at the University of Virginia under the direction of K. Edward Lay, Cary D. Langhorne Professor of Architecture. The Union Church was measured and drawn during the fall semester of 1995 by Gina Haney, Graduate Student of Architectural History and Jennifer Wimmer, Undergraduate of Architecture.

"The Union Church in Earlysville, Virginia is one of the few unaltered frame churches in Albemarle County built to house multid denominational congregations. A religious and community center since 1833, on land deeded by John Early, the Union Church originally had an open plan and housed Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist groups. By the turn-of-the-century partition walls were added to form Sunday School and vestry rooms."

Sheet 1 of 6 sheets: Union Church.

Sheet 2 of 6 sheets: Floor Plan.

Sheet 3 of 6 sheets: South Elevation and North Elevation.

Sheet 4 of 6 sheets: East Elevation.

Sheet 5 of 6 sheets: Door and Window Details.

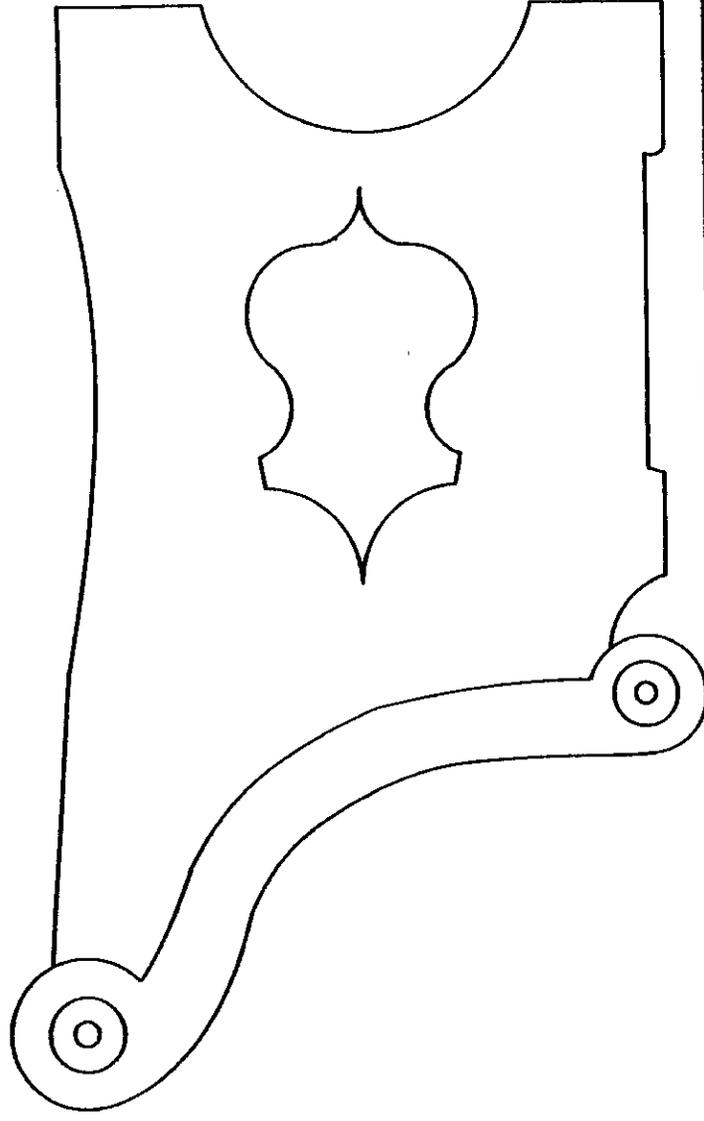
Sheet 6 of 6 sheets: Diagram of Roof Structure.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
GENERAL NUMBER & SHEET NO. 1

UNION CHURCH  
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

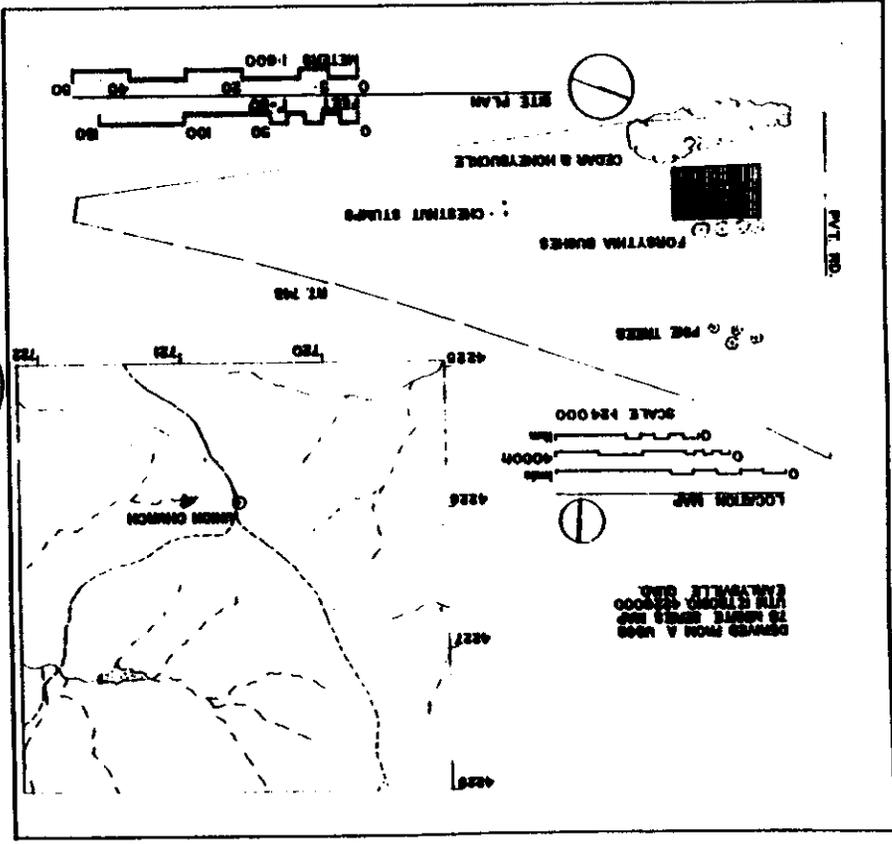
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 1 of 3

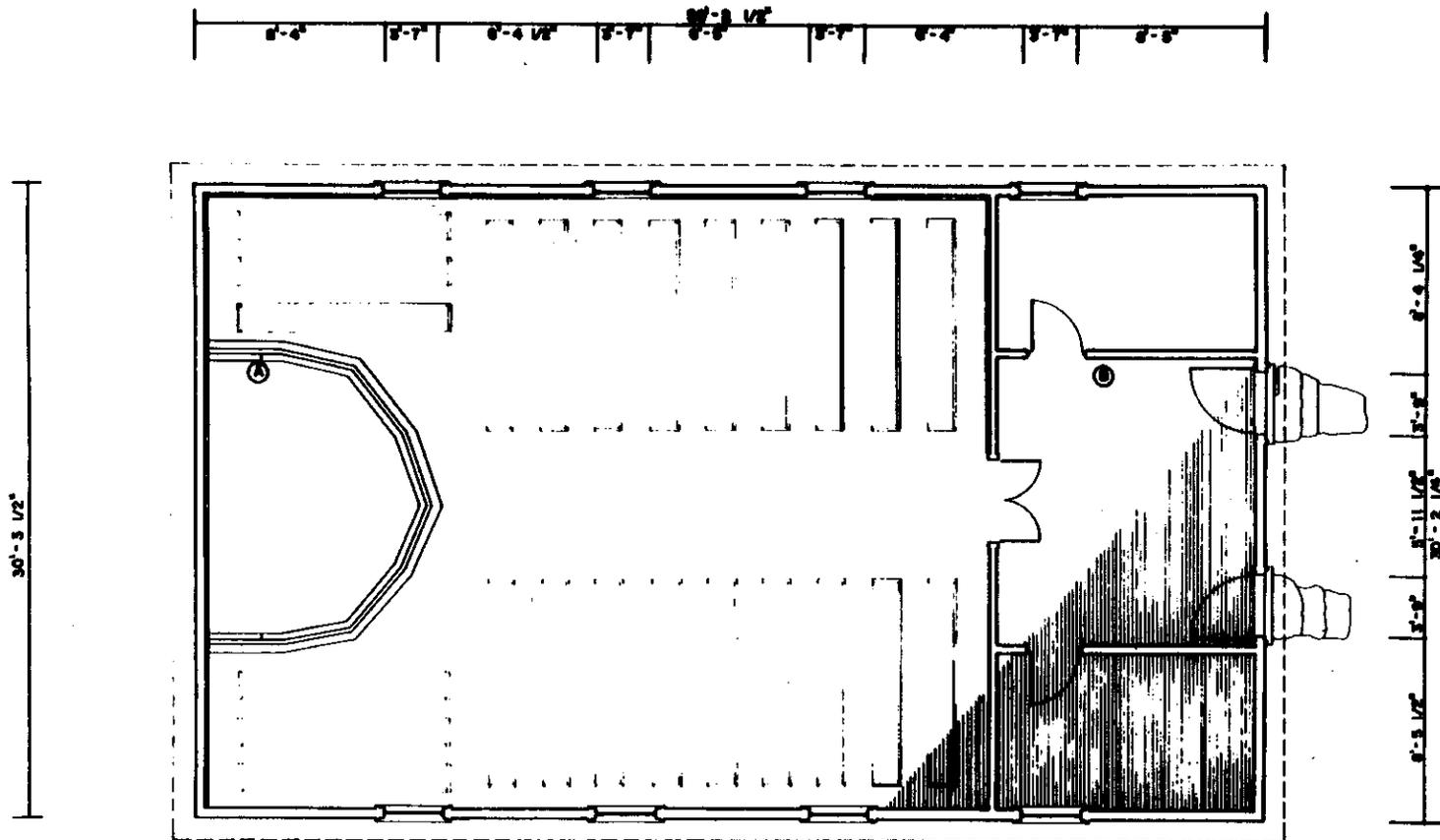
# U N I O N C H U R C H



THE UNION CHURCH IN FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA IS ONE OF THE FEW UNALTERED FRAME CHURCHES IN ALBERTA COUNTY BUILT TO HOUSE NATIONWIDE CONVENTION. CHURCHES A WELLSH AND CORNISH CENTER SINCE 1850 ON LAND DEED BY JOHN EARLY. THE UNION CHURCH ORIGINALLY HAD AN OPEN PLAN AND HOUSED BAPTIST, PRESBYTERIAN, AND METHODIST CONGREGATIONS. BY THE TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY PARTITION WALLS WERE ADDED TO FORM SUNDAY SCHOOL AND VEGETI ROOM.

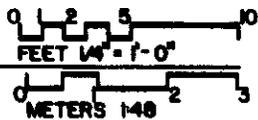
THIS CLASS WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF R. EDWARD LAY, CARY B. LAMOND, AND PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE. THE UNION CHURCH WAS REPAIRED AND RESTORED BY GUY HENRY OF 1950 BY GUY HENRY, MANAGER OF ARCHITECTURE OF ARCHITECTURE.





FLOOR PLAN

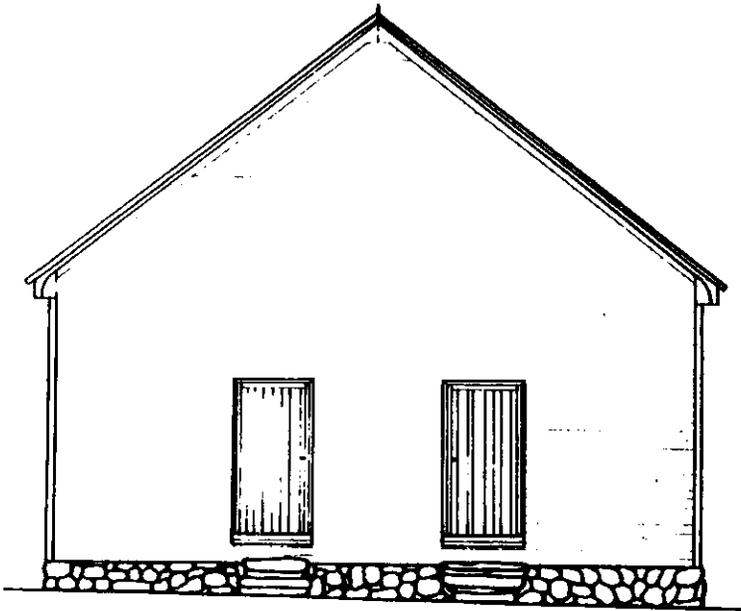
- (A) ALTAR DOORS  
SWING BOTH DIR.
- (B) PARTITIONS  
ADDED 20<sup>th</sup> C.



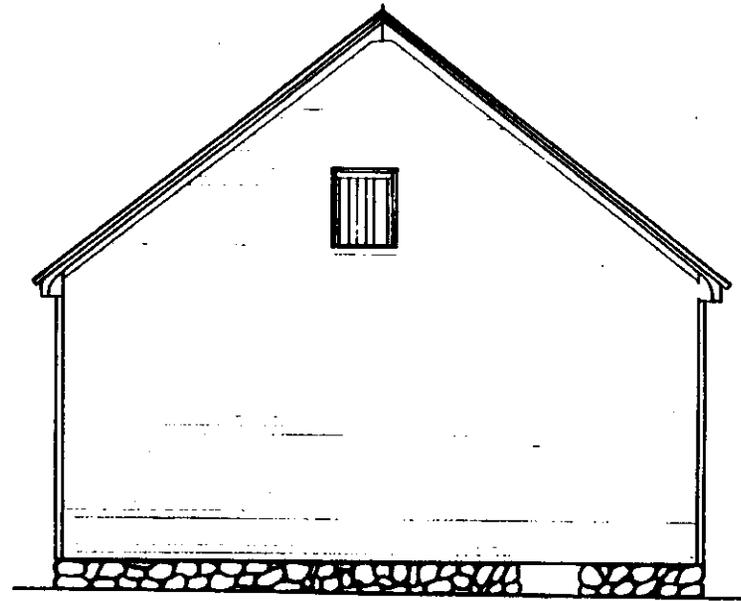
DRAWN BY: **LESLIE WOODS** FALL 1929  
 UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
 SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**UNION CHURCH**  
 EARLYVILLE · ALBEMARLE COUNTY · VIRGINIA

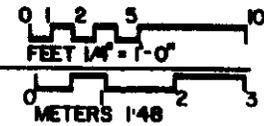
SURVEY NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 2 OF 8 SHEETS



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



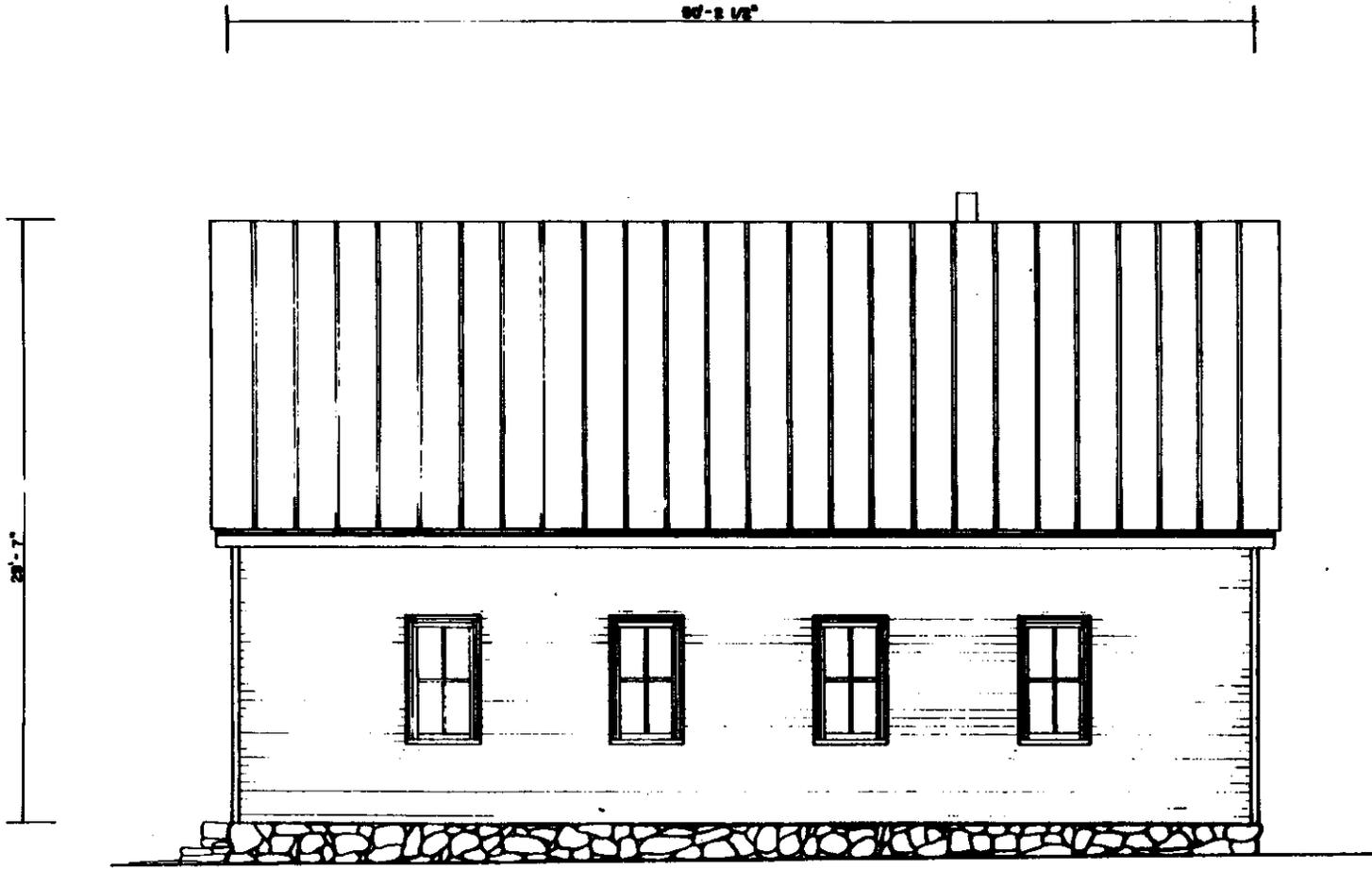
DRAWN BY: **DEBA HANEY** FALL, 1988  
**UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA**  
**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE**  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**UNION CHURCH**  
**EARLYSVILLE - ALBEMARLE COUNTY - VIRGINIA**

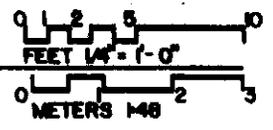
SURVEY NO.

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY**  
 SHEET 5 OF 6 SHEETS

DATE OF RECORD  
 DRAWN BY



EAST ELEVATION



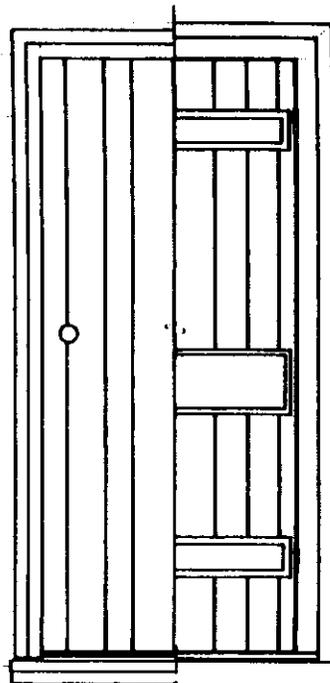
DRAWN BY: **GENA HANEY** FALL 1998  
 UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
 SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**UNION CHURCH**  
 EARLYVILLE - ALBERMARLE COUNTY - VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO.  
 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 4 OF 6 SHEETS

DATE OF SURVEY

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

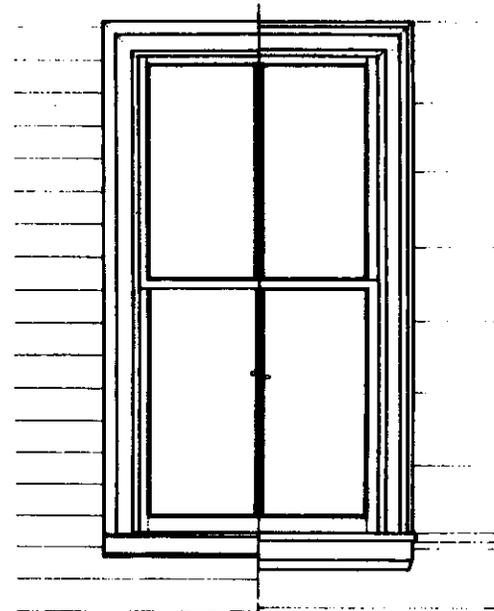


EXT.

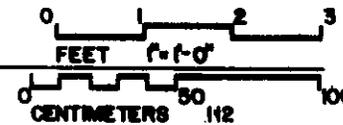
INT.

EXT.

INT.



DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS



DRAWN BY: JENNIFER WOODS FALL 1988

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SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

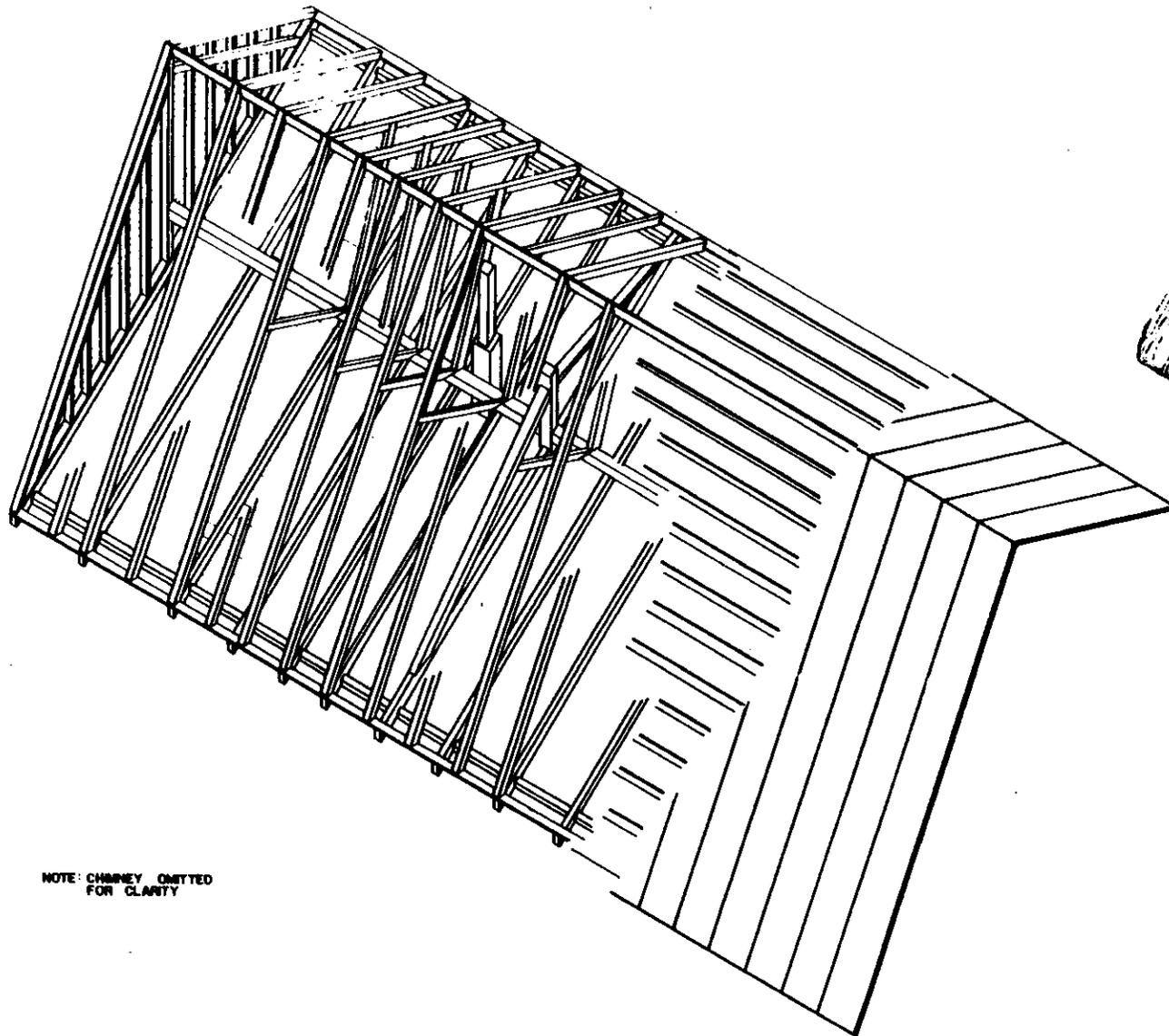
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

UNION CHURCH  
EARLYVILLE · ALBEMARLE COUNTY · VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO.

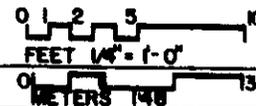
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 5 OF 8 SHEETS

DATE OF DRAWING



NOTE: CHIMNEY OMITTED  
FOR CLARITY

### DIAGRAM OF ROOF STRUCTURE



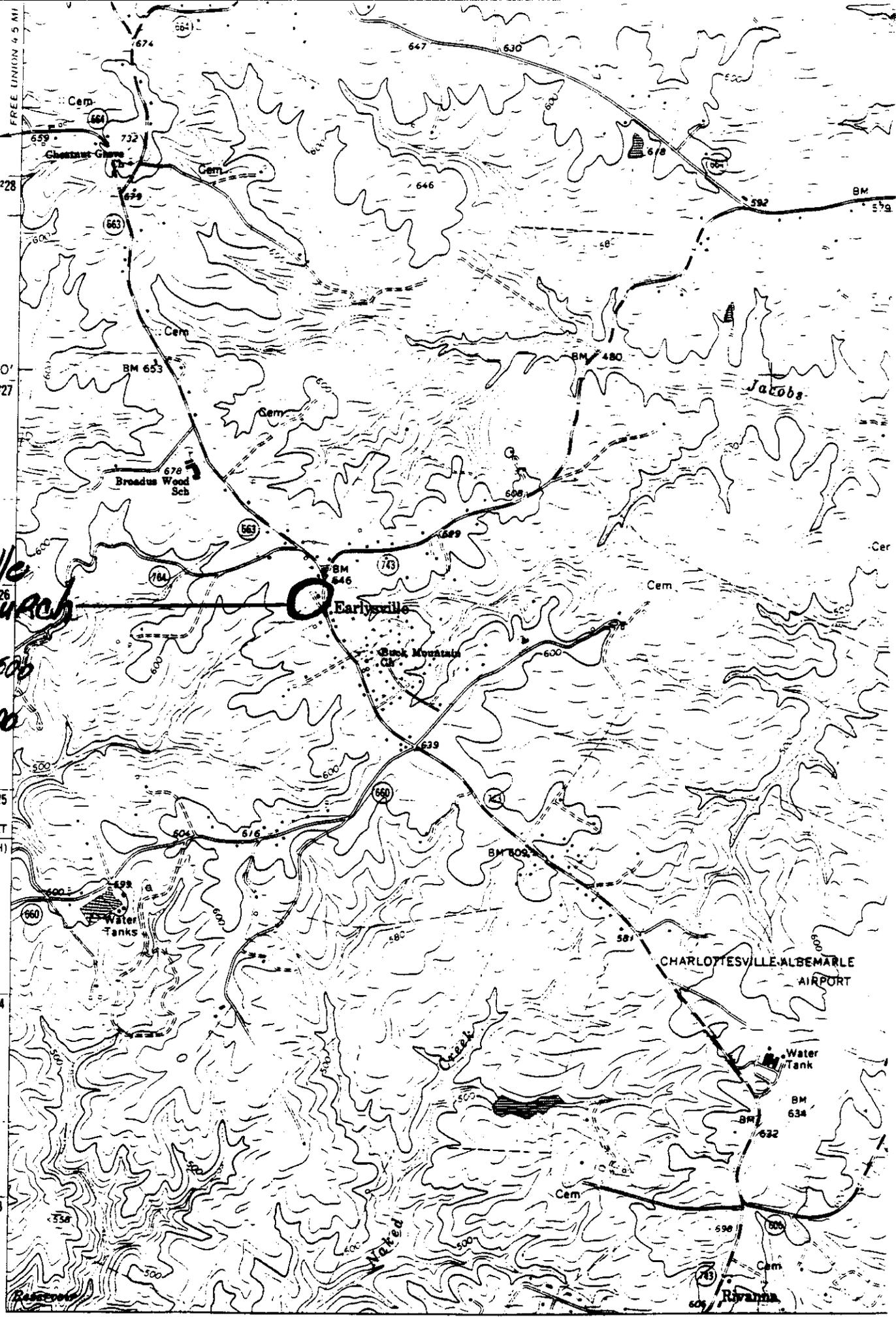
DRAWN BY JENNIFER WORMER & SINA HANEY, FALL 1998  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**UNION CHURCH**  
EARLYVILLE - ALBEMARLE COUNTY - VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 6 OF 8 SHEETS

DATE OF DRAWING



Earlysville  
Union Church  
Zone 1  
Easting 720500  
Northing 4226000

660 000 FEET  
(SOUTH)

38° 07' 30"

78° 30'

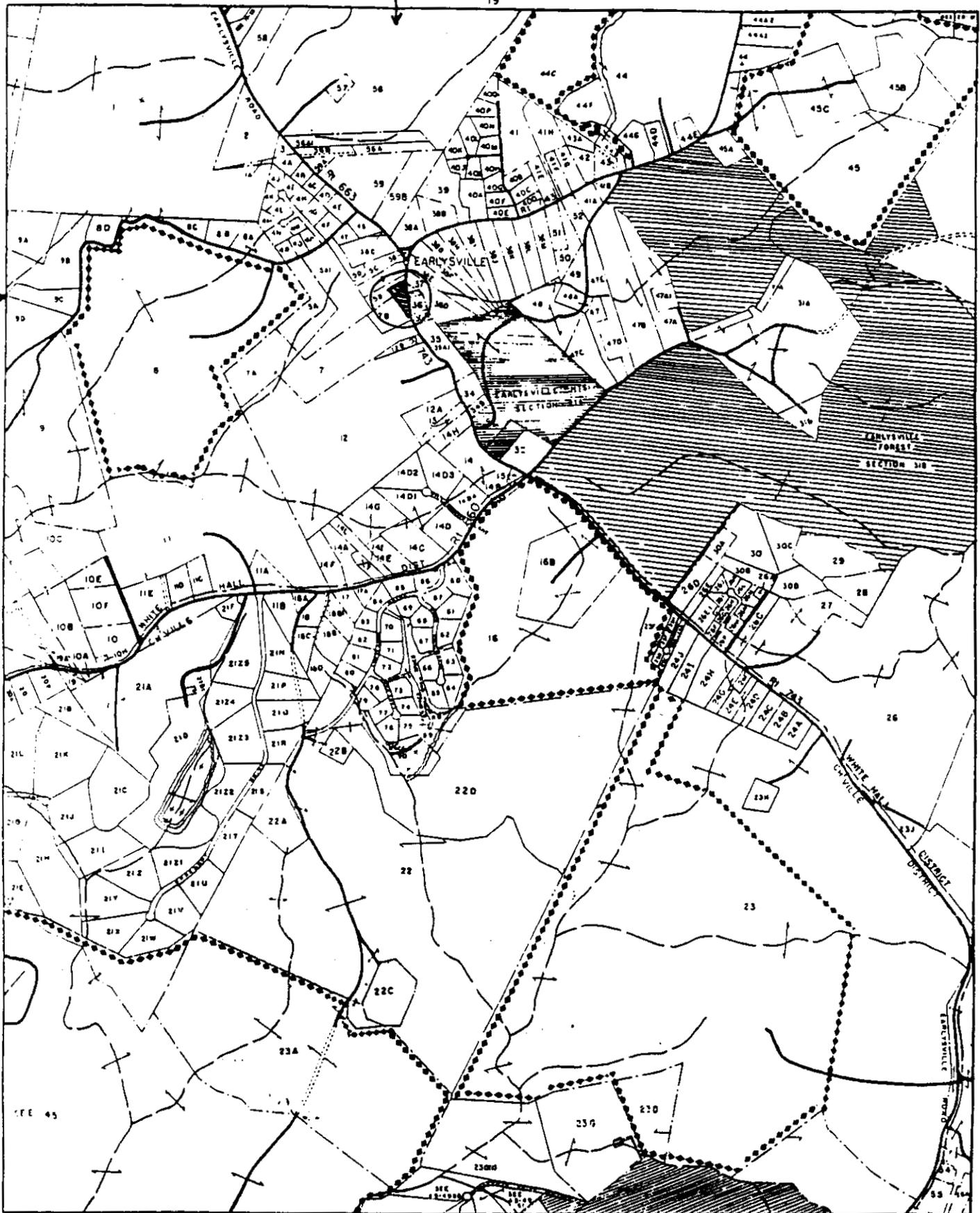
720

721

2 010 000 FEET (SOUTH)

27° 30" CHARLOTTESVI.

# ALBEMARLE COUNTY



WHITE HALL AND CHARLOTTESVILLE DISTRICTS

SECTION 31

SCALE IN FEET  
0 500 1000 1500 2000

# ALBEMARLE COUNTY

