

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name THE RECTORY  
 other names/site number Dyer's Store; Plain Dealing DHR File No. 02-1831

### 2. Location

street & number Junction of SR 712 & SR 713 N/A  not for publication  
 city, town Keene  vicinity  
 state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 zip code 22946

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	Category of Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object	Number of Resources within Property <table border="0"> <tr> <th>Contributing</th> <th>Noncontributing</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>6</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td>buildings</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td>sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>2</u></td> <td>structures</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td>objects</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>6</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>2</u></td> <td>Total</td> </tr> </table>	Contributing	Noncontributing		<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	Total
Contributing	Noncontributing																			
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings																		
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites																		
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures																		
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects																		
<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	Total																		

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

Deborah C. Miller 9/11/91  
 Signature of certifying official Date  
Director, 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.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of commenting or other official Date  
 State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Church-related residenceCOMMERCE/TRADE: Department storeDOMESTIC: Single dwellingSecondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwellingSecondary structure**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek RevivalLATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; STONEwalls WOOD: Weatherboardroof ASPHALT

other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**SUMMARY ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The Rectory stands on a sixty-one acre parcel of property on both sides of secondary State route 712 west of its intersection with secondary State route 713, one mile east of Keene in southern Albemarle county. The main house was built in four stages. The brick basement of the eastern half of the house is believed to be the foundation of Dyer's store, an important late-eighteenth-century mercantile establishment built shortly after 1787. The two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame house with end chimneys, center-pedimented portico, simple cornice, and stone basement dates from 1848. It features six-over-six sash with simple Greek Revival surrounds, a center door with transom and sidelights, and a single pile/central hall interior plan. Much of the original woodwork, including stairs, mantels, and window and door trim, remains. A two-bay wing to the north also dates from 1848. In the early part of the twentieth century, an addition on the north was built to house the kitchen and a sleeping porch, while in the 1920s a one-bay extension added bathrooms and a sitting room. Also on the grounds are five contributing outbuildings: a one-story frame house that served as the rectory office, two sheds, a barn, and a small frame tenant house. Noncontributing resources include a swimming pool and adjacent well house.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

ARCHITECTURE

1787-1925

1848

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Rectory is significant in the area of architecture as a well-executed example of vernacular Greek Revival architecture that retains much of its original interior and exterior appearance. The Rectory is in the vicinity of three other National Register properties and is an important part of the history of the area. The brick basement of the present two-story frame house is believed to be part of Dyer's Store (also known as Plain Dealing). The location was an important junction of the James River and Staunton Turnpike and the road to Charlottesville. The site of the store is established by a survey map drawn in 1796; the store operated until the 1810s and served also as a wagon stop and tavern. In 1848 the vestry of St. Anne's Parish bought the property and apparently constructed the rectory on the foundations of the store, directly across the road from Christ Church. The building and maintenance of the Rectory is well-documented in the minutes of Christ Church vestry.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Albemarle County Land Records, Charlottesville  
Albemarle County Will Records, Charlottesville  
Albemarle County Order Books, Charlottesville  
Albemarle County Judicial Minute Books, Charlottesville  
Albemarle County Land Tax Records, Charlottesville  
Albemarle County Personal Property Tax Records, Charlottesville  
Albemarle County Surveyors Book (Parts I and II), Charlottesville  
Carter, Sally Randolph. History of Christ Church, St. Anne's Parish.  
(Privately printed) October 2, 1932.  
Langhorne, Elizabeth. A History of Christ Church-Glendower (Charlottesvil  
King Lindsay Printing). 1957.  
Rawlings, Mary. Antebellum Albemarle. (Charlottesville: Peoples National  
Bank, privately printed). 1928.  
Woods, Edgar Albemarle County in Virginia (Harrisonburg, Va.) 1907.  
Works Progress Administration. Jefferson's Albemarle (Charlottesville). 1

See continuation sheet

**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

**Specify repository:**

Va. Dept. of Historic Resource  
221 Governor St. Richmond, Va.

**10. Geographical Data**

Acres of property 61.3 acres

**UTM References**

A 

17	7117240	4192660
Zone	Easting	Northing

C 

17	7116920	4192340
Zone	Easting	Northing

B 

17	717060	4192280
Zone	Easting	Northing

D 

17	716890	4192370
Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, fields and forest that have been part of the Rectory property since 1787 and that maintain historical integrity.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Geoffrey Henry

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date May 20, 1991

street & number 1515 Rutledge Avenue telephone 804-293-8006

city or town Charlottesville state Va zip code 22903

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Rectory stands on a sixty-one acre tract on both sides of County Route 712 west of its intersection with County Route 713, one mile east of Keene and fourteen miles south of Charlottesville in southern Albemarle county. The surrounding area is made up of several other historic farms and estates and is predominantly rural in character. There are entrances to the property at the south on Route 712 and on the east on Route 713. The nominated property is bounded by two other properties already listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Plain Dealing, on the north; and Christ Church-Glendower on the south. The part of the nominated property located to the north of Route 712 (which contains the main house and all other contributing and non-contributing resources) is entirely surrounded by a white-painted board fence. The main house is reached by a driveway that curves to the south in front and is bounded by white-washed stones.

The contributing resources on the Rectory property consist of the following: the main house, built in 1848 on a foundation that possibly dates from shortly after 1787; **the original rectory office** that also probably dates to 1848, two frame sheds that date from the early twentieth century, a three-stall barn, and a tenant house that dates from the 1920s. All are in an excellent state of preservation. Non-contributing resources include the swimming pool (a noncontributing structure) and a well house near the pool (a noncontributing structure).

The main house was built in four stages. The brick foundation of the eastern half of the house possibly dates from shortly after 1787 and may have formed the core of the mercantile establishment known as Dyer's Store. On this site in 1848 was built the present two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, Greek Revival-style frame house. It features gable-end brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, vertical corner boards, and a simple molded cornice with gable-end returns. The main (south) entrance is at the center bay and features an early-twentieth-century, six-panel door with original five-light rectangular transom and five-pane sidelights. Over this entrance is a one-story, pedimented portico with paired Doric piers, Chippendale-style railing and stone steps, all of which date from the early twentieth century. Windows on both stories feature six-over-six sash with flat surrounds, raised corner blocks, and modern louvered shutters, with the second-story

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

windows slightly shorter than those on the first. The west chimney has been rebuilt but the east chimney is largely original and features varying four- and seven-course American bond and stepped sides.

The north bay of the east end projects and is flush with the chimney and the two-bay north wing (also built in 1848). This wing features six-over-six sash with pegged members, corner blocks, and louvered shutters. On the east facade, the windows are a few inches lower than those on the front half of the house. There is a brick chimney in the middle of the east facade of this wing.

Around 1903 an additional two-story, three-bay wing was added on the north. It features six-over-six sash with louvered shutters that are clearly distinguishable from the older 1848 windows. The last bay on the second story contains a sleeping porch, now enclosed with multi-pane windows on all three sides. On the first story of the east facade of this extension is a one-story polygonal bay.

Around 1925 the front part of the house was extended an additional bay to the north. The cornice, window surrounds, and window widths are clearly different from the older section of the house. This addition contains an extension of the living room, a sitting room, and two upstairs baths. The one-story porch on the west with square Doric piers and pedimented gable-ends was glassed in by the present owners in the 1960s.

The oldest part of the house is the low, two-bay brick basement that possibly dates from shortly after 1787 as part of Dyer's Store. Architectural evidence tends to support the theory that it was built prior to the rest of the house. The brick basement bears no structural relationship to either the stone half of the basement to the west or the frame house above it, both of which date from 1848. The hewn log sill plate extends into the middle of the room, instead of resting on the wall between the two basement rooms as would normally have been the case. This sill plate shows evidence of pit-sawn marks and is earlier than the circular-sawn sills and joists seen elsewhere in the basement. The door, which is original, faces north in the direction of the original road-bed; the present road alignment to the south is much later. Also, the horizontal, diagonally-set wood bars in the window frame are more typical of late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century architecture. Much of the brickwork is still intact (although plastered over in sections) and features alternating

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

three- and five-course American bond. There is a door on the north, above which is an original window with three slats. Many of the beams are original, as is the large hewn beam that runs from north to south near the west end of the basement room. Modern additions include the poured concrete floor, the shelves on the north end, and the cupboards on the west end. When the present house was built on top of the 1787 foundation, the basement was extended an additional two bays to the west. This basement was constructed of rubble stone laid in irregular courses, with small openings on the south end. There is a small four-pane casement window to the right of the door on the north end. The original cooking fireplace is at the west end.

The interior of the south half of the original 1848 house features a single-pile central hall plan with a study and living room on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor. The central stair hall features painted, narrow-width pine floors, original molded baseboard trim and two doors on either side of the north entrance. The left door is modern and leads to a small powder room, but the six-panel door on the right is original and features a pegged frame. The stair rises in three stages from the northeast corner and features two rectangular-section balusters per tread, an original octagonal-section handrail along the top two levels, and a more recent (perhaps from the 1920s) rounded handrail and newel between the first landing and the ground floor. It appears that the stair treads on the lower third were extended a few inches and the addition of the newer handrail may date from the time of this alteration.

The room to the east, now a parlor, has a fireplace on the east wall. It has a brick hearth, molded surround, flat pilasters with inset moldings, and slightly flared capitals. There is a wide frieze with raised center panel and beaded edge. The molded mantel shelf breaks forward above the panel and at the two corners. Much of the other woodwork in this room, including chair rail, cornice and bookcases on the north date from the 1920s, although the Greek Revival flat-cyma surrounds on the doors and windows are original.

The room on the west, now the living room, features a fireplace on the west wall. It features a brick hearth with molded surround, flat pilasters with inset moldings, a second shorter set of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

pilasters above the first, also with inset moldings, and a plain mantel shelf and frieze. The baseboard, window and door trim are original, although the crown molding is not. In the 1920s this room was extended an additional bay to the north and an entrance was inserted that leads to the adjoining porch. This porch features a slate floor and modern sliding glass windows and doors that lead to the outdoor swimming pool and patio.

To the north of the east parlor is the dining room, which features a fireplace on the east wall with a Colonial Revival-style mantel, fluted pilasters, and a slate hearth. Much of the woodwork, including paneled dado, chair rail, cornice, and wooden window valances date from a remodeling carried out around 1903.

The two second-floor bedrooms feature the original floors, baseboard, and window moldings, Greek-Revival-period six-panel doors with applied moldings and fireplaces at the gable ends. The fireplace openings are flanked by plain pilasters and a simple frieze and have brick hearths and molded mantel shelves. More recent additions include a closet as well as a bathroom and dressing room off the west bedroom.

The bedroom in the north wing is original, although the west wall was brought forward when a hall was inserted in the 1920s. The fireplace on the east wall features a Greek Revival-period mantel with flat pilasters and inset moldings, a plain frieze, and a molded shelf. It is possible that this mantel was originally located in the dining room and moved upstairs when the showier Colonial Revival mantel was added in the 1903 remodeling. A later door with four horizontal panels leads to a small bathroom. A hall to the left leads to a fourth bedroom and sleeping porch (now enclosed) in the 1903 part of the north wing.

The first floor of this later wing includes a pantry and kitchen. The pantry has built-in shelves and cabinets with glass fronts. The large kitchen also includes the polygonal bay on the east. A door leads from the north end to another small pantry and the steps lead to the basement.

The contributing and noncontributing outbuildings on the Rectory property are located to the west and north of the main house. Among the contributing buildings is the former rectory office (probably contemporaneous with the Rectory) which is located some fifty feet to the west and is a 1½-story, four-bay, gable-roofed frame building with



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

---

a chimney on the east gable end. It features entrances at the east and west, some original six-over-six sash (although most of the windows are modern), a box cornice, vertical corner boards, and some replaced wood siding. The interior, although heavily altered, features a simple Greek Revival-period mantel with plain pilasters and molded shelf. The western half of this building has been converted into a two-bay garage; the east room is now an artist's studio.

Two small sheds stand to the north of the office. They feature shed roofs, six-over-six sash, doors on the east and west, and exposed rafter ends on the south facade. They probably date from the early twentieth century, **are currently used for storage, and are in good condition.** A two-story, three-bay frame barn, also from the early twentieth century, stands **near the northwestern corner of the property.** It has board-and-batten siding, a **standing-seam metal roof, and is in good condition.** **There are three large openings on the east side and a small door and six-over-six sash windows on the south facade.** The one-and-one-half-story, **four-bay, frame tenant house to the north of the Rectory may date from the 1920s.** It features a low-pitched gable roof and a verandah across the south facade. Entrances are on the north and south and most of the windows are modern.

Noncontributing resources consist of a swimming pool to the north of the house, added by the present owners around 1976, and a well house built on top of the well in the vicinity of the pool.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

## HISTORY

The earliest mention of what is now known as the Rectory property is contained in the patent issued to Thomas Staples for land in the Totier Creek-Hardware River area in 1783. <sup>1</sup> In 1787 a five-hundred-acre portion of this tract "on the branches of Totier Creek" was sold to Samuel Dyer, of Richmond, for 550 pounds. <sup>2</sup> Dyer (1756-1839) was a native of Bristol, England who emigrated to Virginia in 1770 and fought with the American forces during the Revolution. He was appointed assistant clothier in the army of Virginia and later was stationed at the quartermaster depot at Point of Fork in Albemarle County. In 1775 he marched with Patrick Henry's militia to Williamsburg to force Governor Dunmore to make restitution for gunpowder stolen from the colony. <sup>3</sup> After the war, he engaged in the mercantile business in Richmond before moving to Albemarle County in 1786. There he married Celia Bickley, who brought him social prestige, as her uncle was an English baronet. <sup>4</sup> He resided at Plain Dealing, the former Thomas Staples home near Keene, with his seven children.

During his lifetime, Dyer acquired nearly 2,200 acres in addition to a number of businesses in this part of the county. These included both an iron forge and Dyer's Gristmill (later Scott's or Glendower Mill). The mill became the center of the small local Glendower community to the south of Plain Dealing and it is believed that Dyer built a portion of Glendower house in 1808.

Shortly after the purchase of Plain Dealing in 1787, Dyer probably built a small store nearby at the important junction of the Staunton and James River Road and the road to Charlottesville. It was the thriving center of the little community known until the early 1900s as Dyers Store and served as a tavern, wagon stop, and post office, in addition to being a store and trading post.

The brick basement portion of the Rectory may be the remains of this store. <sup>5</sup> Architectural evidence tends to support the theory that it was built prior to the rest of the house. The brick basement bears no structural relationship to either the stone half of the basement to the west or the frame house above it, both of which date from 1848. The hewn log sill plate extends into the middle of the room, instead of resting on the wall between the two basement rooms as would normally have been the case. This sill plate shows evidence of pit-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

sawn marks and is earlier than the circular-sawn sills and joists seen elsewhere in the basement. The door, which is original, faces north in the direction of the original road-bed; the present road alignment to the south is much later. Also, the horizontal, diagonally-set wood bars in the window frame are more typical of late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century architecture.

There are several references to Dyer's store in the legal records of the day. Although there is no record of an ordinary license until 1805, the store is depicted on a survey plat commissioned by Dyer "by virtue of a Land Office Treasury Warrant #1943 dated June 14, 1796" as is the road that passed directly in front of it. 6 In 1798 an election "for the overseers of the Poor for the southeast district" for Albemarle County was held at Dyer's store. 7 In 1822 Dyer petitioned for the "view of a change of the road" from his store "to the big bridge across the Hardware and to the forge church." 8

As a large landowner, Dyer figured in the social, political, and religious life of southeastern Albemarle County. He served a number of terms as an overseer of the poor, was appointed surveyor of several roads in the area, and was twice nominated for Sheriff. 9 He also played an active role in the promotion of Scott's Ferry (now Scottsville) where his son Samuel Dyer, Jr. was a keeper of the ferry and owner of an ordinary in 1810. 10 As senior warden of the Episcopal vestry of Saint Anne's Parish in the 1820s and 1830s, he subscribed liberally to the building fund to replace the Old Forge and Ballenger Creek churches 11 (although he wrote to one parishioner that he believed not enough members would be found to support a new church). 12 He eventually sold to the vestry land directly across the road from his store for the site of the new Christ Church, which was completed in 1832.

The last mention of Dyer's retail store license in the personal property tax records was in 1810 and it was not mentioned in the more detailed listing of 1815, although his mill still was. It may have ceased operation in the 1810s as in 1822 it was already referred to as "his old store." 13 His fortune perhaps declined in his later years as well, for in 1835 he petitioned the county court for his revolutionary war pension. 14 The number of slaves held by Dyer during the late 1820s also fluctuated widely.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

indicating some financial instability. He died in 1839.

Samuel Dyer willed "the dwelling house and adjoining buildings known as Dyers Old Store: along with an additional one-hundred acres to Sally Dyer, the widow of his son Francis, in 1839. 15 The house, still referred to as Dyer's Old Store, was sold in 1845 to Thomas Shelton, of Floyd County, Georgia. 16 The low value (three hundred dollars) assigned it for tax purposes during the 1840s indicates that it was by then probably quite derelict. 17

In 1848 the property was sold to the vestry of St. Anne's Parish. 18 Between that time and 1917 the history of the property was closely tied to that of the parish. Founded in 1761, St. Anne's was one of two Anglican parishes in Albemarle County, and like so many parishes after the Revolution lost most of its income. Its churches fell into disrepair and the tenure of its ministers was at best intermittent. As a result of the Great Awakening, a general upsurge in religious fervor that swept Virginia during the early 1800s, local parishioners called for the building of a new church, as well as a rectory. Christ Church, a one-story brick church built in the Jeffersonian classical tradition, was completed in 1832.

Credit for the building of the rectory probably goes to the Reverend Joseph P. B. Wilmer, who took charge of the parish in 1834. 19 He and his wife bought Plain Dealing from the heirs of Samuel Dyer and lived there until he left in 1840 to become Bishop of Louisiana. 20 He made regular visits to Plain Dealing and St. Anne's parish thereafter and encouraged the vestry to build a permanent residence for his successors.

An address delivered at the one-hundredth anniversary of Christ Church in 1932 gave many allusions to the existence of primary evidence for the construction of the rectory:

We see from the Coles papers that the rectory was built and the glebe land acquired. The site of the rectory was Dyers old store. It seems in its first form to have been a very

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

---

comfortable convenient house with the usual outbuildings of the period, among which is a little office for the rector, a small white building to the left. There are bills dated 1849 pertaining to the rectory . . . and also during this period the . . . vestry was begun. 21

In 1857 Bishop Meade wrote that . . . "(O)n a beautiful site a neat and excellent brick church has been erected and near it more recently a parsonage and small glebe added." 22 Although the builder of the church is generally supposed to be William B. Phillips, the builder of the rectory is not known. Nevertheless, it is a well-executed example of the Greek Revival period of architecture, retaining several well-crafted mantelpieces, most of its original stair, and door and window moldings. The use of simple corner blocks and vertical corner boards on the exterior are also hallmarks of this style and place it squarely in the mainstream of vernacular Greek Revival-period architecture.

Shortly after 1903, during the rectorship of the Reverend Wilmer Gresham, the rectory was repaired and enlarged by the addition of the north kitchen pantry wing. 23 It is probable that the pedimented porch on the south was added during this period as well.

In 1917 the vestry determined that the upkeep and maintenance of the rectory and glebe property was too taxing and it was sold to the McFarlane family. 24 They were responsible for the addition of the north bay to the house and some of the woodwork on the interior, particularly in the parlor. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ranlet have lived in the house, still known as the Old Rectory, since the early 1960s and have been responsible for a number of improvements, particularly the glassed-in porch and the swimming pool. They have maintained the house and grounds meticulously and are responsible for its high level of preservation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

---

NOTES:

- 1- Mary Rawlings, Ante-bellum Albemarle, page 25
- 2- Deed Book 9, page 312.
- 3- James L. Taylor, Mrs. Howard Phillips, "Samuel Dyer", Memorial Sketches, no page.
- 4- Works Progress Administration, Jefferson's Albemarle, page 78.
- 5- K. Edward Lay, "Old Rectory, Keene, Virginia".
- 6- Albemarle County Surveyor's Book (part 2).
- 7- Albemarle County Order Book-1790, page 11.
- 8- Albemarle County Order Book-1822, page 296.
- 9- Albemarle County Order Book-1798, page 11.
- 10- Albemarle County Order Book-1811, page 259.
- 11- Sally Randolph Carter, History of Christ Church, St. Anne's Parish, page 3.
- 12- Elizabeth Langhorne, A History of Christ Church, Glendower, page 32.
- 13- Albemarle County Order Book-1822, page 296.
- 14- Rev. Edgar Woods, Albemarle County in Virginia, page 185.
- 15- Will Book 13, page 358.
- 16- Deed Book 42, page 327.
- 17- Albemarle County Land Tax Records, 1840-1848.
- 18- Deed Book 48, page 212.
- 19- Carter, page 3.
- 20- Carter, page 4.
- 21- Carter, page 4.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page   6  

---

22- Carter, page 6.

23- Carter, page 6.

24- Deed Book 254, page 19.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

---

**UTM References:**

E: 17 | 716550 | 4192420  
F: 17 | 716710 | 4192760  
G: 17 | 717080 | 4192520  
H: 17 | 717100 | 4192680

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points:

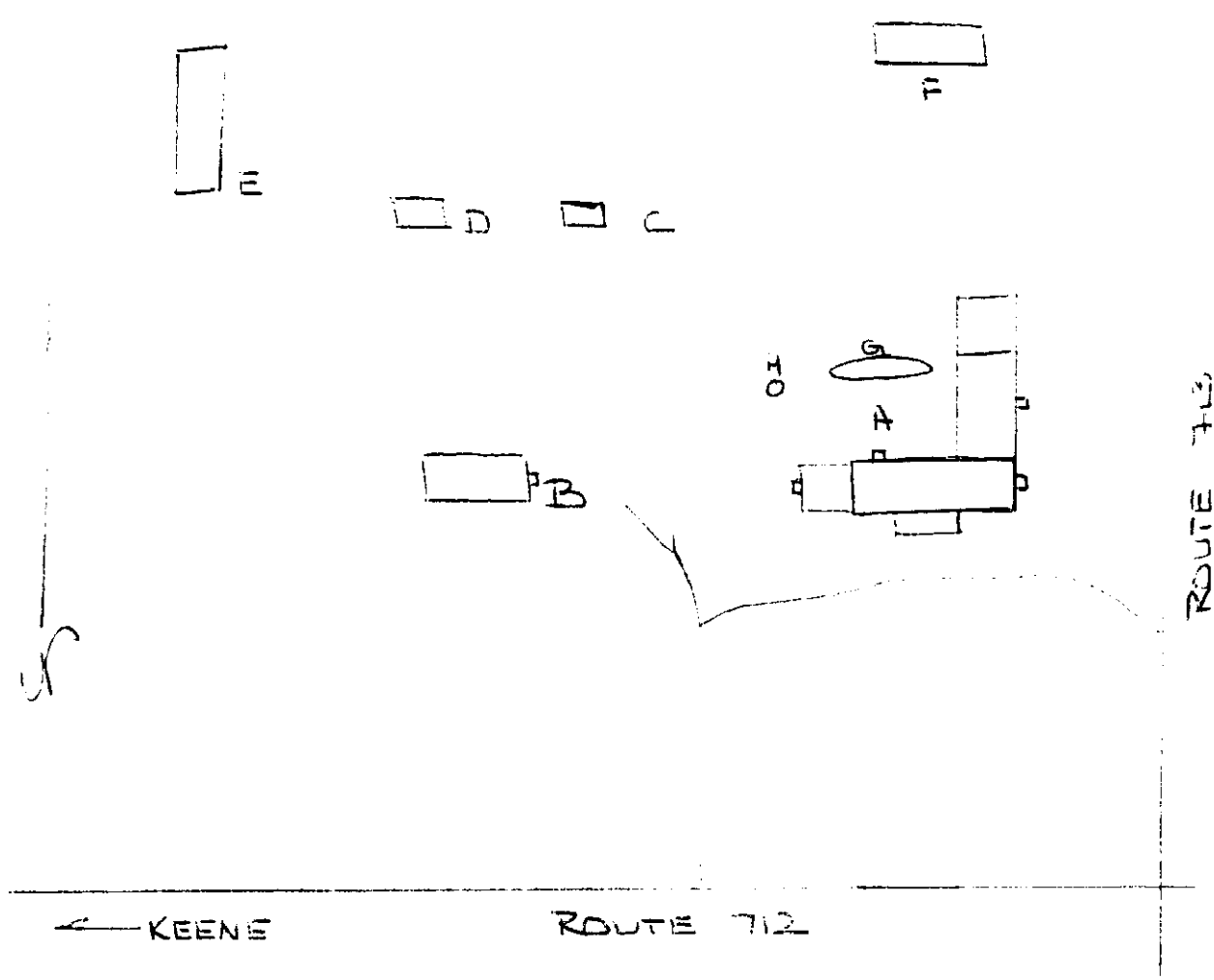
A: 17 | 717240 | 4192660  
B: 17 | 717060 | 4192280  
C: 17 | 716920 | 4192340  
D: 17 | 716890 | 4192370  
E: 17 | 716550 | 4192420  
F: 17 | 716710 | 4192760  
G: 17 | 717080 | 4192520  
H: 17 | 717100 | 4192680



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

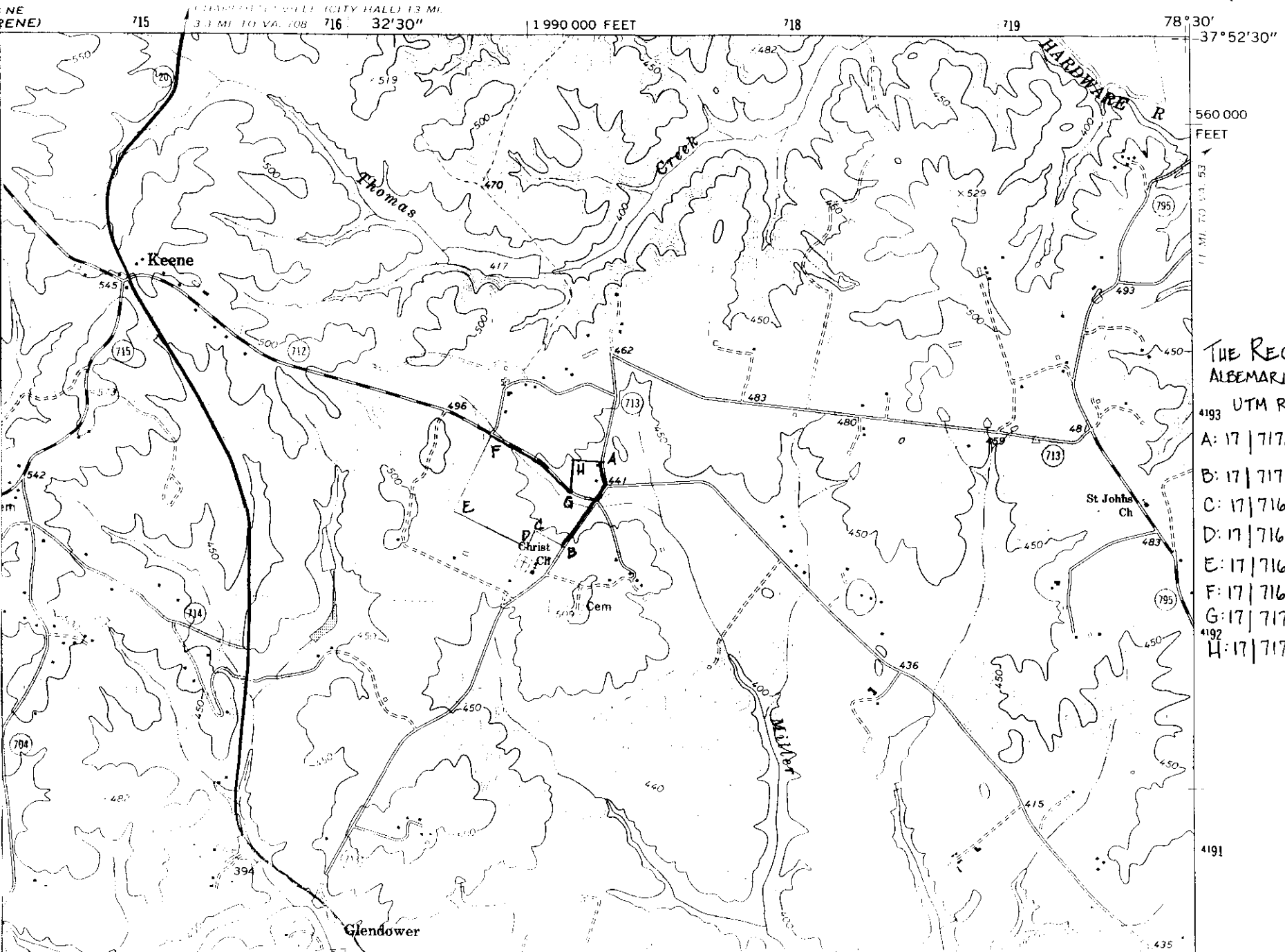


**The Rectory**  
Albemarle County  
(not to scale)

- A: House
- B: Rectory Office
- C: Shed
- D: Shed
- E: Barn
- F: Tenant House
- G: Pool (N/C)
- H: Well House (N/C)

ESMONT QUADRANGLE  
VIRGINIA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5399 IV NW  
(SIMEONI)



THE RECTORY  
ALBEMARLE CO., VA  
4193 UTM REFERENCES:  
A: 17 | 717240 | 4192660  
B: 17 | 717060 | 4192280  
C: 17 | 716920 | 4192340  
D: 17 | 716890 | 4192370  
E: 17 | 716550 | 4192420  
F: 17 | 716710 | 4192760  
G: 17 | 717080 | 4192520  
H: 17 | 717100 | 4192680