

VLR - 12/2/97
NRHP - 2/12/98
Easement - 1/12/00

**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 Red Hills
other names/site number VDHR file no. 002-0066

2. Location

street & number 2051 Polo Grounds Road (Rt. 643) N/A not for publication
city or town Charlottesville X vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 zip code 22911

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
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/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| ___ entered in the National Register. ___ See continuation sheet. | Signature of the Keeper _____ | Date of Action _____ |
| ___ determined eligible for the National Register. ___ See continuation sheet. | _____ | _____ |
| ___ determined not eligible for the National Register. | _____ | _____ |
| ___ removed from the National Register. | _____ | _____ |
| ___ other (explain): | _____ | _____ |

5. Classification

| Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) | Category of Property (Check only one box) | Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.) | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------|------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | 4 | 3 | buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | 1 | | sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | 1 | 1 | structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | | | objects |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | | | |
| | | 6 | 4 | Total |

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

| Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) | | Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) | |
|--|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>Category</i> | <i>Subcategory</i> | <i>Category</i> | <i>Subcategory</i> |
| DOMESTIC | single dwelling | DOMESTIC | single dwelling |
| DOMESTIC | secondary structure | DOMESTIC | secondary structure |
| FUNERARY | cemetery | FUNERARY | cemetery |
| AGRICULTURE | animal facility | AGRICULTURE | animal facility |
| AGRICULTURE | storage | AGRICULTURE | storage |
| | | RECREATION | sports facility (swimming pool) |

7. Description

| Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) | Materials (Enter categories from instructions) |
|--|---|
| Georgian | foundation stone |
| Georgian Revival | walls brick |
| | wood |
| | roof slate |
| | other wood |

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Red Hills
Name of Property

Albemarle Co., Va.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 26.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing | | |
|------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1 | 17 | 725480 | 4219600 | 3 | 17 | 725730 | 4218910 |
| 2 | 17 | 725900 | 4219350 | 4 | 17 | 725480 | 4218940 |

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 | <u>J. Daniel Pezzoni and Leslie A. Giles</u> | | |
| organization | <u>Landmark Preservation Associates</u> | date | <u>September 11, 1997</u> |
| street & number | <u>PO Box 7825</u> | telephone | <u>(540) 366-0787</u> |
| city or town | <u>Roanoke</u> state <u>VA</u> | zip code | <u>24019-0825</u> |

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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Red Hills
Albemarle Co., Va.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Red Hills property consists of a house and its surrounding 26.5-acre tract located in Albemarle County, Virginia on the south side of Polo Grounds Road (SR 643), in the rolling Piedmont landscape east of U.S. 29 between the crossroads community of Proffit and the North Fork of the Rivanna River. A remnant of a formerly operational farm, the nominated area encompasses ten principal resources, six of which contribute to the property's historic character. Red Hills (the house) is situated atop the highest point on the property, a 500-foot knoll that affords expansive views in all directions. The house, an example of late Georgian residential architecture, is a two-story, five-bay brick edifice with original rear brick ells and a modern one-story frame wing. The interiors include late Georgian mantels, built-in presses, and other period woodwork, interspersed with Georgian Revival features added during twentieth-century renovations. Other contributing resources include a well, two small sheds, a barn, and a slave cemetery. Landscape features that reinforce the property's historic setting include numerous mature specimen trees, open pastures, a boxwood garden, brick walkways, a gravel entry drive, and simple board fencing. Throughout the house and the remainder of the property, modern alterations have been undertaken with an emphasis on compatibility.

Inventory

1. Red Hills (late 18th c./ early 19th c., ca. 1939, 1979). Contributing building.
2. Barn (e. 20th c.). Contributing building.
3. Corncrib and shed (e. 20th c.). Contributing building.
4. Shed (late 19th c.). Contributing building.
5. Well (19th c.). Contributing structure.
6. Slave cemetery (19th c.). Contributing site.
7. Guest house (late 19th c., 1978-79). Noncontributing building.
8. Car port (ca. 1950). Noncontributing building.
9. Swimming pool (1978-79, 1991). Noncontributing structure.
10. Bath house (1978-79). Noncontributing building.

House: Exterior

The historic components of the house known as Red Hills include the ca. 1800 two-story main

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Description (continued)

section and two rear wings. Garrets added to the two rear ells apparently correspond to the construction date of the house's main section. The foundation of the house's main block is of coursed fieldstone topped by several brick courses laid in English bond; the two rear ells have all-stone foundations. The house's masonry walls exhibit Flemish-bond brickwork on the front elevation and four-course American bond brickwork on the sides and the rear ells, with the exception of the ells' five uppermost courses, which are laid in Flemish bond. Splayed jack arches cap the first-story window openings on the front elevation, while flat arches composed of header bricks top other first- and second-story windows. A plain header course defines the upper edge of the front wall along the cornice line, while double rows of headers define the upper gable ends of the rear wings. Flush gable-end chimneys (five in all) have corbelled caps, and in most instances appear to have been carefully rebuilt to match their historic appearance. Architrave moldings frame the tall first-story window openings with nine-over-nine double-hung sash (some sash and lights old, others reproductions of the mid-twentieth century) and shorter second-story window openings with six-over-six double-hung sash. Operable louvered blinds, painted a dark green color and hung on standard cast-iron shutter pintels, flank each window and the central entrance. Gable-end four-light casements and gabled dormers with six-over-six double-hung sash illuminate the half-stories of the rear wings. A shed-roofed addition built ca. 1939 between the two rear wings links them at the first story and at garret level. The dark gray slate shingle roof over the main block and rear wings dates to the early-twentieth century, and replaces standing seam metal that had previously replaced the original wood shingles. The house's principal entrance is sheltered by a ca. 1939 one-story gabled portico of Colonial Revival design, featuring square Doric columns, a classical entablature, and Chinese Chippendale balustrade panels. The portico took the place of a nineteenth-century Italianate-influenced full-length porch, which was presumably not an original feature. A rectangular transom with divided lights arranged in a fan-like pattern surmounts the front entry, an original single-leaf six-panel wooden door. The transom, apparently installed ca. 1939, also replaces an earlier feature--a possibly original transom with a simple rectangular six-light pattern. A modern screen/storm door, with a Chinese Chippendale lower panel, has been added to the doorway.

Other non-historic additions to the dwelling include a 1978-1979 one-story frame wing sided with beaded weatherboards. The wing incorporates a stone foundation, four-course American bond brickwork and a flush chimney in the gable end wall, nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows and operable louvered blinds, a boxed cornice, and a gabled basement entry with double braced doors. In 1995, a wraparound rear porch was built to link the side wing with the rest of the house in an outdoor covered living space. Like the front portico, the rear porch has square wooden columns and Chinese Chippendale balustrade panels. The floor of the rear porch shelters the principal

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Albemarle Co., Va.

Description (continued)

basement entry, which is only a few steps below ground level, and a lattice-screened storage area.

House: Interior

The interior of the house is defined by a one-room-deep center-passage plan, to which the earlier rear wings serve as secondary spaces. The front door opens onto a broad center passage, which is finished with heart pine floors, plaster walls (now wallpapered), a plaster ceiling, and painted woodwork. Architrave moldings enframe the four six-panel doors that open into the passage, while a simple quirk-beaded chair rail molding extends around the perimeter of the space. The predominant feature in the center passage is a boxed winder stair that begins in the space and ascends three steps before turning and continuing to the second floor through the adjoining room. The use of a boxed winder stair of this type is indicative of the house's ca. 1800 date of construction, since an open passage stair would be more likely for a later house of Red Hills' size and distinction. The stairwell is finished with wide beaded boards laid as wainscot below a chair rail molding. A ca. 1939 Colonial Revival railing with a slender turned column newel post, carved handrail, and a Chinese Chippendale balustrade panel extends from the base of the stairs to the point where the partition wall obscures the stairwell from view. Other ca. 1939 modifications in the space include supplemental moldings added to the original quirk-beaded baseboards, and ornate cornice moldings added to the wall-ceiling junction.

The two first-story front rooms—with plaster walls and ceilings, heart pine flooring, ca. 1939 cornices, and beaded chair rails—contain similar Georgian mantels with architrave surrounds and fluted or triglyph-like frieze elements under stacked-molding shelves. Both mantels exhibit evidence of usage that suggest an early installation date. The mantel in the dining room (right side of passage) does not appear to have been altered, whereas the mantel in the main parlor (left side of passage) has had a shallow Greek key molding applied to the architrave surround, matching the Greek key pattern used in a cornice installed in the room ca. 1939. The parlor's baseboard moldings, like those in the center passage, were also augmented at that time. A built-in press in the parlor incorporates glass-panel upper doors and recessed-panel lower doors. A built-in press in the dining room has recessed upper and lower panels but no glazing. The other historic-period first-story rooms—a modernized kitchen and a largely original study/den with a simple Georgian architrave mantel flanked by closets with six-panel doors and architrave surrounds—are linked behind the center passage by a secondary hallway in the place of a former porch. This hallway also opens through a single-leaf door to the rear porch, and connects to the basement level via an internal staircase.

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**Red Hills
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Description (continued)

On the second floor, the main section of the house includes two large bedrooms with plaster walls and ceilings, simple Georgian architrave mantels, quirk-beaded chair rails and baseboards, and built-in closets (some original, others later additions). The center passage has been narrowed somewhat with the addition of closet storage. The garret, a couple of steps lower than the second floor, now houses modern bathrooms and additional bedroom and storage areas. At the basement level of the house, the original cooking fireplace with early wrought iron hardware is a principal feature, along with exposed stonework and ceiling joists. Unfinished storage areas, a finished office and a bathroom round out the complement of spaces in the basement. The house's attic is largely unfinished and is used for storage and mechanical systems; exposed structural elements such as pegged rafters exhibit builders' marks and other evidence of original construction technology.

Outbuildings, Sites, and Landscape Features

The landscaped surroundings of the house feature a number of mature deciduous trees, a boxwood garden that appears to date to the second quarter of the twentieth century, and later tree, shrub, and bed plantings. The historic drive to the house was incorporated into a circular drive passing in front of the house in 1996. Standing in close proximity to the house are several original or early outbuildings or structures, namely a historic-period well with a twentieth-century gabled roof shelter, and two board-and-batten sheds with wood-shingled gable roofs and latticed porches (one now used as a potting and wood shed, the other as a bath house). Non-historic resources include a lattice-sheathed car port with an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof, and a modern in-ground swimming pool. East of the domestic complex stands a late-nineteenth-/early-twentieth-century farm complex that includes a barn, a lath corn crib and shed, and a one-story stables converted into a guest house. The barn is a board-and-batten building with standing-seam-metal gabled roof, animal stalls on the ground level, a hay mow above, and circular-sawn framing members attached with wire nails, features that in combination with other aspects of the building suggest a date of construction in the early twentieth century. To the south of the house, standing on a parcel that will come into family ownership in October or November 1997, is a small cemetery believed to contain the remains of slaves who lived on the Red Hills and/or Bentivar farms (the latter was also a Carr family property). The cemetery has several upright fieldstone markers, one with an indecipherable inscription. The site of an early smokehouse and presumably other historic features are known to exist on the property. Slave cabin sites are located on an adjoining parcel that is not included in this proposal.

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**Red Hills
Albemarle Co., Va.**

Description (continued)

Integrity Statement

The Red Hills house achieved much of its present appearance ca. 1939, when alterations to the exterior and interior were undertaken according to plans prepared by the firm of noted Charlottesville restoration architect Milton Grigg. Alterations during that period, which have acquired significance over time, augmented and supplemented historic features. With the exception of the replacement of the transom over the front entry with a grander design, the ca. 1939 changes did not involve removal of significant character-defining features that date from the original construction period. Since ca. 1939, the only significant changes to the house--such as the one-story side wing and the rear wraparound porch--have been undertaken with concern for achieving compatibility without slavish replication. Likewise, modern heating and cooling systems have been added to the house as inconspicuously as possible; other than the registers, the only first-floor modification was the addition of a small plinth-like element in the dining room that houses the intake grille.

Those portions of the historic property that remain in Eddins family ownership constitute the area being nominated for listing; like the principal dwelling, the varied collection of domestic and agricultural outbuildings, landscape features, and sites remain in very good condition and readily reflect their historic periods of construction and use.

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**Red Hills
Albemarle Co., Va.**

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Red Hills, located above the forks of the Rivanna River in rural Albemarle County, Virginia, is the ancestral home of a branch of Albemarle's distinguished Carr family. According to tradition, the brick plantation house was built in two phases (1797 and 1804) by Garland Carr; however, documentary evidence suggests the home was completed by Garland's son, Dr. Francis Carr, in 1821. Frank Carr was a physician, newspaper publisher, and agricultural reformer, and as an educator he was involved in the early operations of the University of Virginia and its progenitor, the Albemarle Academy. A later owner of Red Hills was Adolph Russow, who operated Bellevue Vineyards on the property after the Civil War and who served as superintendent of Virginia's largest commercial winery before Prohibition, the Monticello Wine Company in Charlottesville.

Architecturally, Red Hills appears to have had an unusual early evolution, with coupled one-story rear wings comprising the original fabric and the main two-story section built on as an addition. The house interior features late Georgian detail, some of it original and the remainder dating to a ca. 1939 remodelling supervised by architects Milton L. Grigg and William Hale of Charlottesville. Near the house are historic and modern outbuildings and a slave cemetery with graves marked by fieldstones.

Justification of Criteria

Red Hills is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with two locally significant individuals: educator Francis Carr and wine-maker Adolph Russow. The house is also eligible under Criterion C as an evolved residence of considerable architectural distinction combining original Georgian features with the work of accomplished restoration architect Milton L. Grigg. The period of significance for the property extends from the traditional date of initial construction work on the house in 1797 through to the home's Georgian Revival remodeling about 1939. The property possesses local significance.

Acknowledgments

A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report, foremost among them the project sponsors, Red Hills owners Watha J. (Jim) Eddins Jr. and Ann Clark Eddins. Others who provided help or information included Margaret O'Brien of the Albemarle County Historical Society, University of Virginia archaeologist Jeff Hantman, and June Ellis and Marc Wagner of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

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Red Hills
Albemarle Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Historical Background

Thomas Carr first acquired land between the forks of the Rivanna River in 1733. By the late 1790s, Thomas's grandson, Garland Carr (1754-1838), had gained ownership of the Red Hills property, where according to Carr family tradition he lived before moving to an adjoining farm known as Bentivar. Carr owned in excess of 3,000 acres during the period.¹

According to tradition, Garland Carr built the rear wings of the house known as Red Hills in 1797 to serve as an interim residence until he completed the main front section and garrets over the rear wings in 1804. (The original source of these specific dates is unknown.) The available documentary evidence, however, suggests other scenarios. In 1817, Garland sold 520 acres--"being part of a tract known by the name of red hills"--to his son, Dr. Francis (Frank) Carr (1784-1843). According to county tax records of the period, which first enumerated the value of improvements separately from the value of land in 1820, no buildings stood on Frank Carr's 520-acre tract that year. In 1821, however, the tax assessor noted "\$1,600 added for improvements" to Frank Carr's property, a sizable jump that may represent the construction of all or the major part of the present dwelling.²

Bolstering the evidence of the tax records are a series of letters that Frank Carr wrote to Thomas Jefferson from 1817 to 1823. Carr's letters from 1817 and 1818 were written from his father's property Bentivar, and a letter from September 1823 was written from Red Hills, suggesting that both Garland and Frank lived at Bentivar in the late 1810s and that Frank moved to Red Hills only after the home's completion in the early 1820s. Another interpretation--one that seeks to reconcile tradition and documentary evidence--takes into account Frank Carr's marital status during the

¹ Redmann, "Red Hills," 1; Jim Eddins, personal communication; Albemarle County tax records; and Woods, *Albemarle County*, 161. Garland Carr was a brother of Thomas Jefferson's brother-in-law, Dabney Carr. Human occupation or use of the property preceded the coming of the Carrs, as indicated by Native American projectile points uncovered on the property during gardening by the present owners. According to University of Virginia archaeologist Jeff Hantman, the pre-contact Monacan village of Monasukapanough stood near Red Hills on the South Fork of Rivanna River (Hantman, personal communication).

² Jim Eddins, personal communication; Eddins, "Key Dates;" Redmann, "Red Hills," 1; Albemarle County tax records; and Albemarle County Deed Book 21, p. 59.

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Red Hills
Albemarle Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

period. Frank married Virginia Terrell in 1815 and the couple may have lived first in a dwelling at Red Hills, possibly the rear section of the present house. Virginia appears to have died shortly after the birth of a son, Peter, in 1816 or 1817, and Frank may have taken his infant son with him to live at his parents's, accounting for the Bentivar address of the letters he sent Jefferson in 1817 and 1818. Then, sometime during the next few years, Frank married Maria Morris and concurrently moved back to the Red Hills property, as suggested by the address of the 1823 letter. According to this scenario, Frank and Maria would have built the front section of Red Hills; it was common during the nineteenth century for newlyweds to undertake new construction or major additions to existing houses. In other words, the rear wings at Red Hill may date as early as 1797--the traditional date--and the front section may date to 1821--the date best supported by the documentary evidence. For this interpretation to be correct, the preexisting rear wings would have to have been missed in the 1820 tax valuation, not an implausible lapse.³

Red Hills's second (or first) owner, Frank Carr, contributed in many ways to the social life of his community. His interest in agriculture, acquired through hands-on experience at Red Hills, led to a post as secretary of the Albemarle Agricultural Society, founded in 1817 and one of the state's first county agricultural organizations. Carr also involved himself in newspaper publishing; with several associates he published the *Virginia Advocate* in the 1820s and 1830s, and he may also have been involved in the publication of *Carr's Virginia Gazette*. As a physician, Carr ministered to his neighbors's medical needs--Thomas Jefferson was a patient--and as a teacher he involved himself in the establishment of schools. One of these was the Albemarle Academy in Charlottesville, incorporated in 1803 but inactive until 1814 when Thomas Jefferson, Frank Carr, and others revived the institution (Carr served as the academy's first secretary). The Albemarle Academy evolved into Jefferson's Central College, which in turn became the University of Virginia in 1819. Frank Carr served the university in various capacities as its first secretary of the faculty, the third

³ Jim Eddins, personal communication; Eddins, "Key Dates." Tax records are sometimes inaccurate, but the fact that the 1821 records noted the addition of a \$400 barn to Garland Carr's Bentivar property demonstrates a level of specificity that supports the veracity of the records for the Carr family properties. A number of architectural historians have attempted to date Red Hills and Bentivar from their architectural characteristics. Early in his career, architectural historian Jeff O'Dell believed that Bentivar dated approximately to the 1820s, based on the home's Federal detail and "Asher Benjamin moldings" (O'Dell's 1980 survey form for Red Hills at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Va.). University of Virginia architecture professor K. Edward Lay is of the opinion that Red Hills was built before Bentivar.

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Red Hills
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Statement of Significance (continued)

secretary of the board of visitors, and possibly also as a proctor.⁴

To Frank and his second wife, Maria Morris, was born Francis Edward Garland (or F. E. G.) Carr (ca. 1824-1893). In 1845, Peter and F. E. G. acquired Red Hills, which afterwards was owned by F. E. G. exclusively. The 1850 federal census provides the first detailed information on Red Hills's agricultural output during this period. F. E. G. Carr was listed as the owner of 280 improved and 140 unimproved acres on which he raised herds of sheep and swine (horses, dairy cows, and cattle were few in number) and crops of wheat, oats, and Indian corn (tobacco was not grown). The farm was tended by a slave work force of twenty-four individuals, some of whom were probably inherited from Frank Carr. A high proportion of the Red Hills slaves were children or elderly. Presumably some of these individuals are buried in the cemetery marked with fieldstones located several hundred yards from the main house.⁵

In February 1847, F. E. G. married Sally Watson Carr. A family friend commented that F. E. G. "behaved himself very well indeed" at his wedding, peppering his conversation with "yes sir-ee" and other exclamations, but otherwise toning down the boisterousness he was apparently capable of. Sally died shortly after the birth of the couple's one child, George Watson Carr, in 1848, and in 1850 F. E. G. lived alone, according to the census of that year. In 1860 F. E. G. shared his household with his farm manager T. S. Edwards and Edwards's family and an elderly man named Richard G. Martin.⁶

In 1880, F. E. G. Carr sold slightly over 300 acres of the Red Hills property to Adolph Russow (1851-1923), first superintendent of the Monticello Wine Company in Charlottesville, and his wife

⁴ Bruce, *History of the University of Virginia*, vol. 1, 118-126; vol. 2, 351; vol. 3, 190-192 and 198; *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 8 no. 4 (April 1901), 339; vol. 9 no. 2 (October 1901), 132; Bear and Jones, "Thomas Jefferson and his Health," 16; Woods, *Albemarle County*, 161; and Redmann, "Red Hills," abstract.

⁵ U. S. census; Redmann, "Red Hills," 2; and *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 3 no. 2 (October 1895), p. 209.

⁶ *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 2 no. 2 (October 1894), 224; vol. 3 no. 2 (October 1895); "Eugene Davis," letters of January 28, February 6, and March 4, 1847; and U. S. census.

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Red Hills
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Statement of Significance (continued)

Ida Emilie Elisabeth Liebeck Russow (1856-1942). Adolph Russow emigrated to the United States from his native Germany in 1868, equipped with an advanced degree in agriculture that enabled him to find employment as a farm and vineyard manager in several northern Virginia Piedmont counties. Russow eventually located in Albemarle County, which has a long history of viticulture extending back to experimentation by Philip Mazzei and Thomas Jefferson in the late eighteenth century. After the Civil War several entrepreneurs revived the local industry, chartering the Monticello Wine Company in 1873. Historians have described the company as the "first large commercial winery in Virginia" prior to Prohibition. The company selected Russow as superintendent of its facility on Wine Street in Charlottesville (no longer standing), and in later years Russow was elevated to general manager. Ida Russow also participated in the operations of the winery, as did the couple's children Virginia and Theodore. According to one account, the Russows moved to Red Hills in 1873 and established Bellevue Vineyards there under an arrangement with F. E. G. Carr to supply grapes to the winery in town (along with several other Albemarle County vineyards). No buildings associated with the vineyard appear to survive on the property, although grape vines that have returned to the wild are common. In 1891 the Russows sold Red Hills to Samuel and Annie Buck and moved to a house at 212 Wine Street in Charlottesville, which still stands just outside the boundaries of the Charlottesville and Albemarle County Courthouse Historic District.⁷

Several families owned and farmed Red Hills until Arthur L. and Jeanette Barr Derby acquired 202.5 acres of the property in 1934. The Derbys hired Charlottesville restoration architect Milton L. Grigg to prepare a design for the remodeling of the house. Grigg's design called for the replacement of a late nineteenth century full-facade porch with a gabled entry porch, the conversion of the attic into a dormered bedroom level, and other modifications to the exterior and interior. In 1937 the Derbys sold the property to Frederick T. and Amy Holmes, who about 1939 brought Grigg and associate William Hale back to supervise a scaled-down remodeling based on the 1935 plans. The modifications undertaken ca. 1939 included replacement of the front porch and entry transom, replacement of selected window sash and lights with near-accurate reproductions, installation of new closets on the second floor, and augmentation of the simple original interior woodwork with grander moldings and balustrades.

One of the more interesting questions posed by the architectural fabric at Red Hills is the

⁷ Hase and Hubbard, "Adolph Russow," 17-27; Redmann, "Red Hills," 3-5; and Jim Eddins, personal communication.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

identification of Milton Grigg's alterations and additions from the 1930s. Plans and elevations from the period portray major elements such as the front entry portico but do not show details such as interior trim. To distinguish the Grigg work, materials in the Milton L. Grigg papers at the University of Virginia were examined to identify characteristic details from Grigg's projects during the 1930s. Typically, Grigg's mantel designs adopted architrave forms modeled on Georgian-style precedents that were considerably less ornate than the triglyph-frieze mantels at Red Hills. This evidence, plus the degree of wear on the mantels and their form, suggests the mantels date to the original construction. The mantel in the north first-floor room has a Greek key border with a low relief, unlike carved borders of the Georgian period. Presumably this border is a 1930s appliqué intended to coordinate the mantel with the cornice added to the room at the same time, which has an identical border.

Grigg advised on minor modifications to the house during its ownership by Edward F. and Elizabeth Hudson in the 1950s, and in 1978-79, during the ownership of Edwin and Ruth Maxfield, a frame addition was made to the east gable end according to a design by Charlottesville architect Donald Swofford. Watha J. (Jim) and Ann C. Eddins acquired the twenty-acre core of the property in 1990 and have since made additional minor modifications, including a rear porch designed by architect Swofford. Contractor John M. Anderson Jr. oversaw the carpentry for modifications made after 1990.⁸ Despite the changes that have occurred since 1939, Red Hills preserves much of its original and 1930s architectural character.

⁸ Jim Eddins, personal communication; Stevens, *Virginia House Tour*, 103.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

UTM References

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|----|------|---------|----------|
| 5) | 17 | 725290 | 4219290 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The Red Hills nominated parcel is portrayed on the 1:200-scale map that accompanies this nomination.

Boundary Justification

The Red Hills nominated parcel comprises the core area of the historic farm and includes the historic home known as Red Hills as well as all known associated historic buildings and the associated cemetery. The boundaries follow modern property lines and roads.

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**Red Hills
Albemarle Co., Va.**

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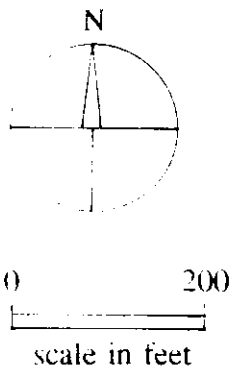
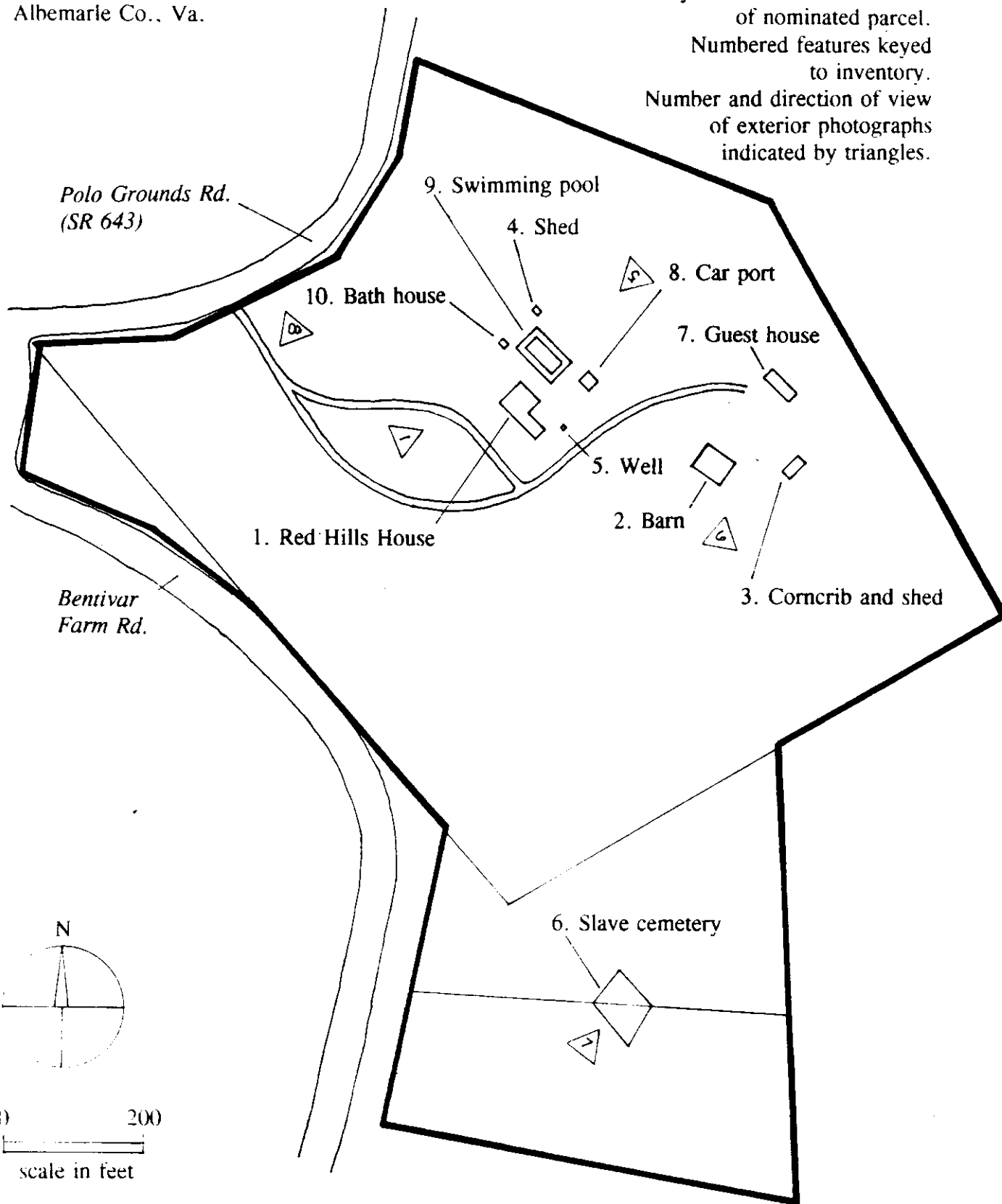
PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of: Red Hills, VDHR file no. 002-0066. All negatives (catalogued as negative no. 15361), except view #8, filed at the Library of Virginia, Richmond.

1. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: March 1997
VIEW OF: Front (west) elevation of house. View looking east.
PHOTO 1 of 8
2. CREDIT: Leslie A. Giles DATE: June 1997
VIEW OF: Dining room (first-floor east room).
PHOTO 2 of 8
3. CREDIT: Leslie A. Giles DATE: June 1997
VIEW OF: First-floor center passage.
PHOTO 3 of 8
4. CREDIT: Leslie A. Giles DATE: June 1997
VIEW OF: Office (room in first-floor of north ell).
PHOTO 4 of 8
5. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: March 1997
VIEW OF: Rear (east) elevation of house with (left to right) car port, swimming pool, bath house, and shed in foreground. View looking west.
PHOTO 5 of 8
6. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: March 1997
VIEW OF: Barn with guest house behind. View looking northeast.
PHOTO 6 of 8
7. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: March 1997
VIEW OF: Slave cemetery. View looking east.
PHOTO 7 of 8
8. CREDIT: Air Photo, Inc. DATE: April 1996
VIEW OF: Aerial view of Red Hills with adjoining secondary buildings, looking east.
Negative in possession of W. James Eddins. PHOTO 8 of 8

Red Hills
Albemarle Co., Va.

Heavy line indicates boundaries
of nominated parcel.
Numbered features keyed
to inventory.
Number and direction of view
of exterior photographs
indicated by triangles.

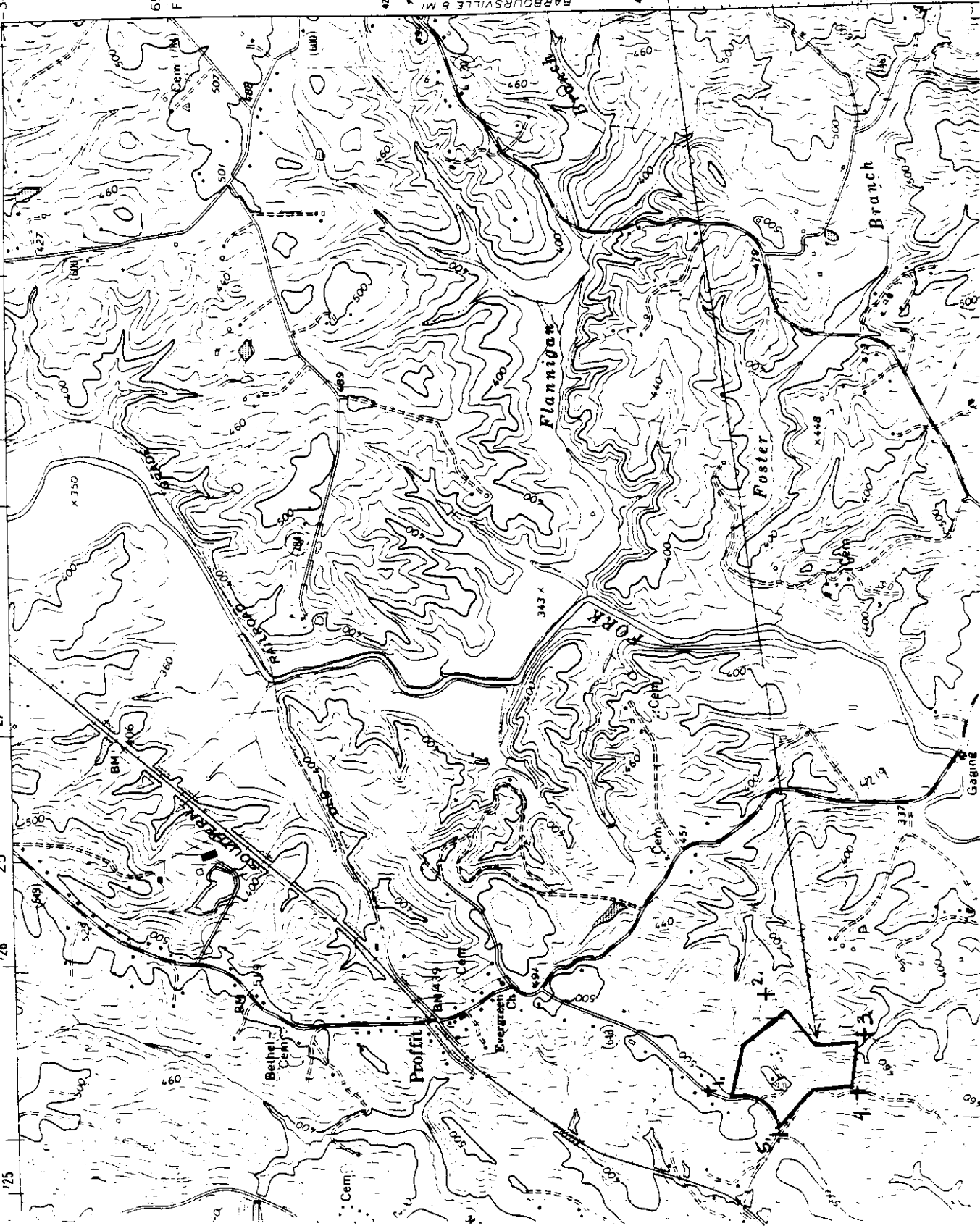


5360 (11 NE)
(BARBOURSVILLE)

CHARLOTTESVILLE EAST QUADRANGLE VIRGINIA 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

VIRGINIA
RESOURCES

1725 1726 1725 25' 1726 25' 1727 2030.000 FEET 1728 2030.000 FEET 1729 78°22'30" 38°07'30"



650 000
FEET

421

420

Red Hills
Albemarle Co., Va.

- UTA Ref.s (zone 11)
1. E 725480 N 4217600
 2. E 725900 N 4217350
 3. E 725730 N 4218410
 4. E 725480 N 4218740
 5. E 725290 N 4219290