

VLR-2/19/80 NR-HP-5/7/80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Berry Hill

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Route 647 south of Orange

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Orange

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

X VICINITY OF Seventh (J. Kenneth Robinson)

STATE

Virginia

CODE

51

COUNTY

Orange

CODE

137

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. Rowland Hill, Jr. c/o Mrs. Frank Scott

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 1015

CITY, TOWN

Orange

STATE

Virginia

zip code

22960

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Orange County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Orange

STATE

Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (2) (See Continuation Sheet #1)

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory
Has this property been determined eligible? Yes X No

DATE 1957
X FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D. C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Berry Hill, an Orange County landmark, is prominently sited on a hill overlooking the town of Orange. The house is approached by a farm road off Route 647. The gable-roof, 2½-story residence was erected in 1827 and altered at various times. The kitchen wing of 1907 constitutes the last major exterior addition.

The main (north) pavilion and its western wing are the oldest sections and recall Pavilion VII and the Southeast Hotel at the University of Virginia. The pavilion originally consisted of a first-story arcade supporting a Tuscan, tetrastyle columned portico on the second story. A short time after it was built, the portico was enclosed with brick, and the original columns were removed. Several of the columns' stone bases and capitals remain scattered throughout the grounds. It is believed that the original window architraves were moved to the front wall when the portico became part of the interior. Presumably at this time the east wall was bricked up, eliminating four openings. The structure retains its original pediment with a fanlight lunette in the tympanum. The west wing is bonded into the arcaded pavilion, indicating the same date of construction. The building was constructed on a brick foundation. The principal walls are executed in Flemish-bond brick and the secondary (south) wall in a stretcher bond. The kitchen wing is executed in seven-course American bond.

The keystones and intrados of the arcade are finished with plaster which also covers the ceiling and reverse of the arches. The wood floor perhaps covers a brick one. A wooden cornice defines the first and second stories of the facade of the main pavilion. The rear (south) elevation contains a two-level porch that shelters the west wing. The porch consists of square piers and a wooden rail with square balusters. The wooden flooring is similar to that found on the front (north) porch.

The standing-seam sheet-metal roof is broken by a number of chimneys. The arcade section contains three interior chimneys, each distinguished by a corbeled brick cap. The west wing contains two interior chimneys on the south wall. The main entrance on the north elevation consists of a transom-light doorway defined by a simply executed architrave. The original paneled door is still in use. The rear (south) entrance consists of a simply executed architrave that frames the original paneled door. A similarly executed doorway is found on the first story of the western wing and also on the western wall of the wing on the basement entry. A second-story doorway on the western wing and the doorways on the kitchen wing lack the depth of the wooden architraves. Fenestration consists of 6/6 hung-sash windows in three-part architraves flanked by louvred shutters. The shutters retain their original hooks and shell-type latches. The latches are similar to those used on several of the pavilions at the University of Virginia. A Tuscan entablature defines the perimeter of the arcaded pavilion. A smaller wood cornice is found on the wing.

Berry Hill contains a side-hall plan in the arcaded pavilion. A small secondary stair hall is located in the west wing. The Itatiate-style main stair dates to the third quarter of the 19th century. No documentation exists on the original stair, most likely Jeffersonian in inspiration. The present open-well stair has paneled spandrels, turned newel, molded handrail and two turned balusters to a tread. The stair in the west wing is original to the date of the wing's construction and has a turned newel post, molded handrail and square balusters. The house retains its original pine flooring and plastered walls and ceilings. The principal doors and windows are enclosed within three-part architraves. Paneled wainscoting embellishes the first-floor rooms.

(See continuation sheet #1)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1827 BUILDER/ARCHITECT attributed to William B. Philips

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Prominently sited overlooking the Town of Orange, Berry Hill is one of a select group of Jeffersonian-style buildings attributed to, or documented as being built by, William B. Philips, a master mason employed by Thomas Jefferson during the construction of the University of Virginia. Like many others who worked under Jefferson, Philips adopted his style and continued to build in Jefferson's distinctive Palladian/Roman Revival idiom for a number of years. Berry Hill was built for the County Clerk, Reynolds Chapman, in 1827 and originally resembled Pavilion VII at the University, having a Tuscan portico imposed on an arcade. Although the portico was subsequently enclosed, the house remains one of the most charming and successful adaptations of the Jeffersonian style for a private residence. The attribution to Philips is based on the strong resemblance of the house and its brickwork to documented Philips buildings. Circumstantial evidence points to the authorship as well: Philips was known to have worked in the area at the time, and in 1828 Chapman recommended Philips to construct the Madison County Courthouse, a building with many parallels to Berry Hill.

Reynolds Chapman was born at Prior Park, New Kent County, on July 22, 1778. In 1801 Chapman was appointed Clerk of Court for Orange County by Governor James Monroe, a post he occupied almost continuously until his death. In 1804 Chapman purchased 100 acres in Orange County for \$800 (a later survey increased the size to 156 acres) from John Baylor and his wife, the land on which he was to build Berry Hill. The Orange County Land Tax Books in 1820 list Chapman's holdings as three tracts of 339, 156, and 233 acres. The 156-acre tract is noted as containing a building value of \$2,225. In 1828 the building value increased to \$4,825 with a notation in the book, "\$2,600 added account of improvements." ¹Chapman's new residence, Berry Hill, constitutes the improvements listed.

William B. Philips, to whom the house is attributed, is first associated with the building in an 1818 letter from three Richmond gentlemen written to Thomas Jefferson which included recommendations for Philips, who "has carried on brickmaking & laying in this city [Richmond] for two years." ²Philips remained in the Piedmont after finishing his work at the University and died in Charlottesville in 1861. It is presumed that Philips went to Orange County soon after the completion of the University of Virginia in 1826 and executed the Chapman residence. Other buildings by Philips include the courthouses for Green County, Page County, and Spotsylvania County, as well as Christ Church, Glendower, and two large buildings at Western State Hospital in Staunton.

Berry Hill has a plan atypical of other Federal style residences in Orange. It contains many distinguishing features that show the hand of a skilled and knowledgeable craftsman. The brickwork is of the highest quality and is similar in character to that found at the University. The academic classicism of the exterior is reiterated in the interior woodwork that correctly follows classical architectural principles.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Madison County Court Records, miscellaneous paper, 1828-29.
 O'Neill, William. "The Workman at the University of Virginia." Magazine of Albemarle County History, v. 17, p. 5.
 Orange County Deed Books 22, 23, 24, 40, 42, 45, 48.
 Thomas, William. Orange County, Virginia. Verona, Va: McClure Press, 1972.
 Woods, Edgar. Albemarle County in Virginia. Bridgewater, Va: C. J. Carrier Company, 1964.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 48 acres

Quadrangle name: Orange

UTM REFERENCES

Quadrangle: 1:24000

A

1	1	7	7	5	2	8	1	7	1	0	4	2	3	6	1	1	8	0
ZONE			EASTING			NORTHING												

B

1	1	7	7	5	3	3	4	0	4	2	3	6	2	8	0
ZONE			EASTING			NORTHING									

C

1	1	7	7	5	3	4	1	0	4	2	3	5	9	0	0
ZONE			EASTING			NORTHING									

D

1	1	7	7	5	2	8	6	0	4	2	3	5	7	0	0
ZONE			EASTING			NORTHING									

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point 775' E of intersection of State Route 20 and U. S. Route 15, on S edge of Town of Orange, 1250' NNE of intersection of said U. S. Route and State Route 647; thence extending 1500' ENE along S side of said route 20; thence extending 300' SSW; thence extending 900' SSE; thence extending 1800' SSW to said route 647; thence extending NW about 150' along E side of said route; thence extending 1500' N to point of origin.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE

January 1980

STREET & NUMBER

221 Governor Street

TELEPHONE

(804) 786-3144

CITY OR TOWN

Richmond

STATE

Virginia 23219

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Tucker Hill, Executive Director
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE

FEB 19 1980

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Berry Hill, Orange County, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 6,7 PAGE 1, 1

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- (2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey
1969, 1979 State
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

7. DESCRIPTION

The first floor does not retain its original mantels. The mantel in the arcaded section and the one in the westernmost room are later replacements and would appear to be contemporary with the stair. The mantel in the present dining room was removed and never replaced. The second floor does retain its original mantels, which consist of simple three-part architraves topped by a frieze and carefully molded classical cornice. The second floor of the arcaded pavilion has been modified by the installation of a bathroom and bedroom in the portico. Exterior weathering may still be seen on one door frame, indicating its previous position. Most of the original hardware has been replaced. The kitchen wing of two stories is primarily a service unit built to replace an earlier outbuilding.

The Berry Hill estate is enhanced by a finely landscaped boxwood garden that was planted early in the present century. In front of the house is a large, flat grassy terrace that drops off on the north, east and west into a kind of park planted with large old trees. The present owners maintain a farm on the property that surrounds the house. The farm buildings date to the 20th century.

A 1½-story, 19th century wood-frame shed set on a brick foundation is located northwest of the house.

RCC

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property consists of approximately 48 acres. It is inclusive of the hill site on which the house was built and several outbuildings of the present owner's farm. The nominated acreage is part of the original 156-acre tract. The villa-type house was sited so as to command views of Orange, then a rural settlement, and of the surrounding countryside. The hill, with the house and large old trees, form an important scenic backdrop for the town of Orange.

RCC

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Berry Hill, Orange County, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #2 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

No correspondence concerning the reason for a Jeffersonian design of Berry Hill has been found, although at least one architectural connection may have some bearing on Chapman's architectural taste.

Chapman was married to Rebecca Conway Madison, daughter of Gen. William Madison of The Residence (now at Woodberry Forest School), a small Palladian-style dwelling erected in 1793 after suggestions by Jefferson. Chapman was certainly familiar with his father-in-law's house and also may have viewed the University as a possible Palladian source for his own residence. Jefferson derived the orders for his pavilions from Giacomo Leoni's 1721 London edition of Palladio's Four Books of Architecture and from the 1766 Paris edition of the French theorists Chambray and Errard's Parallele de l'Architecture Antique. Indeed, Pavilion VII was inspired by an illustration of Palladian Doric in the Frenchmen's work. The design of Berry Hill was modified soon after it was built by the blocking of the windows on the east wall and the enclosure of the second-story portico. The resulting structure was thus made similar in plan to the Southeast Hotel (one of the dining halls), finished at the school in 1822. Because of the similarity of the brickwork, it is assumed that the changes were made by Philips for Chapman.

That Chapman was satisfied with his new residence may be inferred from a letter of October 17, 1828 to the Madison County Courthouse commissioners James W. Walker & Richard C. Booten that reads as follows:

Understanding that the building of your courthouse is to be let, and that you are one of the Commissioners and feeling anxious that Major Boulware, Crawford and Philips should get the job I hope you will pardon me for mentioning to you I am well acquainted with all of them- and they are, you may rest assured, first rate workmen and gentlemen of most honourable principles.³

Malcolm Crawford and Richard Boulware were woodworkers and are known to have worked with Philips on the Madison County Courthouse. It would appear from an August 8, 1828 recommendation of Thomas Jefferson Randolph that the masonry and carpentry partnership was not uncommon. Randolph wrote from Edgehill, "I have known Malcolm Crawford and William B. Philips for several years during their residence in the neighborhood and have seen a good deal of their work."⁴ It is not known if Boulware or Crawford worked on the Chapman house.

With Chapman's death in 1844 the house was sold to William Thrift, formerly of Loudoun County. During the Civil War the house was used as a signal station. The house, along with much of the original Chapman land, is presently owned by Mrs. Rowland Hill, Jr.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Berry Hill, Orange County, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

#3

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

¹Orange County Land Tax Book, 1828.

²N. Turner, C. Tompkins, B. Tate, Richmond, to Thomas Jefferson, Aug. 31, 1818.

³Edgar Woods, Albemarle County in Virginia.

⁴Madison County Courthouse files, Madison County.

⁵Ibid.

UNITED STATES
THE INTERIOR
SURVEY

LEPPER 1 MI
ADISON MILLS 2.5 MI

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MILITARY SURVEY
JAMES L. CALVERT

754

755 5' 2 120 000 FEET (SOUTH)

USGS 7.5' quadrangle (Scale 1:24000)
Orange, VA 1970

BERRY HILL, Orange County, VA

UTM References:

A-17/752870/4236180

B-17/753340/4236280

C-17/753410/4235900

D-17/752860/4235700

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

