

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 Scottsville Historic District (Updated Nomination and Boundary Increase 12/3/2003)

other names/site number VDHR File No. 298-0024

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the James River to the south, the Town Limit to the NA not for publication east, the Riverview and Mount Walla property boundaries to the northeast, vicinity theOakwood and Cliffside property boundaries to the north, and the Chester property boundaries to the west.
city or town Scottsville
state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 Zip 24590

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

W. Catherine Allison 12/29/03
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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 Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register removed from the National Register
 See continuation sheet. other (explain): _____
 determined eligible for the National Register Date of Action _____
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register Signature of Keeper _____

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Albemarle County, VA

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
98	51	buildings
1	0	sites
4	6	structures
0	0	objects
103	57	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 55 buildings (53 in 1976 district; 2 individually listed: Clifton and Mount Walla)

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: <input type="checkbox"/> single dwelling
DOMESTIC	<input type="checkbox"/> secondary structure
DOMESTIC	<input type="checkbox"/> duplex
DOMESTIC	<input type="checkbox"/> hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE	<input type="checkbox"/> specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE	<input type="checkbox"/> financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE	<input type="checkbox"/> restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE	<input type="checkbox"/> warehouse
COMMERCE/TRADE	<input type="checkbox"/> department store
SOCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> meeting hall

(continued)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: <input type="checkbox"/> single dwelling
DOMESTIC	<input type="checkbox"/> secondary structure
DOMESTIC	<input type="checkbox"/> multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC	<input type="checkbox"/> duplex
COMMERCE/TRADE	<input type="checkbox"/> specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE	<input type="checkbox"/> financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE	<input type="checkbox"/> restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE	<input type="checkbox"/> business
COMMERCE/TRADE	<input type="checkbox"/> department store
SOCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> meeting hall
RELIGION	<input type="checkbox"/> religious facility

(continued)

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- NO STYLE: Mid 18th Century _____
 COLONIAL: Federal, Georgian _____
 MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival _____
 LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne _____
 LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival _____
 LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE _____
roof SLATE, METAL: tin, ASPHALT _____
walls BRICK, WOOD: weatherboard, ASBESTOS, CONCRETE, SYNTHETICS: vinyl, METAL: aluminum
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.)

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

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- TRANSPORTATION
- COMMERCE
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance 1732 to 1953

- Significant Dates 1741—Albemarle County organized at Scott's Landing, with the town as the county seat
- 1818—Scott's Landing became incorporated as Scottsville
 - 1831—First expansion of the town's boundaries, Harrison's Addition
 - 1833—Second expansion of the town's boundaries, Fluvanna Addition
 - 1840—Opening of the James River and Kanawha Canal through Scottsville
 - 1865—burning of much of town by General Philip Sheridan during Civil War
 - 1866—Third expansion of the town's boundaries, Hills Addition
 - 1994—Fourth expansion of the town's boundaries northward, from 123 to 979 acres

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

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: Scottsville Museum, 290 East Main Street, Scottsville, VA 24590

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 200 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 <u>17</u>	<u>719851</u>	<u>4187047</u>	2 <u>17</u>	<u>720207</u>	<u>4186818</u>
3 <u>17</u>	<u>720268</u>	<u>4186910</u>	4 <u>17</u>	<u>720425</u>	<u>4186935</u>

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Barbara Venerus, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: _____ date: 1 December 2002

street & number: 1479 Gray Stone Court telephone: (434) 295-9538

city or town: Charlottesville state: VA zip code 22902

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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Functions (cont.)

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION	Sub: school
RELIGION	religious facility
FUNERARY	cemetery
INDUSTRY	manufacturing facility
HEALTH CARE	medical business/office
TRANSPORTATION	rail-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY	Sub: cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE	museum
RECREATION AND CULTURE	theatre
RECREATION AND CULTURE	monument/marker
RECREATION AND CULTURE	outdoor recreation
RECREATION AND CULTURE	work of art
GOVERNMENT	government office
GOVERNMENT	post office
HEALTH CARE	medical business/office

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Architectural Description

Summary Architectural Description

The Scottsville Historic District is located along the horseshoe bend of the James River in Albemarle County, Virginia, and extends north and westward over the town's hills and bluffs. The district inventory totals 215 resources. The district includes 153 contributing commercial, residential, religious, factory and warehouse buildings that retain integrity. Spanning the mid-18th century through the late 1950s, the architectural styles represented throughout the district include Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Prairie, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. Some of the most abundant styles here are Colonial Revival and Craftsman. A lull in the town's economy since the end of the 19th century has contributed to the retention of much of the district's character. The prolonged use of certain styles in the district illustrates Scottsville's relative isolation resulting from the reduction in commerce when the James River and Kanawha Canal was replaced by the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad in the 1880s. A smaller Scottsville Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and included 53 of the earliest or most significant buildings. The town's boundaries were expanded in 1994 to include the properties along the west side of Page Street and the six large estates that together surround most of the Historic District: Belle Haven, Cliffside, Chester, Oakwood, Mount Walla, and Riverview. The expanded historic district nomination includes the buildings identified in the 1976 nomination (and already listed in the National Register) as well as historic buildings not included then and the area added to the town in 1994, including the six estates. Of those six estates, two, Clifton and Mount Walla, are already listed individually in the National Register.

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Detailed Architectural Description

The southern boundary of the town of Scottsville is primarily the north bank of the James River at the horseshoe bend in Albemarle County, Virginia. The corporate limits of the town extend northward over the Jackson Street bluff and encompass the Uniroyal Rubber Company plant at the west end of Bird Street. Routes 726 and 795 and the Pat Dennis Road encircle the town to the north with a small eastern section of land located in Fluvanna County. The longstanding village of 123 acres was expanded in 1994 to 979 acres. The Scottsville Historic District is positioned on the north bank of the James, within the southern portion of the current town boundaries.

The original Scottsville Historic District boundaries were the same as the town boundaries prior to its expansion in 1994. The district is roughly L-shaped with two major streets: Main and Valley. Valley Street heads northward through a ravine to Charlottesville as Route 20 while Route 6, partially East Main Street, connects to Richmond to the east and Waynesboro to the west. The oldest buildings in the district are found along East Main Street. The town expanded from the river northward and then to the west. Harrison's Addition, a large plot of land incorporated into Scottsville in 1831, was subdivided to form the lots west of Valley Street from the James River halfway up Harrison Street. Hills Addition comprised the land north of Harrison's Addition and was added in 1866.

The first lots laid out in town varied slightly in size but were rectangular in shape, stretching from the south to the north. Likewise, the streets were platted in a grid. The southernmost street on the east leg of town was Lumber. Parallel to Lumber to the north was Main Street, then Jackson and finally Holman Street. To the west of Valley, the two platted roads closest to the canal and the river were Tobacco and Water streets. Above and parallel to those were Fleet, West Main, Bird, Lindsay, and Clements streets, respectively. Blair Street was the northernmost street that paralleled the river to the west of Valley and connected Page with the intersection of Harrison and Warren streets. Perpendicular streets within the district are generally those seen today. Scott Street, no longer in existence, ran parallel to and between Valley and Warren streets at the north end of the district. Significant properties located just outside the old Historic District boundaries fall within the new town limits; a handful of these are now included as part of the Scottsville Historic District expansion.

Seven properties along the west side of Page Street, all built in the 20th century, are new to the district. Of the seven, four are non-contributing and three are contributing. The four non-contributing buildings are either significantly altered buildings or are less than 50 years old. The modern, one-story brick veneer Public Library at the northwest corner of Page and Bird streets

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(298-0024-0037), was built in 1984 and is not contributing because it does not meet the threshold age requirement. The one-story cinderblock building with a side gable roof at 520 Page Street (298-0024-0121) was built in 1962 and does not contribute because it does not meet the threshold age requirement. 560 Page Street (298-0024-0122) is a one-story frame house with side gable that, while contributing, has been altered with aluminum siding and new windows. Recently constructed in 1997, 690 Page Street (298-0024-0124) is non-contributing. This house is the northernmost building on Page Street.

The Scottsville High School (298-0024-0119), located at the intersection of Page and West Main streets, is the oldest of the three contributing properties on Page Street. The raised foundation, one-story brick building was built in the Colonial Revival style in 1920 with 11 bays. The central portion has a castellated parapet with a flat-top hipped roof clad in tile surrounded by a flat roof. The wings of the building also have flat roofs. The front façade has a full-height pedimented portico with Doric columns and a single-leaf front door with a transom and sidelights. The windows are modern one-over-one double-hung sash placed in pairs on the front façade and in horizontal rows on the side facades. Decorative brickwork includes squares comprised of soldier courses and ornamental diamond-shaped blocks in the wall and parapet masonry. The school reopened in 1991 as an apartment building for the elderly and disabled and contains 34 one-bedroom apartments.

The house at 472 Page Street (298-0024-0120) is located to the north of the school, next to the library. Built in 1932, this cinderblock house is typical of the very simple masonry houses built in Scottsville in the 1930s and 1940s. This one-and-a-half-story, 3-bay, side-gable building with cinderblock walls has a one-story wing on the south façade and is rectangular in plan. It is Colonial Revival in style with 8/8 double-hung sash windows and a single-leaf door surround of slightly ornamented pilasters capped with a pediment with interior dentils.

Built in 1947, toward the top of the Page Street hill, 630 Page (298-0024-0123) is a two-story, brick veneer Colonial Revival house with 3 bays and a side-gable roof. It has a front entry porch with simple pediment supported by slightly ornamented square posts. This, too, has characteristic Colonial Revival-style 8/8 double-hung sash windows along with one-story side wings.

Of the six properties that surround the original town boundaries, Mt. Walla, built in 1770, is the oldest. Next to be constructed was Riverview in 1812, directly to the east of Mount Walla. Cliffside, at the top of the Warren Street hill, was built in 1835 with Chester built to the north of

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Cliffside in 1847. Belle Haven was built in 1880 along the southwestern original town boundary. Oakwood, at the northern edge of the original town boundary, is the newest of the six dwellings, built circa 1900. Both Mt. Walla and Cliffside are listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

Mt. Walla (298-0024-0009) is a one-story, side-gable dwelling built by John Scott in the Greek Revival Style. The small, weatherboard building was expanded to the west with a one-story addition, and also with a shed-roof addition to the east. It was subsequently owned by Peter Field Jefferson in 1836, a grandnephew of Thomas Jefferson. A private cemetery is located on the property that contains members of Jefferson's family.

Littleberry Moon built Riverview (298-0024-0171) in 1817 on the bluff next to Mt. Walla, overlooking Scottsville and the James River. Mr. Moon was a Scottsville merchant and built the original two-over-two dwelling with separate kitchen. About 1860 a one-story extension was built to connect the house to the old kitchen. The masonry building has a two-story porch and exterior-end chimneys.

Cliffside (298-0024-0168) was built circa 1835 in the Federal style by a local doctor named Dr. Gilly Lewis who was also a mill owner in the area. One of the most interesting historical events that occurred on the property was the use of the brick masonry dwelling by Generals Sheridan and Custer in March 1865 during the Union raid of Scottsville. Captain John L. Pitts later purchased the house for his son. An outbuilding that was used as a school remains on the property.

Located on James River Road as the northernmost property in the historic district, Chester (298-0024-0169) was built in 1847 by retired landscape architect Joseph C. Wright. The house is a side-gabled, two-story structure with a one-story, three-bay porch with a roofline balustrade. Confederate Army Major James Christian Hill recuperated here until early 1865 from a wound he received in Petersburg in July 1864. Hill later became editor of the Scottsville Courier. Today the dwelling is a bed and breakfast inn.

Belle Haven (298-0024-0170), located to the west of the historic district, was built circa 1880 and was purchased by Captain John L. Pitts around 1900 for use as his own residence. The largest of the six estates at 46 acres, the house contains Tiffany stained-glass windows and ornate vergeboards as part of its overall Victorian-era architectural style.

Built circa 1900 in the Colonial Revival style, Oakwood (298-0024-0167) is the most recent of

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the six estates. It has a hipped roof with roof dormers and a roofline balustrade. The wraparound porch is supported by Doric columns with square balusters. It is currently used as a bed and breakfast inn.

The earliest buildings in the district contain very few stylistic elements; the character of these buildings is based mostly on their form. Likely the oldest dwelling in Scottsville, the Fore House, sits at 345 East Main Street (298-0024-0083). Built in 1732, this frame house has a steeply pitched side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The 1841 Albemarle County Land Book indicates that this property, lot #21, was owned by Samuel W. Tompkins, with only one lot separating this one from the river. Today, the grass-covered levee and the railroad tracks physically separate this house from the James River. Originally a hall-and-parlor-style dwelling and linear in plan, a one-story shed-roof addition on the east façade and a one-and-a-half-story rear addition were added about 15 years subsequent to the construction of the main house creating an L-shaped form. Features include 9/9 double-hung sash windows, wood weatherboard siding, and 2 exterior-end brick chimneys.

Just to the east of the Fore House is the Herndon House (298-0024-0084), built in 1800, at 347 East Main Street. Similar in design to the Fore House, this frame dwelling with weatherboard siding originally had a linear plan with the roofline extended to create a full-width one-story addition on the southern elevation. The house has a steeply pitched side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal. Chamfered posts support a partial-width front porch. A 4-light transom and 9/6 double-hung sash windows are elements that distinguish this house from its neighbor.

The Tavern at 360 East Main Street (298-0024-0021), built in the mid-1700s, served the town's population as a hostelry. The brick building is comprised of the original one-story western section and a later two-story addition to the east. The western section has a slightly steeper roof than the eastern section while each has a latticework balustrade and battered posts. Currently undergoing restoration, the owner is following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards so the building will continue to contribute to the character of the district. The owner has preserved the building's original 6/6 double-hung sash windows with blown-glass panes. The simple lattice railing and the battered posts have also been retained, along with most of the remaining original fabric.

Not long after The Tavern was built, the Georgian style began to be used in new construction in Scottsville. This is the earliest distinct style in Scottsville's Historic District and only a few buildings remain with clear Georgian characteristics. One of the earliest buildings is the Barclay House on

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East Main Street (298-0024-0010), which was built circa 1836. A typical example of the townhouse version of the Georgian style, it has a side-gable roof with walls clad in Flemish Bond and three-, four-, and five-course American Bond. The vertically aligned double-hung sash windows have 9/6, 6/6 and 3/9 panes. The double-leaf paneled front door has a 4-light transom. The later two-story addition to the north elevation was added prior to the 1920s. The brick front entrance steps are a modern addition along with the bricking-in of two doors on the east façade. The house is currently part of the Scottsville Museum.

The Georgian-style mill on Valley Street has an altered first floor with stuccoed walls and large, fixed commercial windows but still retains many original elements. At the north end of the district it is one of the only remaining mills in Scottsville (298-0024-0015). Built circa 1835, this side-gable brick building was once a shoe factory and was also one of the three buildings used as part of the hospital in Scottsville during the Civil War. The vertically aligned 12/12 windows on the second and third floors remain.

The Greek Revival style that followed in the 1830s is represented in almost a dozen buildings in the district including residential, commercial and religious properties. Their construction followed the completion of the James River Turnpike in 1827 that opened trade with towns east and west of Scottsville. Some of these buildings were constructed with a side gable and others with a front gable. One of the earliest Greek Revival buildings is Old Hall (298-0024-0006) located at the south end of Harrison Street. Built in 1830, this is a brick, side-gable Greek Revival building. The one-story Doric front porch with full entablature and front door with transom and sidelights is a combination of elements common to this style. Shadows (298-0024-0001), a side-gabled I-house, is a frame Greek Revival building, located north of Old Hall on Harrison Street. Shadows has a one-story Doric front porch with entablature. This dwelling is one of the only frame Greek Revival buildings in the historic district and was constructed circa 1830. A side-gable commercial building in the Greek Revival style can be found on Valley Street. The Scottsville Furniture Co. Building, located at 380-392 Valley Street (298-0024-0135) was built for the Beal family circa 1830. The brick commercial building has four front entrances, each with a rectangular transom window.

Two churches in Scottsville were built in the Greek Revival style, each with a front gable, and each with a single-room plan. The Scottsville Presbyterian Church at 145 Bird Street (298-0024-0017) was built in 1832. This two-story building has a simple pediment with a small belfry at its eastern end and paired front doors. The walls are clad in Flemish and five-course American Bond, and the windows have 9/6 and 6/6 panes. The church history indicates that there was an

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exterior wooden stair that led to the second-floor slave gallery at one time. The Presbyterian Church is the earliest of the district's five 19th-century churches. The Disciples Church (298-0024-0012) on East Main Street was built in 1846, and is a combination of the Greek Revival and Federal styles. Its front gable roof and pediment with walls of Flemish bond and 5-course American bond are Greek Revival elements, while the 12/12 double-hung sash windows and the three lunettes on the front façade are Federal characteristics. Founded by James Turner Barclay, who was also the first preacher in this church, the building is now used to display the Scottsville Museum's collections.

Laborers, artisans, and African-American slaves were the mainstay of Scottsville's factories, warehouses and general trade during the first half of the 19th-century. Simple dwellings for workers and slaves were built concurrently with the sturdier, fashionable masonry and frame buildings previously described. One of the few remaining examples of worker housing is the cottage at 732 Valley (298-0024-0028), a side-gable, hall-and-parlor frame building constructed during the early 19th-century. It has a shed-roof porch with square posts, two exterior-end chimneys and is missing its windows. This house is in very poor condition with deteriorating metal roof, rotting clapboards, disintegrating chimney mortar, and peeling paint.

Built with square-cut nails and circular-sawn boards that indicate antebellum construction, there is strong evidence to suggest that the hall-and-parlor outbuilding at 635 Valley Street (298-0024-0154) was used as a kitchen and living quarters. It was not uncommon for slaves to reside in the building in which they worked. This frame building has a side-gable roof and central interior brick chimney with exterior walls of weatherboard. Two front doors lead to the two first-floor rooms. Remaining interior elements include flooring and walls of wide wooden planks and a simple wood mantel; the walls retain some whitewash.

Only a handful of the buildings constructed in Scottsville immediately following the Civil War remain standing today. One of the most architecturally significant buildings constructed during this period was St. John's Episcopal Church. Located at 410 Harrison Street (298-0024-0018), this 1875 building is purely Gothic Revival in style. The church has a steeply pitched front-gable roof with gabled belfry and board-and-batten wall cladding. The decoratively sawn bargeboards along the front gables and side eaves are textbook examples of this style. This church is one of the only buildings in the historic district built in the Gothic Revival style.

When the James River and Kanawha Canal was abandoned in the late 1800s, the pace of

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development slowed. This is clearly reflected in the town's architecture, which shows a delay in the evolution of styles in Scottsville, as compared to other urban areas. The architectural styles introduced in town during the latter part of the 19th-century and early 20th-centuries include Italianate, Queen Anne, and Prairie styles. Additionally, the two most frequently used styles in the district, Colonial Revival and Craftsman, were introduced during this period.

Elements of the Italianate style are few and appear often as modifications to existing buildings. The two-story I-house with a rear and side addition (298-0024-0032) at the intersection of Valley and Jefferson streets is one of the only buildings in the district that contains clear, original, Italianate elements. This dwelling has a side-gable roof with walls clad in asbestos shingles and 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The decorative brackets under the front eaves are the distinguishing Italianate features on this house. Another more simplified dwelling constructed in this style is located at 425 Old Poplar Spring Road (298-0024-0113) and has a low-pitched side-gable roof with centered front gable.

The Queen Anne style became popular as the Italianate style faded and examples of Queen Anne structures can be seen in both residential and commercial buildings in Scottsville. The Terrace at 210 Jackson Street (298-0024-0069), built in 1897, is a two-story dwelling with a complex roof. The building is constructed of wood weatherboard, with a slate roof. The house has 1/1 tripartite and bay windows and 2/2 double-hung sash windows. This dwelling is the most ornate Queen Anne structure in the district. Typical Queen Anne characteristics on this high-style building include a gable-on-hip roof with a square front corner tower and projecting bays. The front gable over the two-story bay window is ornamented with wide trim and a single, square window. The one-story porch is supported by paired turned posts and is decorated with a beaded spindlework frieze and starburst-type details. The lower portion of the frieze forms an ogee arch in each of the three porch bays. The balustrade is comprised of simple square balusters.

Coleman's Store at 131-137 East Main Street (298-0024-0077) is a commercial example of the Queen Anne style. This building was constructed in 1914 specifically for Masonic Lodge #45 and the lodge still occupies the second floor of the structure. The building exhibits the textured walls and ornamental brickwork found on masonry examples of Queen Anne styles as shown in the stepped-brick cornice pattern below the flat roof. The windows are large fixed commercial windows on the first floor with 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung sash on the second. The first floor was originally used as the U.S. Post Office and is now Coleman's Outdoors store.

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The Colonial Revival style appeared later in Scottsville than in the rest of the United States. Originating in more cosmopolitan areas in the 1880s, the Colonial Revival style was first used in Scottsville during the early 20th century. Variations of this architectural style are located throughout the historic district. Residents with varying degrees of wealth were able to incorporate this reinterpretation of classical design elements into their new houses through the 1940s.

Grove House (currently Chez Jacqueline) (298-0024-0054), at the southeast corner of Harrison and Bird streets, was built circa 1932 for the Nicholas family. As is characteristic of the Colonial Revival style, this two-story house combines a side-gable roof with a full-width one-story porch with a simple entablature supported by slender Doric columns. The walls are laid in running bond brick. Paired 4/1 double-hung sash windows with vertical muntins and lights surrounding the front door are also attributes of this style seen at Grove House. Built on the site of the old Presbyterian Cemetery, this house was converted into a rooming and boarding house only a few years after it was constructed. A number of teachers at the Scottsville High School resided here between the mid-1930s and mid-1960s.

Another version of the Colonial Revival style can be found at 275 Bird Street (298-0024-0035). Built in 1933, one year after Grove House, this is a two-story frame dwelling with a continuous shed dormer across the front and a gambrel roof. The walls are clad in weatherboard and the paired double-hung sash windows are 6/1. A simple portico with curved ceiling supported by modillions is located over the front entrance, with sidelights flanking the front door.

Built in 1940, 485 Harrison Street (298-0024-0057) is a very simple, side-gable Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The front entrance portico has a curved ceiling comprised of slender wood planks. The portico is supported by two sets of three slender, slightly ornamented square posts. The walls are clad in weatherboard siding and the windows are single 8/8 double-hung sash.

The two houses fronting the east side of Page Street are among the few buildings in the district designed in the Prairie style. With battered columns on brick piers, windows with vertical muntins and wide eave overhangs, these two neighboring houses are nearly identical. Built between 1929 and 1930 in a simple form of the style, 605 Page Street (298-0024-0116) was originally constructed as a single-family rental property by W.F. Paulette. It subsequently was the Episcopal rectory for a time, and then housed a number of Uniroyal employees. It is currently a private residence.

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The most recently built houses contributing to the Scottsville Historic District are Craftsman in style. While some textbook examples with many identifying features, many more are very simply constructed with only one or two Craftsman elements. These frame and unadorned cinderblock houses were constructed during the late 1930s and the 1940s. The construction of the Uniroyal plant in the early 1940s was the impetus for the creation of worker housing with limited detailing. The typical Craftsman characteristics incorporated into these buildings include front-gable roofs, separate front-gable porches, exposed rafter ends under the eaves, concrete-block foundations, and wall cladding of either weatherboard or concrete block. Double-hung sash windows, which are typical of Craftsman-style dwellings, with 3/1, 4/1 and 6/1 panes with vertical muntins are found in the district.

457 Harrison Street (298-0024-0056) is an example of a dwelling with many Craftsman details. The one-and-a-half-story frame house has a side-gable roof with a typical shed-roof wall dormer and a row of four windows. The walls are clad in weatherboard siding. Other Craftsman characteristics are the knee braces under the shed dormer and side gables, and paired double-hung sash windows with 4/1 vertical muntins.

Five simply built dwellings along Jefferson Street are quite similar in design and were constructed in 1945. The western most dwelling, 200 Jefferson Street (298-0024-0071), is a typical example of a house with Craftsman elements. It has a couple of character-defining features found only on Craftsman style buildings. The one-story, cinderblock dwelling has a front-gable roof with a separate front-gable, partial-width front porch and square balustrade. The walls are clad in asbestos shingles. The exposed rafter ends of the porch roof and under the eaves are indicative of this style, along with the porch form and railing.

Visitors to Scottsville today see a community comprised of buildings that provide a tangible illustration of the town's history from the mid-1700s through the mid-twentieth century. Scottsville's natural and built environment is an exhibit of architecture from the late-Georgian style through the most recent architectural styles. The evolution of Scottsville's development through the years is partially attributable to fire and floods. While many of Scottsville's earliest buildings were lost and replaced, there is still a clear progression of architectural style reflected in the historic structures within the district boundaries.

In 1976, a turn-of-the-century frame hotel and several small buildings at the junction of Valley and Main Streets were destroyed by fire. A gas station (298-0024-0148) and convenience store replaced the hotel in 1977. The fire also damaged the nearby Methodist Church (298-0024-0090) but it was

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subsequently remodeled and still stands. The Scottsville Flour Mill on Ferry and Main Streets has been replaced by the modern James River Reeling and Rafting building (298-0024-0086). The two-room schoolhouse that had been converted to the public library at 330 Bird Street burned in 1980 and was replaced in 1984 by a new, one-story brick veneer library. A residential structure located at 105 Moore's Hill was destroyed by fire in 1977.

Through most of Scottsville's history, the James River has been influential. It brought prosperity and commerce, as well as devastating floods. The construction of the Raymond Thacker Levee in 1986 followed two such floods that resulted from hurricanes Camille in 1969 and Agnes in 1972. Today, the high, grass-covered knoll of the levee creates a clear physical barrier between the historic district and the James. The levee parallels the horseshoe bend in the James River, passes Dorrier Park on the west side, and continues to the east past Canal Street. The one access to the James River is located at the south end of Ferry Street.

There are many pleasant vistas within the district through the year. During the summer and fall, the north end of Harrison Street offers nothing but a lush vista of trees and shrubs looking southward. After the leaves have fallen, one has a view beginning at the factory building on Valley Street and sweeping southward, including the Canal Warehouse next to the levee. Jackson Street has sweeping views of the tops of buildings along East Main Street and the Canal Warehouse during the winter months, to the low fields and high mountains on the south side of the river.

While the district is a tightly woven fabric of buildings along Valley Street, buildings are set further apart to the west and east. Setbacks increase, and side and rear yards deepen to allow for large grassy yards with trees. The small number of undeveloped lots in the district include: the parking lot west of the Methodist Church, the parking lot south of the Thacker Brother's Funeral Home at 650 Valley Street (298-0024-0026); a grassy lot south of the duplex at 367-377 Harrison; and the grassy undeveloped lots just to the north of the levee along Fleet Street and to the west of Lumber Street. Long lots extend from Harrison to Page streets allowing for large open areas and expanses of grass and trees. 540 Harrison (298-0024-0016), Shadows at 470 Harrison (298-0024-0001), and Old Hall at 354 Harrison (298-0024-0006) are examples of these large parcels.

The few fences within the historic district vary in material from simple iron to wooden vertical picket and horizontal board. A number of properties use hedges for privacy and lot separation. For example, very thick, tall shrubs at 230 West Main Street (298-0024-0109) line the south and

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west sides of the property. Many lots on Harrison Street are separated from each other with mature shrubs. There is little formal landscaping within the district. Many of the plantings are old-growth trees and large shrubs. With little sidewalk in the residential areas most yards extend directly to the road. The few lengths of concrete sidewalk in the district are located along both sides of Valley and West Main streets, partially along the south side of East Main, and along the lower eastern portion of Harrison Street. Along some properties, walk areas have been worn in the dirt as along the top of the ivy-clad embankment in front of Old Hall (298-0024-0006). This footpath extends northward up Harrison to just past St. John's Episcopal Church (298-0024-0018).

Conclusion

In recent years, some of the open space in the district has been developed. Dorrier Park, a two-acre park on land donated by the Dorrier family, opened in 1994. Located in the southwest corner of the historic district, this quiet area is protected on the south by the levee, to the east by the vacant, grassy lots below West Main Street and to the west by the High School. Vacant since at least the 1920s, the Scottsville Fairgrounds were in this vicinity, as noted on the 1888 Sanborn Map.

Construction of Canal Basin Square began in late 2001 on the vacant lot to the west of the Canal Warehouse, between East Main and Lumber streets. The square will be an outdoor transportation history museum with packet, bateaux and freight boats, each in its own trough. An education pavilion will be built adjacent to the west side of 295 Main Street (298-0024-0081). The goal of this project is to reconnect the town with the river, the Canal Warehouse, and the non-extant canal. In 1929 a number of these lots were occupied by stores, a tire vulcanizing establishment and a wholesale and retail feed and grain business. These buildings were in existence through the 1940s.

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Resource Inventory

Bird Street

145 Bird Street 298-0024-0017 (Scottsville Presbyterian Church)

Property Type: Church
Date of Construction: c. 1832
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

275 Bird Street 298-0024-0035

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1930
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in wood weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Secondary Resource: 1- Garage—wood frame
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

280 Bird Street 298-0024-0036

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1914
Structural System: wood frame with brick veneer
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Secondary Resource: 1-Carriage House—brick, 1-shed, wood
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

330 Bird Street 298-0024-0037

Property Type: Library
Date of Construction: 1984
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in brick veneer
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Bird Street, continued

380 Bird Street 298-0024-0172
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: Ca. 1890
Structural System: Wood-frame
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
Secondary Resource: 2 dependencies
CONTRIBUTING (3- buildings)

Canal Street

725 Canal Street 298-0024-0040
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1933
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vertical wood weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Simple Craftsman
Secondary Resource: 1-Garage--wood
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

730 Canal Street 298-0024-0038
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1923
Structural System: Wood-frame
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Simple Prairie
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

740 Canal Street 298-0024-0039
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1880
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in asbestos roll
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Simple Queen Anne
Secondary Resources: 1-Shed—wood, 1-carport—metal
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-structure)

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Confederate Street

101 Confederate Street 298-0024-0041

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1963
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in wood weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Simple Craftsman
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

102 Confederate Street 298-0024-0043

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1961
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in wood weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Simple Craftsman
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

150 Confederate Street 298-0024-0044

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1940
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vinyl
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Simple Craftsman
Secondary Resource: 1-Garage—wood
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

West of Confederate Street Confederate Cemetery 298-0024-0042

Property Type: Cemetery
Date of Construction: 1909 (fence), 1914 (obelisk)
Structural System: Iron, Granite
Stories: NA
Architectural Style: NA
CONTRIBUTING (1-site)

Ferry Street

265 Ferry Street 298-0024-0045
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1978

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Ferry Street, continued

Structural System: Wood-frame clad in metal
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern Movement
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

Hardware Street

140 Hardware Street 298-0024-0046
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1995
Structural System: Manufactured
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern Movement
Secondary Resource: 1-Shed-metal
NON-CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

148 Hardware Street 298-0024-0047
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1925
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in wood weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

160 Hardware Street 298-0024-0048
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1925
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Mixed
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

165 Hardware Street 298-0024-0050
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1922
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Bungalow
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Hardware Street, continued

166 Hardware Street 298-0024-0049
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c. 1980
Structural System: Wood-frame with brick veneer
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern Movement
Secondary Resource: 1 shed-metal, 1-shed-wood

NON-CONTRIBUTING (3-buildings)

180 Hardware Street 298-0024-0167 (Oakwood)
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1900
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2.5
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

195 Hardware Street 298-0024-0173
Property Type: Single-family dwelling
Date of Construction: Ca. 1900
Structural System: Wood-frame
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

197 Hardware Street 298-0024-0174
Property Type: Single-family dwelling
Date of Construction: Ca. 1900
Structural System: Wood-frame
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Vernacular
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

243 Hardware Street 298-0024-0175
Property Type: Single-family dwelling
Date of Construction: Ca. 1890
Structural System: Wood-frame
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Harrison Street

199 Harrison Street 298-0024-0052
Property Type: Public Works
Date of Construction: c. 1970
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-structure)

354 Harrison Street 298-0024-0006 (Old Hall)
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1830
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

367- 371 Harrison Street 298-0024-0053
Property Type: Duplex
Date of Construction: 1949
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with asbestos shingles
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

385 Harrison Street 298-0024-0054
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1932
Structural System: Wood-frame with brick veneer
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

410 Harrison Street 298-0024-0018 (St. John's Episcopal Church)
Property Type: Church
Date of Construction: 1875
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in board and batten
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Harrison Street, continued

415 Harrison Street 298-0024-0055

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1928
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

457 Harrison Street 298-0024-0056

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1920
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

470 Harrison Street 298-0024-0001 (The Shadows)

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1830
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in wood weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
Secondary Resources: 1-Wood smokehouse, 1- wood kitchen & slave quarters,
1 structure (chimney ruins)
CONTRIBUTING (3-buildings & 1 structure)

485 Harrison Street 298-0024-0057

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1940
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Outbuilding: 1 garage
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

521 Harrison Street 298-0024-0058

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1850
Structural System: Brick-masonry

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Harrison Street, continued

Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

540 Harrison Street 298-0024-0016 (Omohundro House)

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1824
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
Secondary Resources: 1-Wood kitchen & slave quarters, 1-wood garage, 1 outbuilding
CONTRIBUTING (4-buildings)

581 Harrison Street 298-0024-0059

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1916
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with vinyl
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

615 Harrison Street 298-0024-0060

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1928
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Outbuilding: 1 garage
CONTRIBUTING (2-building)

620 Harrison Street 298-0024-0014 (Bruce House)

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1830
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
Secondary Resource: 1-Metal garage
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

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Harrison Street, continued

655 Harrison Street 298-0024-0061
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1941
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with vinyl
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Outbuilding: 1 garage

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

660 Harrison Street 298-0024-0051 (Scottsville Baptist Church)
Property Type: Church & Cemetery
Date of Construction: 1840
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Mixed (Greek Revival, Queen Anne, & Modern)
Secondary Resource: Cemetery

CONTRIBUTING (1 building, 1-site)

695-697 Harrison Street 298-0024-0062
Property Type: Duplex
Date of Construction: 1900
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: simple Queen Anne

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

715 - 717 Harrison Street 298-0024-0063
Property Type: Duplex
Date of Construction: c. 1946
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1 with full basement
Architectural Style: Craftsman

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

725 - 727 Harrison Street 298-0024-0064
Property Type: Duplex
Date of Construction: c. 1946
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1 with full basement

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Harrison Street, continued

Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

735 - 737 Harrison Street 298-0024-0065

Property Type: Duplex
Date of Construction: c. 1946
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1 with full basement
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

Holman Street

560 Holman Street 298-0024-0066
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1954
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Secondary Resources: 5 outbuildings
NON-CONTRIBUTING (6-buildings)

580 Holman Street 298-0024-0067
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1930 with later alterations
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in aluminum
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Mixed
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

Jackson Street

180 Jackson Street 298-0024-0022 (Tompkins House)
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1835
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 1 story on high basement
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Jackson Street, continued

190 Jackson Street 298-0024-0068
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1945
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with vinyl
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

210 Jackson Street 298-0024-0069
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1897
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

240 Jackson Street 298-0024-0004
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1790/1840
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Mid-19th Century
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

270 Jackson Street 298-0024-0005
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1836
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Georgian Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

James River Road

243-245 James River Rd 298-0024-0169 (Chester)
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1847
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2

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James River Road, continued

Architectural Style: Greek Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

251 James River Rd 298-0024-0176
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: Ca. 1950
Structural System: Wood-frame
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

253 James River Rd 298-0024-0177
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: Ca. 1970
Structural System: Wood-frame
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Ranch
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

275 James River Rd 298-0024-0170 (Belle Haven)
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1880
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2.5
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

Jefferson Street

200 Jefferson Street 298-0024-0071
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1945
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Jefferson Street, continued

220 Jefferson Street 298-0024-0072
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1945
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

240 Jefferson Street 298-0024-0073
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1945
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

260 Jefferson Street 298-0024-0074
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1945
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

280 Jefferson Street 298-0024-0075
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1945
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

Lumber Street

205 Lumber Street 298-0024-0076
Property Type: Utility building
Date of Construction: c. 1985
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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East Main Street

131- 137 E Main St. 298-0024-0077
Property Type: Commercial building
Date of Construction: 1914
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

157 E Main Street 298-0024-0078
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1931
Structural System: Wood-frame clad with weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

158 E Main Street 298-0024-0090 (Scottsville Methodist Church)
Property Type: Church
Date of Construction: 1833
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-structure) pavilion

159 E Main Street 298-0024-0079
Property Type: Multiple Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1946
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in brick veneer
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Modern Movement
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

215- 217 E Main Street 298-0024-0080
Property Type: Duplex
Date of Construction: c. 1925 with later alterations
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Mixed/Commercial
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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East Main Street, continued

290 E Main Street 298-0024-0012 (Scottsville Museum)

Property Type: Church/Museum
Date of Construction: 1846
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

295 E Main Street 298-0024-0081

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c. 1910 1940s?
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry, clad in brick veneer
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

300 E Main Street 298-0024-0010 (Barclay House)

Property Type: Museum
Date of Construction: c. 1825
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Georgian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

315 E Main Street 298-0024-0082

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1952
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

324 E Main Street 298-0024-0092

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1912, recently burned (exterior walls remain)
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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East Main Street, continued

345 E Main Street 298-0024-0083
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1732
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Colonial
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

347 E Main Street 298-0024-0084
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1800
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Colonial
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

360 E Main Street 298-0024-0021 (Old Tavern)
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1820
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

370 E Main Street 298-0024-0093
Property Type: Garage/dwelling
Date of Construction: 1945
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1 over garage
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

375 E Main Street 298-0024-0085
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1914
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in asbestos shingles
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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East Main Street, continued

380 E Main Street 298-0024-0094

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1818
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Colonial

Secondary Resource: 1-Commercial Building, Wood-frame clad in weatherboard, 1 carport
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-Structure)

385 E Main Street 298-0024-0086

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1951
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in brick veneer
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

390 E Main Street 298-0024-0095

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1912 and altered extensively
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vinyl
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Mixed

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

410 E Main Street 298-0024-0013

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1900
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in wood shingles
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

Secondary Resource: 1- Garage—frame clad weatherboard
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

449- 451 E Main Street 298-0024-0087

Property Type: Duplex
Date of Construction: 1898
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vinyl

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East Main Street, continued

Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

473 E Main Street 298-0024-0088
Property Type: Duplex
Date of Construction: 1896
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

475 E Main Street 298-0024-0089
Property Type: Commercial Building (Storehouse)
Date of Construction: c. 1896
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: other
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

493 E Main Street 298-0024-0023
Property Type: Scottsville Railroad Station
Date of Construction: 1915
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

460 E Main Street 298-0024-0096
Property Type: Commercial Building: Bus Station
Date of Construction: 1948
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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East Main Street, continued

488 E Main Street **298-0024-0097**
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1920
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Secondary Resources: 1- frame clad in weatherboard
1-frame clad in rolled siding

CONTRIBUTING (3-buildings)

510 E Main Street **298-0024-0098**
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1937
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Secondary Resource: 1 garage, cinderblock

CONTRIBUTING (1-buildings)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

524 E Main Street **298-0024-0099**
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1900
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Queen Anne

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

534 E Main Street **298-0024-0100**
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1957
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vinyl
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Outbuilding: 1 garage

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

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538 E Main Street 298-0024-0101
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1957
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vinyl
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Craftsman
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

548 E Main Street 298-0024-0102
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1948
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Outbuilding: 1 garage
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

560 E Main Street 298-0024-0103
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1885
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vinyl
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

620 E Main Street 298-0024-0104
Property Type: Commercial Building: Laundromat
Date of Construction: 1958
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry, clad in brick
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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680 E Main Street 298-0024-0105
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1961
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry, clad in brick
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

West Main Street

155 W Main Street 298-0024-0106
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1950
Structural System: Wood frame clad in brick
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

181 W Main Street 298-0024-0107
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1958
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in brick
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

225 W Main Street 298-0024-0108
Property Type: Commercial Building: USPS
Date of Construction: 1964
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in brick
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

230 W Main Street 298-0024-0109
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1933
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in brick
Stories: 2.5

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West Main Street, continued

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Secondary Resource: 1 brick garage
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

Moore's Hill

105 Moore's Hill **298-0024-0034**
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1900
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

115 Moore's Hill **298-0024-0033**
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1930
Structural System: Wood-frame particleboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Mixed
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

125 Moore's Hill **298-0024-0111**
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1800
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Early Republic
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

175 Moore's Hill **298-0024-0112**
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1960
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
Outbuilding: 1 garage
NON-CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

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Old Poplar Spring Road

425 Old Poplar Spring Rd 298-0024-0113

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1890
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Italianate
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

590 Old Poplar Spring Road 298-0024-0115

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 2000
Structural System: Prefab
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

599 Old Poplar Spring Road 298-0024-0114

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1998
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

Page Street

100 Page Street 298-0024-0118

Property Type: Utility Building site
Date of Construction: c. 1970
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-structure)

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Page Street, continued

250-300 Page Street 298-0024-0119
Property Type: Multiple Dwelling (former Scottsville School)
Date of Construction: 1924
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Secondary Resource: 1 outbuilding—concrete block
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

472 Page Street 298-0024-0120
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1932
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Secondary Resource: 1 garage—wood frame clad in weatherboard
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

520 Page Street 298-0024-0121
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling/office
Date of Construction: 1962
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

560 Page Street 298-0024-0122
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1930
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Page Street, continued

605 Page Street 298-0024-0116
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1929-1930
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Prairie
Secondary Resource: 1 garage—wood frame clad in metal
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

625 Page Street 298-0024-0117
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1930
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Prairie
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

630 Page Street 298-0024-0123
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1947
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in brick
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Secondary Resource: 1 shed—wood frame
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-structure)

690 Page Street 298-0024-0124
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1997
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vinyl
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Modern
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Poplar Spring Road

225 Poplar Spring Rd 298-0024-0125

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling

Date of Construction: 1933

Structural System: Wood-frame

Stories: 1

Architectural Style: Modern

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

230- 236 Poplar Spring Rd 298-0024-0126

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling

Date of Construction: 1890

Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vinyl

Stories: 2

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Secondary Resource: 1 garage with apartment—wood frame weatherboard

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

430 Poplar Spring Rd 298-0024-0128

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling

Date of Construction: c. 1940

Structural System: Concrete-masonry

Stories: 1

Architectural Style: Modern

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

600 Poplar Spring Rd 298-0024-0171 (Riverview)

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling

Date of Construction: 1812

Structural System: Brick masonry

Stories: 2

Architectural Style: Greek Revival

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

604 Poplar Spring Rd 298-0024-0009 (Mount Walla)

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling

Date of Construction: 1770

Structural System: Wood frame clad in weatherboard

Stories: 1

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Poplar Spring Road, continued

Architectural Style: Georgian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building, 1 site (cemetery)) Individually listed on NRHP

South Street

215 - 225 South Street 298-0024-0129

Property Type: Warehouse
Date of Construction: c. 1840
Structural System: Wood-frame with brick masonry
Stories: 3.5
Architectural Style: Mid-19th Century
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

Valley Street

265 Valley Street 298-0024-0146

Property Type: Utility Building
Date of Construction: c. 1950
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

275 Valley Street 298-0024-0147

Property Type: Government Building
Date of Construction: c. 1950
Structural System: Concrete block-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

280 Valley Street 298-0024-0130

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1912
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Valley Street, continued

300-310-320 Valley St 298-0024-0019

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1800/1832
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Mixed
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

305 Valley Street 298-0024-0148

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1976
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in brick
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

330-340 Valley Street 298-0024-0131

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1900
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

350 Valley Street 298-0024-0132

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1907
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

358 Valley Street 298-0024-0133

Property Type: Commercial Building with residential
Date of Construction: c.1830
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2.5
Architectural Style: Mid-19th Century
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Valley Street, continued

370 Valley Street 298-0024-0134
Property Type: Commercial Building with residential
Date of Construction: c. 1830
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2.5
Architectural Style: Mid-19th Century
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

375 Valley Street 298-0024-0149
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c. 1930
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

380-392 Valley Street 298-0024-0135
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1800
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

383 Valley Street 298-0024-0150
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c. 1890
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

401 Valley Street 298-0024-0029 (Municipal Building)
Property Type: Government Building
Date of Construction: 1918-1920
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Valley Street, continued

410-430 Valley Street 298-0024-0136

Property Type: Commercial Building with residential
Date of Construction: c.1850
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

435-475 Valley Street 298-0024-0030

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1920
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

440 Valley Street 298-0024-0137

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c.1890
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

460 Valley Street 298-0024-0138

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c. 1930
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in brick
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

476 Valley Street 298-0024-0139

Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c. 1830
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2.5
Architectural Style: Mid-19th Century
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Valley Street, continued

515 Valley Street 298-0024-0127
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vinyl
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

525-527 Valley Street 298-0024-0153
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c. 1930
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in brick
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

550 Valley Street 298-0024-0027
Property Type: Multiple Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1914
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Secondary Resource: 1 carriage house—wood frame
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

561-571 Valley Street 298-0024-0015 (Scottsville Mill)
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c. 1835
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 3.5
Architectural Style: Georgian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

590 Valley Street 298-0024-0142
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1942
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2

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Valley Street, continued

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

635 Valley Street 298-0024-0154
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: 1800
Structural System: Brick-masonry
Stories: 2.5
Architectural Style: Mixed

Secondary resource: 1-wood-frame kitchen/slave quarters
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings)

650 Valley Street 298-0024-0026
Property Type: Dwelling converted to commercial use (funeral home)
Date of Construction: 1920
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

690 Valley Street 298-0024-0143
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1932
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Secondary resource: 1 Garage-concrete masonry
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

695 Valley Street 298-0024-0155
Property Type: Commercial Building
Date of Construction: c. 1950, heavily altered
Structural System: Concrete-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Valley Street, continued

705 Valley Street 298-0024-0032

Property Type: Commercial Building

Date of Construction: c. 1890

Structural System: Wood-frame

Stories: 2

Architectural Style: Late Victorian

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

720 Valley Street 298-0024-0144

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling

Date of Construction: c. 1940

Structural System: Concrete block-masonry

Stories: 1

Architectural Style: Craftsman

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

724 Valley Street 298-0024-0145

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling

Date of Construction: c. 1940

Structural System: Concrete block-masonry

Stories: 1

Architectural Style: Craftsman

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

732 Valley Street 298-0024-0028

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling

Date of Construction: c. 1800

Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard

Stories: 1.5

Architectural Style: Mixed

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

Warren Street

105 Warren Street 298-0024-0156

Property Type: Single-family Dwelling

Date of Construction: c. 1945

Structural System: Concrete-masonry

Stories: 1

Architectural Style: Craftsman

CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Warren Street, continued

111 Warren Street 298-0024-0157
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1945
Structural System: Concrete-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

135 Warren Street 298-0024-0158
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1900
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Late Victorian
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

148 Warren Street 298-0024-0160
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1945
Structural System: Concrete-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

160 Warren Street 298-0024-0161
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1945
Structural System: Concrete-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

161 Warren Street 298-0024-0159
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1957
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in asbestos shingle
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Mixed
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Warren Street, continued

172 Warren Street 298-0024-0162
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: c. 1945
Structural System: Concrete-masonry
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

200 Warren Street 298-0024-0163
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1919
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1.5
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

210 Warren Street 298-0024-0164
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1952
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Craftsman
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

220 Warren Street 298-0024-0165
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1950
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in vinyl
Stories: 1
Architectural Style: Modern
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

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Warren Street, continued

240 Warren Street 298-0024-0166
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1850
Structural System: Wood-frame clad in weatherboard
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
CONTRIBUTING (1-building)

300 Warren Street 298-0024-0168 (Cliffside)
Property Type: Single-family Dwelling
Date of Construction: 1835
Structural System: Brick masonry
Stories: 2
Architectural Style: Federal
CONTRIBUTING (2-buildings, 1 site - garden)

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Summary Statement of Significance

The beginnings of the town of Scottsville can be traced to the early 1730s when Edward Scott purchased land adjacent to the horseshoe bend in the James River in Albemarle County, Virginia.

A small community grew on the north bank of the bend. Ten years later, this settlement was selected as the Albemarle County seat because of its centralized location. In the 1750s Albemarle was divided into five smaller counties, leaving Scottsville at Albemarle's southern edge, resulting in the loss of its status as county seat. Nevertheless, the town grew. Traffic on the James River increased and trade was further enhanced with the building of the James River and Kanawha Canal. The construction of roads connecting Scottsville with surrounding towns contributed to increased trade with the valley to the west. Located along the southern edge of today's Lumber Street and extending along the bend of the river, the canal was built mostly by Irish immigrants and African-American slaves. Both enslaved and free African-Americans played important roles in Scottsville's growth; physical evidence of their lives and work as illustrated in their dwellings still exists in the Scottsville Historic District. The Civil War brought an end to slavery and the beginning of the end of Scottsville's status as a prosperous trading center. The town's commercial success was the result of east-west traffic along the James River and north-south traffic utilizing the ferry. The canal that was built to further enhance this trade was destroyed by General Philip Sheridan with the aid of thousands of troops; they also succeeded in burning a majority of the industrial buildings that were the foundation of the town's economy. The Richmond and Allegheny Railroad eventually purchased the canal land in 1880 and laid its tracks next to the canal. Not until the 1940s did a new industry bring new jobs and, as an extension, new homes. Today a levee physically separates the historic district from the river on which it once so greatly depended. Tourism is now a growing part of Scottsville's economy and its growing resources.

Criteria Statement: The Scottsville Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its collection of residential and commercial architecture spanning the years from 1732 to 1953. The district is also eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Commerce because of the town's 18th- and 19th-century importance as a center for these activities due to its location on the James River.

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Historical Background

The town of Scottsville, located on the horseshoe bend of the James River in lower Albemarle County, is a community rich in historical associations and early architecture. Its history is intertwined with its riverside situation; the James has brought the town both prosperity and adversity. While many of Piedmont Virginia's river settlements have either dwindled into insignificance or grown at the expense of their historic contexts, Scottsville, in spite of prosperity, depression, war, flooding, and fire, still holds on to much of its early character. Lining its two principal streets, Main and Valley, is a notable collection of antebellum and postbellum commercial architecture. Interesting examples of both high style and vernacular domestic buildings are intermingled on Scottsville's residential streets. Set snugly beneath the river bluffs, amid the Piedmont's scenic rolling countryside, Scottsville presents a memorable picture of a nineteenth-century river town.

The origins of Scottsville can be dated to 1732 when Edward Scott, a Goochland County Magistrate, Sheriff, and Burgess, patented 550 acres above the northwest corner of the James River's horseshoe bend, and built a house on a hill just west of the future town. Because of its strategic location on the river, Scott's house became a meeting place for the area. In 1741 the government of the newly formed Albemarle County was organized there. Scott's Landing, the small settlement that developed, was selected as the county seat. The original Albemarle County included what are today five counties. Scottsville was selected as the county seat because it was roughly in the geographical center of this large political division. A courthouse, jail, stocks, and pillory were proposed by Samuel Scott, and approved upon payment of a bond to county Justices. This was partially on the condition that Scott would finish the construction by June 1747; the Justices would also get to choose where on Scott's land these buildings would be placed. In relation to today's boundaries and county lines, these new county buildings would have been built approximately a mile to the west of the town of Scottsville. The town, which grew down along the riverbank, soon boasted ordinaries, stables, stores, and a gristmill.

Albemarle County was partitioned into several counties in 1762. The area south of the James River became Buckingham County, leaving Scott's Landing tucked in a distant corner of the resulting, smaller, Albemarle County. Because it no longer was in the geographical center, the county seat was moved north to Charlottesville. While the loss of the county government removed some of the town's prestige, Scott's Landing remained a growing commercial center. Two of the oldest houses from this period can be found at 345 and 347 East Main Street (298-0024-0083 and 298-0024-0084).

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The post-Revolutionary and antebellum periods mark the age of Scottsville's ascendancy as a commercial center brought on by the increase in traffic on the James River. A number of other towns grew up along the river and competed for Scottsville's trade, but few ever offered a serious threat. By 1818 the community had achieved sufficient importance to be incorporated and its official name became Scottsville. Of the six dozen or so lots that were on record at that time, the Land Records from 1819 indicate that 74% of the platted lots were owned by members of only six families: the Scott, Moon, Cole, Lewis, Dyer and Hudson families.

Because of its location on the James River and as the original county seat of Albemarle County, Scottsville was a long-time strategic point on one of the main east-west traffic routes in Virginia. The town benefited not only from the east-west traffic along the river but from the north-south traffic taking advantage of the ferry. These benefits included the luxury of more solidly built houses such as the Barclay House located at 300 East Main Street (298-0024-0010). Georgian in style, this house was built around 1825 and now is part of the Scottsville Museum. In 1827 the Staunton and James River Turnpike, terminating at Scottsville, was completed. This opened Scottsville to trade with the Shenandoah Valley. Martin's *Gazeteer of Virginia* describes Scottsville as a lively place in 1838:

This place has improved rapidly in the last 4 years, and is yet a flourishing village. It contains 120 houses, chiefly of brick; one Methodist and one Presbyterian house of worship; a male and a female school, and two Sunday schools, nine general and five grocery stores, and one apothecaries shop. The principal manufactures are clothing, leather shoes, cabinet work, and earthenware. An inspection of flour and tobacco is established in this place, of the former the average quantity ...sold is 35,000 barrels. Scottsville carries on an extensive trade in flour, bacon, butter, lard, and other products with the counties of Nelson, Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Bath, Pendleton, and Pocahontas; these products are exchanged for groceries, gypsum, coarse cotton and woolen cloths and money. The market of Scottsville is ready and tempting to the producer, the only fault of its enterprising merchants being that they pay prices too liberal for their own prosperity, and this cause has, only lately, given a temporary check to the rising town. A tri-weekly line of stages passed through it, communicating with Richmond and Staunton. Scottsville, being situated at the extreme northwestern bend of the navigable water of the James River, would acquire an immense increase of trade if the James and Kanawha improvement is carried into effect. There is a Savings institution in the town. It has two resident attorneys and four regular physicians; its whole population is about 600."

Since the late eighteenth century, various efforts had been made to improve navigation on the Upper James River. These efforts culminated in 1832 with the chartering of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, a company with the ambitious goal of linking Richmond with the Ohio River. The

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goal was never achieved but a splendid canal system was constructed along the James as far west as the Alleghenies. African-American slaves and Irish immigrants were the main source of labor for this project.

The canal section through Scottsville was officially opened in July 1840. By that time there were a number of warehouses and docks along the river. The construction of the canal gave Scottsville its brief golden era. Larger houses were being built in town, such as the Omohundro/Blair House (298-0024-0014), a Greek Revival dwelling at the top of Harrison Street. Constructed in 1840 of brick, winter months offer views of the eastern and southern areas of town.

The community became one of the largest flour markets in the state. A correspondent writing in the 1850s noted on a typical day the presence of seventy mountain wagons waited to be loaded. It was during this period that many of the existing commercial and residential structures were erected. Many residents roomed in hotels such as the Powers and Carlton hotels, and later the Hotel Kent and Travelers Hotel. By 1850, with the thriving economy, more residential properties were built as residents could now afford homes separate from their businesses.

African-American slaves were part of daily life in Scottsville as in much of the south during this time. The census of 1840 shows that the average household possessed approximately 5 slaves. Merchants together owned a total of 155 that year, which was about fifty percent of all slaves in Scottsville proper. The census of 1850 counted 11,875 whites, 587 free people of color, and 13,338 slaves in Albemarle County. By 1860, many of the larger merchants had moved on to different towns. This left many artisans and smaller shopkeepers in town. This year, too, the number of slaves owned by households had dropped dramatically with the emigration of larger merchants. Approximately 65 percent of households in Scottsville owned at least one slave. Because many landowners listed in the property tax records owned land both in and outside of town, it is difficult to calculate exactly how many slaves were located within the town limits based on these lists.

Free black families made up some of Scottsville's population. According to the 1833 Free Negro & Mulatto census taken in Albemarle County, at least seven freeborn "mulattoes" resided in Scottsville. Four with the surname of Banks were listed, three under the age of 18. Nancy, age 36, was employed as a washer. Edward, age 17, was employed as a hostler. Two younger girls Elizabeth age 15 and Maria, age 11, had no occupation listed.

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William Bowles, a freeborn mulatto, was employed as a millwright and resided with a T. Coles. Tucker Coles was the owner of lot #10 in 1841. This lot was located directly on the canal where the canal basin narrowed.

A freeborn female mulatto 20 years of age named Betsey Battles resided with J. Coles. John Coles owned two lots in the town of Scottsville as noted in Albemarle County Land Book of 1841.

Tangible evidence of slavery still exists in Scottsville. Combined kitchens and living quarters are located at the Jeffries-Bruce House (298-0024-0016) and behind the Scottsville Professional Building (298-0024-0154). While the first floors of these one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame buildings were used as kitchens, the second floors were used as sleeping quarters. The kitchen/quarters at the professional building is confirmed both by oral history and by construction techniques found within the building. This arrangement of a slave living in the building where he or she worked was not uncommon in the eighteenth century. This began to change around 1800 when owners began building separate houses for their slaves. Residences combined with workspaces did continue, however.

The Presbyterian Church (298-0024-0017) on Bird Street removed an exterior stair before 1890 that had led to the slave gallery in that building; slaves were also relegated to the second floor of the Baptist Church (298-0024-0051) on Harrison Street.

The Civil War precipitated Scottsville's slow but steady decline as a commercial center. The community came into direct contact with the struggle in 1865 when Major General Philip Sheridan, with some 10,000 Union cavalymen pillaged the town. His primary goal was to ruin the canal system. The Scottsville section of the canal was destroyed on March 6. With that, many of the town's industrial buildings were burned: the woolen factory; the candle factory; the flour mill; warehouses; a machine shop; and stables. After only four days, but after much physical destruction of the town, Sheridan left Scottsville and headed east.

The town recovered from the war, but it never again experienced the prosperity it formerly had known. The Canal Company declined, and in 1880 its property was sold to the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad. A year later the section of rail between Bremo Bluff and Scottsville was completed. The railroad tracks were built over the old towpath used for towing the bateaux within the canal. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad supplanted both the canal and its turning basin, which are now filled. The train depot (298-0024-0023), adjacent to the rail tracks east of Ferry Street and

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East Main Street, once serviced the rail passengers and is now boarded and sitting vacant.

The next significant event that shaped Scottsville's growth in terms of architecture was the creation of the Uniroyal Plant. Built in 1944 as a joint venture between the U.S. Rubber Company and the United States Government, the plant was built at the western end of Bird Street (outside the district boundaries). The U.S. Rubber Company won the bid for the plant when the federal government passed the business into private hands. Prior to 1950, the plant employed about 450 workers. A cluster of houses on Jefferson Street was built in 1945 and the houses along the lower portion of Warren Street were built at various times, but in the same period.

Since the early 1960s, Scottsville has seen little significant growth. Though served by the railroad, the James River valley is no longer the state's main commercial artery. The lack of commercial activity has been one of the prime factors in the retention of the town's historic fabric and character. This atmosphere, and indeed the very existence of the town, was threatened in 1969 and 1972 by two severe floods. The first was the result of Hurricane Camille; the second, equally severe, was brought by Hurricane Agnes. So crippling were the floods that some thought was given to abandoning the lower part of the town altogether. This idea was dismissed and a slow, steady recovery was made. A levee located along the horseshoe bend in Scottsville was completed in 1986 to prevent future floods. In 1976 two fires destroyed a major commercial block in the heart of town, including the Travelers Hotel. These buildings were not listed in the original district nomination.

Building vacancy and neglect detracts from the character of the Scottsville Historic District. Since the number of buildings in the district is not extensive, the dilapidation of even a handful of these buildings has a significant effect on the district. The jeopardized structures are some of the more important buildings in the district. One example of deterioration is the C & O Freight Warehouse. Once located just south of the railroad tracks to the east of Ferry Street, the building has been razed since the 1976 historic district nomination. The warehouse's corresponding C & O Passenger Station at 493 East Main Street (298-0024-0023) is currently vacant and boarded up.

The Tavern on East Main Street is currently being restored after neglect that resulted in missing windows and deterioration. The very poor condition of the cottage at 732 Valley Street is also attributed to dilapidation. The owner of the outbuilding behind the Scottsville Professional Building reports that the kitchen/living quarters is often vandalized. The interior of the outbuilding is open to the elements with a gap surrounding the chimney where it passes through the roof and openings in the floor where floorboards are uneven and do not meet the sill.

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Conclusion

Tourism is creating new opportunities for reuse of Scottsville's existing buildings. New business owners continue to adapt historic buildings for use as restaurants and shops. Businesspeople are taking advantage of state and federal tax credits when restoring and preserving buildings in the district. The Canal Basin Square is a project currently underway on East Main Street that will chronicle Scottsville's connection with the James River. With the first phase almost completed, this is only one example of the town's substantial effort to enhance tourism and, in turn, contribute to the preservation of the district.

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UTM References continued:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	17	720430	4186950
6	17	720507	4186925
7	17	720446	4186783
8	17	720507	4186737
9	17	720486	4186625
10	17	720568	4186473
11	17	720888	4186473
12	17	720877	4186630
13	17	720989	4186651
14	17	721182	4186640
15	17	721131	4186539
16	17	720989	4186376
17	17	721304	4186376
18	17	721365	4185995
19	17	720862	4186132
20	17	720608	4186041
21	17	720141	4185604
22	17	720009	4185670
23	17	720070	4185797
24	17	719968	4185955
25	17	720029	4186092
26	17	719897	4186031
27	17	719861	4186168
28	17	719714	4186102
29	17	719618	4186559
30	17	719912	4186701

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The boundaries of the Scottsville Historic District Expansion are shown on the attached Town map.
(Scale: 5/8 inch equals 200 feet).

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The boundaries of the Scottsville Historic District (Updated Nomination and Boundary Increase) are shown on the attached copy of the map of the Town of Scottsville (Scale: 5/8 inch equals 200 feet). The boundaries are based on the original Scottsville Historic District nomination of 1976. Moon's 1818 map of Scottsville is the basis for the original district, noted as the "Old Town" on Scottsville's 1995 Zoning Map. Annexed in 1994, the properties along the west side of Page Street retain the feeling, design, setting, and association of the Town of Scottsville. Located to the immediate west of the Old Town boundaries, these include early 20th Century buildings that contribute to the character of the district. The six large properties now included in the inventory almost completely surround the west, north and east sides of the original town boundaries. The six include two properties already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, at least three that were owned by influential citizens; all have retained their architectural integrity.

