

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR 12/6/6
NRHP 4/4/7

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 The Boxley Place
other names/site number DHR File No. 254-0042

2. Location

street & number 103 Ellisville Drive not for publication NIA
city or town Louisa vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Louisa code 109 zip code 23093

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 2/16/2007
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting 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.
- 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 _____

____ 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 _____

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5. Classification
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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 4 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 4 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

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6. Function or Use
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> Domestic </u>	Sub: <u> Single Dwelling </u>
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> Secondary Structures </u>
<u> Agricultural </u>	<u> Animal Shelter </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> Domestic </u>	Sub: <u> Single Dwelling </u>
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> Secondary Structures </u>
<u> Agricultural </u>	<u> Animal Shelter </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th-and 20th century Revivals – Colonial Revival – Main House

No Style – Log Cabin

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick; unknown

roof terra cotta; metal

walls brick; weatherboard over log

other _____

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance c. 1790 (log building) – 1918 (historic remodeling)

Significant Dates 1860, 1918

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder D. Wiley Anderson (1918 remodeling)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- _X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 3 acres

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

Table with 4 columns: Zone Easting Northing. Row 1: 1 17 762852 4212903, 2, 3, 4

___ See continuation sheet.

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Breese Glennon, Property Owner/Managing Partner
organization Boxley Place LLC/DHR Staff: C.Novelli date April 14, 2006
street & number 16280 Bowline Street telephone 239-283-0715
city or town Bokeelia state FL zip code 33922

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Additional Documentation

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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)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Breese Glennon and Robert Glennon Trustees Boxley Place LLC

street & number 16280 Bowline Street telephone 239-283-0715

city or town Bokeelia state FL zip code 33922

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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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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**The Boxley Place
Louisa County, Virginia**

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7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Boxley Place is a two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house located at 103 Ellisville Drive in the town of Louisa, Virginia. The 3-acre lot on which the house and outbuildings stand is situated at the intersection of State Route 609 at its junction with U.S. Route 33 just north of the town's commercial core. The house faces west on a level, grassy lot with mature trees and shrubs. A poured concrete walkway flanked by large boxwoods leads to the house. The current appearance of the house is the result of a 1918 remodeling of a ca. 1860 Italianate/Greek Revival-style dwelling. In 1918, Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson remodeled and enlarged the house for Mrs. Ethel Glasgow Whyte Boxley and Mr. Bruce Vaughn Boxley, Sr. Anderson's alterations included encasing the original house in stretcher-bond brick, adding a monumental Colonial Revival-style entrance portico, adding large rear and side additions, and redesigning the roof. The interior of the house features both original Greek Revival and added Colonial Revival detailing. The nominated property includes, in addition to the house itself, five outbuildings: a log house (C), a garage (NC), a goat house (NC), a shed (NC) and a deteriorated building (NC) that may have once been a chicken coop. In addition there is a well, a contributing structure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The Original c. 1860 House

The original house was two stories in height, three bays wide, and featured frame construction with weatherboard cladding. A one-story, one-bay wide porch sheltered the centered entrance, and an elaborate bracketed cornice with turned pendants accentuated the upper part of the house.

Main House Exterior

West (Front) Elevation

The façade of the Boxley Place is dominated by a monumental Colonial Revival-style entrance portico, which is the most prominent exterior architectural feature. Supported by paired Ionic columns, the portico is one bay wide and two stories in height. The Ionic capitals feature four volutes each and neckings with plaster detailing derived from the capitals at the Erechtheion in Athens, Greece. Paneled Tuscan pilasters mark the intersection of the two-story portico with the main block of the house. Like many Colonial Revival-style porticos of this type, this one is superimposed over a one-story porch with Tuscan columns extending across the front of the house. Low wood balustrades with short turned balusters are placed between the columns. Each balustrade terminates at squared newel posts with a rectangular recessed panel on each face. The upper level of the one-story porch serves as a second-floor balcony. This balcony curves inward in the center bay directly behind the two-story portico. This balcony is supported by wood beams that run perpendicular to the front wall of the house and are resting on scrolled brackets. The beam below the front face for the balcony (parallel with the front wall of the house) intersects with the cross beams, and at the point of intersection are also supported by larger scrolled brackets. Chinese Chippendale railings embellish the tops of both the Ionic portico and the Tuscan porch. Based on a photograph of the house prior to the alterations, it appears the original six-over-six windows were retained and reused during the renovation.

Main Entrance

The elaborate front entrance assembly appears to incorporate elements of the original entrance. The door itself was modified by removing the two upper panels and inserting a large single rectangular light. The two raised wood panels on the lower part of the door are similar to Greek Revival style panels. To either side of the door are narrow flat pilasters, which are flanked by sidelights that appear to be original. The sidelights, in turn, are flanked by wider pilasters with flat panels and Ionic capitals. Above the door and sidelights is a stepped architrave, and above that a five-light transom that forms the frieze. The transom also appears to be original and is flanked by rectangular blocks aligned above the pilasters, featuring oval plaster paterae. An Ionic dentil cornice extends above the transom.

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North (Dining Room) Addition

To the north of the main block is the one-story dining room wing added in 1918. The front (west) wall of the dining room contains a large, projecting, square bay. Across the front of the bay are three windows containing two six-light casement sash. The end walls of the projecting bay have single casement windows that match those in the front. The bay window is surmounted by a wood balustrade with the same Chinese Chippendale pattern as that over the one-story front porch. The east end of the dining room wing contains a kitchen, pantry, laundry room, powder room, and an open service porch. The wing is covered with a low sloped standing seam metal roof. The roof was worked in below the large original second-floor windows.

South Elevation

The gabled south elevation of the main house is dominated by a single-story tetrastyle porch added during the 1918 remodeling. The porch is supported by Tuscan style columns that, in turn, support an Ionic entablature with a dentiled freize. This porch features the same low railing at the first floor and the Chinese Chippendale railing surrounding the second floor terrace that are used on the front porch. Concrete steps descend from the center of the porch and are flanked with stepped brick piers on each side.

Above the six-over-six sash second-floor window runs the Ionic entablature, with a heavy raking cornice that projects from the masonry wall and rests on the entablature. The gable end is enlivened with a modified Palladian-style window. The center window has a six-light sash with

a rounded top surmounted with a cast-stone keystone. This center window is flanked to either side with wide brick piers that are in turn flanked by smaller windows with two-light sashes. A splayed, flat cast-stone jack arch extends from the center window over both the piers and smaller sash windows.

East (Rear) Elevation

At the southeast corner of the house, where the front portion of the house meets the original rear wing, is a two-story 1918 addition with a sunroom on the first floor and a bathroom on the second. The sunroom features large floor-to-ceiling windows. The windows on the south wall of the sunroom have two-over-two sash, and are topped with a splayed cast-stone jack arch, while those on the north side facing the rear have one-over-one sash.

A one-story wood porch is found on the rear wing. It has not been determined whether this porch is from the original house or whether it is part of the 1918 alterations. The porch is supported with square box columns, with simple bases and capitals. The railings between the columns have simple square balusters set on 4-inch centers. The porch has been enclosed with aluminum frame sliding-sash type windows that were installed within the last twenty-five years. At the narrow end of the porch, facing east, is a single aluminum storm door and a simple single run of steps leading to the rear yard. The east facing end wall of the rear wing contains several windows and terminates in a gable similar to the one at the south end of the house. The area below the porch was excavated in 1918 and made part of the basement. There are two wood frame windows in the wall below the porch each with two four-light sliding sashes.

Roof

An Ionic entablature with dentils encircles the entire main block of the house. For the 1918 remodeling, Anderson completely redesigned the roof, giving it a steeper pitch, recladding it with Ludowici Celadon, terra-cotta roof tiles, and adding dormers. Small, squat dormers, each with a single six-light sash, illuminate the attic space. The dormer windows are flanked by pilasters and surmounted by pediments.

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Main House (Interior)

First Floor

The ca. 1860 house was originally an L-shaped building with a central hall, single-pile plan. North and south parlors flanked the central hall, and another room was located behind the north parlor. During the 1918 alterations, the central hall plan of the original house was retained and expanded with side and rear additions and a transverse hall. (1) It appears that the stair was relocated from the central hall to the area behind the north parlor, forming a transverse hall. Currently, interior chimneys on either side of the main hallway have fireplaces that open to the main rooms, with large cased openings flanking the central chimneys. In the room to the right of the hall, a pair of French doors opens to a Colonial Revival porch. In the room to the left of the hall, another pair of French doors leads to the dining room on the north end of the house, added as part of the 1918 alterations. A kitchen and half bath are located to the rear (east) of the dining room. The major rooms on the first floor feature thin-strip oak flooring.

Entry Foyer

The entry foyer has a remodeled c. 1918 fireplace and mantel. The fireplace opening is pressed brick. The mantel consists of two fluted columns that are modified Doric and support a modified Doric entablature. The frieze is marked by a simple recessed rectangular panel. The openings to the rooms on either side have been altered and feature a modified Colonial Revival style version of the Greek Revival trim. A

cornice with dentil moldings is used throughout the entrance hall.

South Parlor

The south parlor features an original mid-19th century mantel on the north wall. The mantel appears to be a modified Greek Revival patternbook mantel. This fireplace connects to another one on the opposite wall (inside the foyer). Large cased openings to either side of the fireplace are part of the 1918 alterations. Natural light is provided by original floor-to-ceiling windows. On the south side of the room there is a doorway with French doors and a four-light transom above that was installed during the 1918 renovations. The front and rear windows appear to be original 6-over-6 sash and the Greek Revival-style trim survives. These doors allow entrance to the south porch. Ceilings are high and have picture molding surrounding this room aligning with the cornice of the window trim. The north parlor has similar openings. This room also has its original radiators.

North Parlor

The north parlor also features an original mantel with a modified Greek Revival design similar to the mantel in the south parlor. This room is illuminated by an original floor-to-ceiling window with a six-over-six sash that matches the front window in the south parlor. An original Greek Revival four-panel door with applied trim is located on the east side of the room. This room also features large door openings on either side of the fireplace. Picture molding surrounds the room. This room also has its original radiators. The French doors on the north side of the room were added during the 1918 alterations and provide access to the formal dining room.

Dining Room

The dining room is the largest room on the first floor and was added in 1918. The dining room has elaborate Colonial Revival-style moldings. There is a projecting alcove on the west side with five casement sash windows at eye level on three sides. The cased opening into the alcove has is flanked by fluted pilasters which support a Corinthian entablature with dentil moldings. Surrounding the room is a simple plaster cove cornice. This room adjoins the hallway/kitchen and has a small powder room off to the side which was probably added after the 1918 remodeling. The mantle is similar to the one in the front hall, flanked by round unfluted modified Doric colonettes. But unlike the hall fireplace, the entablature projects above the colonettes. The door and window trim in this room has a simple flat profile with a molded back band. On the east wall of the room there is a connecting door to the kitchen. Flanking that, to the opposite end of the wall, is a 5-horizontal-panel wood door leading to a powder room. There is a high window in the middle of the east wall with muntins in a diamond-pane arrangement and patterned glass. This window provided borrowed light to the pantry beyond.

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Kitchen and Laundry

A porch at the northeast end of the building leads to the kitchen, which was renovated in the late 1960s. A skylight was added ca.1980. A glass door connects the kitchen to the dining room through a small square vestibule. To the left of this vestibule is the pantry. The kitchen is a square room with two 2-over-2 sash windows. This room was also part of the dining room addition. To the left of the kitchen is a small laundry room that also acts as a vestibule from the north side porch.

Stair

The stair is located in the transverse hall to the east of the north parlor. Due to the extent of the interior remodeling in 1918, it is difficult to determine if the stair is in its original location. The Colonial Revival-style detailing of the stair indicates that if it is original, it was re-trimmed during the 1918 remodeling. The paneling that conceals the basement entrance consists of simple vertical panels with applied molding. The stair railing consists of a molded hand rail with rectangular balusters. The newel posts are square and reflect the Colonial Revival style with recessed panels on each face and topped with wood finials in the shape of urns.

Downstairs Bedroom, Sun Porch, Bathroom

To the east of the transverse hall is a large room that has been used as a bedroom since 1918. This downstairs bedroom has the original doors, light switches and 2-over-2 sash windows. The original fireplace and mantel, which appears to be a modified Greek Revival-style patternbook

mantel, are in good condition. The walls have been recently repaired and are lathe and plaster. To the right of the fireplace is what appears to be an original Greek Revival closet. The door to this closet is a four-panel Greek Revival-style door, flanked by single narrow vertical panels on either side. This assembly is topped with a simple beveled cornice. The original window opening in the south wall has been converted into a door allowing access to the side porch.

This room adjoins the enclosed sun porch on the south and the hallway to the sun room on the west. The door on the north wall leads to a large bathroom which still retains the original claw-foot tub and radiators. The closets and tub appear to date from the 1918 alterations. The original rear porch was enclosed as a sun porch in the 1970's and is situated lower than the adjoining bedroom and sun parlor. It has sliding windows and the original door on the sun parlor side.

Sun Parlor

At the south end of the transverse hallway is the sun parlor which has magnificent original floor-to-ceiling windows which join at the west and south corners of the room. On the east wall are two large floor-to-ceiling windows with one-over-one sash. On the south end are two large floor-to-ceiling windows with 2-over-2 sash. The door on the east side leading to the porch has an upper panel of opaque glass. Adjacent to this door and above the stair landing is a high window also of opaque glass. The original low radiator is on the west wall. Dentil crown molding enriches the upper part of the room.

Second floor

The stair opens into the second-floor transverse hall. The handrail, newel posts and balusters match those of the first floor stair. The balusters are simple rectangular members. The floor plan of the second floor echoes that of the first floor. The flooring in all the upstairs bedrooms is wide plank original to the 1860 house.

The second floor contains three large bedrooms, a center hall directly above the first floor entry hall, and a bathroom added in 1918 directly above the first floor sunroom. At the front of the main hall is a smaller bedroom with French doors opening onto the second floor balcony. The interior trim, doors and mantels appear to be original, and are examples of moldings adapted by rural carpenters.

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Most of the original trim survives in the second floor bedrooms. The door and window trim consists of a three-part architrave molding. The doors have four flat recessed panels with applied moldings at the perimeter. The mantels in all three of the bedrooms are identical and appear to be original to the 1860 house. The mantels are vernacular adaptations of Greek Revival patternbook mantels. Tapered pilasters with stylized capitals and bases flank the fireplace opening and support the plain entablatures with a projecting mantle shelf.

The east bedroom has 2 closets flanking the fireplace with original Greek Revival trim. The doors to these closets are four-panel Greek Revival doors, flanked by single narrow vertical panels on either side. This assembly is topped with a simple beveled cornice. The west bedroom has only a single full-sized closet beside the fireplace. In the south bedroom there is a single smaller closet on one side of the fireplace. These also appear to be original closets. The house was wired for electricity in 1918 and the original mercury push-button light switches survive.

The east, south and west bedrooms have the original 6-over-6 sash windows retained during the 1918 renovations. The window in the north wall of the transverse hall at the head of the stairs has the original 6-over-6 window sash. The 2-over-2-sash window in the east wall of the transverse hallway was added during the 1918 renovations. Each room has its original radiators.

The sitting room adjacent to the north bedroom is accessed primarily from the hall and alcove. It has diminutive double-door access to the second-story porches over the main front entry. It also has original pine plank flooring and one small original closet on the right side of the double doors. The door opening is original but the French doors were added during the 1918 renovations.

Outside of the sitting room is the alcove and hall to the south east side of the building. The hallway flooring has narrow pine tongue and

groove boards added during the 1918 renovation.

At the end of the hallway is the bathroom, located in the south east corner of the second story. It has the original claw-foot tub and two larger windows.

Adjacent to the bathroom on the south side on the building is the largest of the bedrooms. This room has the original fireplace and mantle on the north wall, as well as three floor-to-ceiling windows on the east, south and west walls. The south window overlooks the south porch and has a view of the small town of Louisa. The west window overlooks the front yard and has a view of the St. James Episcopal Church which dates from 1881. There is one small original closet on the left side of the fireplace.

Basement

The basement, currently used for service use and storage, is directly below the main floor hall and is accessed by a stair placed under the main hall stair. The basement was used in 1918 as servants' quarters. Walls are mostly exposed brick where there is no plaster. The windows are at ground level under the original portion of the house. The frames on these windows appear to be original with Greek Revival trim but the sashes have probably been replaced. The five useable rooms were part of the 1860's house and contain an outside entrance on the east side of the building. There is evidence of an earlier fireplace in the northern section but it has since been closed with brick. There is an additional fireplace in the room under the south parlor. Its condition is unknown and is currently boarded up.

Secondary Structures

Log House (reconnaissance survey says c. 1790 - contributing building)

To the east (rear) of the house is an early double-pen log building which may have been used as a summer kitchen and servants' quarter. It is comprised of two single-room log units which have been connected with a dog-run passage. The connecting passage was later enclosed, and weatherboard siding was added in 1918. The passage was converted into a kitchen and bathroom in the mid-twentieth century. The logs are exposed on the interior of both the north and south sections, and the northernmost unit has exposed ceiling joists open to the attic above. The southern unit has a stair at the northwest corner. A loft bedroom is located above this room, with an adjacent storage room above the kitchen and bathroom section.

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On the exterior, the west (front) elevation features three entrances secured by vertical board doors. The center door provides access to the passage (kitchen) area and is flanked by two doors which provide access to the north and south sections of the building. The outer most doors are flanked by a single window with six-over-six sash.

The current porch was added to the front (west) elevation between 1973 and 1983. It was relocated from the nearby Rosa Belle Flaherty house that has been demolished. The porch is in a modified Greek Revival Style, supported by four square, chamfered wood posts. A photograph was taken in 1929 showing the building prior to the addition of the porch.

The north and south elevations feature exterior-end chimneys laid in seven-course American bond with stepped brick weatherings. The chimney to the north is wider and deeper than that to the south and is experiencing serious structural failure. The north and south elevations are devoid of window openings. Three six-over-six sash windows are spaced evenly across the east (rear) elevation. The building is covered by a side-gable roof with standing-seam tin cladding.

Garage (non-contributing building)

A two-car frame garage is located north of the house. The garage rests upon a brick foundation and is covered by a pyramidal hipped roof with asphalt shingle cladding. An ice house is believed to have existed in the cavity beneath the garage. The original doors survive on site, but are not currently attached to the building. According to old family photographs, this building was built around 1945. It is currently in deteriorated condition.

Goat House (non-contributing building)

A small building located southeast of the main house is currently used for the resident goat. The building features a steeply-pitched gable roof with standing-seam metal cladding. The gable end walls are covered with lapped siding.

Well (contributing structure)

A ca. 1918 well is located between the main house and the cabin. It is enclosed by a brick wall on four sides and has a low-sloped gable roof supported by cedar logs.

Sheds (2 non-contributing buildings)

There are two sheds on the property. One was brought to the property within the last 20 years and is used to store hay. The second appears to have been a chicken coop and is in extremely poor condition.

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8. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in the town of Louisa, Virginia, the Boxley Place was remodeled and enlarged in the Colonial Revival style in 1918 by Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson for Mrs. Ethel Glasgow Whyte Boxley and Mr. Bruce Vaughn Boxley, Sr. The Boxley Place is one of three Anderson designs in Louisa, the other two being the Louisa County Courthouse (1905) and a smaller residential commission. Anderson's design for the Boxley Place is an excellent example of his later work in the Colonial Revival style and is comparable in scale and architectural detailing to other similarly styled residences he designed on Richmond's Monument Avenue and in other parts of Virginia. The Boxley Place is considered the most elaborate example of the Colonial Revival style in the town of Louisa and is regarded as a local landmark.

CRITERIA STATEMENT

The Boxley Place is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with a period of significance from estimated construction of the log building (c.1790) to historic remodeling (1918). The 1918 remodeling work of Richmond architect, D. Wiley Anderson, the Boxley Place typical of Anderson's work using the Colonial Revival idiom for which he is well known.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The frame, Italianate-style Boxley Place was built in 1860 for Dr. Edwin Lee Smith, a dentist in the unincorporated town of Louisa, Virginia. His son, Dr. Walton O. Smith, lived in the house after him. Dr. Walton Smith served on the first Town Council for Louisa; the town was incorporated in 1873. In 1913 the house was purchased by Mrs. Ethel Glasgow Whyte Boxley and Mr. Bruce Vaughan Boxley, Sr. Mr. Boxley's father, Dr. James Garland Boxley, was also a resident in the house. Dr. Boxley had served as an Assistant Surgeon for the Provisional Navy of the Confederate States.

In 1918, the Boxleys commissioned architect D. Wiley Anderson to remodel the house in the popular Colonial Revival style. The alterations transformed a modest frame farmhouse into a Colonial Revival style mansion. The house is the most exuberant example of the Colonial Revival style in the town of Louisa and is considered a landmark in the community. The house has remained in the Boxley family since 1913 with only one brief time period of ownership outside the family.

David Wiley Anderson (1864-1940) was a prominent and prolific self-taught architect who practiced in Richmond from 1895 to 1922. He designed numerous private residences there on Monument Avenue and in the early twentieth century suburban development of Ginter Park. He also designed numerous commercial and government buildings including the Louisa County Courthouse (1904). In 1902, Anderson was one of several architects invited to submit designs for alterations to the Virginia State Capital building in Richmond. His unsuccessful entry proposed the addition of three new porticoes and a cupola. Robert Winthrop, a noted Richmond architectural historian, has described Anderson as "slightly eccentric, but talented." (2)

Anderson's early work reflected the prevalent design philosophy of the late-19th century which stressed a creative and eclectic approach to architectural design. His early residential designs freely combined elements from the picturesque styles in vogue during the late-19th century, including the Italianate, Second Empire, and Richardsonian Romanesque styles. After the turn of the twentieth century, Anderson started designing in the Colonial Revival style, responding to changing architectural tastes and fashions. The Colonial Revival style was made nationally popular by a greater public interest in America's colonial past, and the revival of interest in classicism resulting in part from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. (3)

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Anderson's commissions were many and varied. He designed residences, office and store buildings, churches and synagogues, the Hofheimer Motion Picture Theater (1913), the Westhampton Park casino (1902), and Petersburg's Seaboard Air Line Depot (1900). Some of his more prominent residential commissions include Holly Lawn, the Andrew Bierne Blair house on Hermitage Road in Richmond (1901), Ednam, the residence of Edwin O. Meyer in Albemarle County (1901-1902), the Moses I. Binswanger Residence on Monument Avenue in Richmond (1913-1914) and the William H. Schwarzchild Residence (1914) also on Monument Avenue. Anderson also designed the Industrial School Building at the Miller School of Albemarle in 1902-1903. (4)

The Boxley Place includes features often found in Anderson's designs including large porticoes and dominant dormers. Anderson gained local and regional recognition with his 1904-05 design the Louisa County Courthouse done in collaboration with C. K. Howell, also of Richmond. (5) The Classical Revival design for the courthouse features a monumental portico supported by paired Ionic columns. The building's projections are crowned with side gable pediments matching the portico's pediment. The Courthouse is individually listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. It seems likely that Anderson's work on the courthouse may have influenced the Boxleys in their choice of an architect and indeed the design for the house with its full-height columned portico, red brick facing and pedimented gables. Although there are no family letters to confirm it, it seems likely that the Boxleys, being familiar with Anderson's work on the courthouse, sought him out when they decided to remodel and expand their house.

Anderson's records indicate that he was hired by Bruce Vaughan Boxley, Sr., to remodel his two-story frame house. Anderson charged Boxley \$375 to prepare the plans; the project was estimated to cost \$7,500. Anderson's design repeats elements found in Ednam (Albemarle County), the Gresham House (Fluvanna County) and Raspberry Plain (Loudoun County).

Anderson's other residential commission in Louisa is a Tudor Revival-style cottage built for Bruce Vaughan Boxley's son, Taylor Mansfield Boxley, most likely after 1918. The house features a steeply pitched side gable roof and one chimney. The cottage is located near the Boxley Place, but its thickly landscaped site makes it difficult to see from the street.

According to Susan Hume Frazer, whose doctoral thesis studied Anderson and his commissions, the Boxley Place and the Louisa County Courthouse are the most prominent buildings in the town of Louisa. (6) The Boxley Place is clearly a landmark for the town given its location just off the main route through town and just north of the town's commercial area. The house is also a landmark in terms of its size and architectural style. The resources comprising the commercial area and adjacent residential area of Louisa are brick, mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century churches, and public and commercial buildings, grouped on and around the court square. Most of the dwellings are mid-to-late nineteenth century, two-story, frame buildings, based on vernacular plans with varying amounts of stylized trim. (7) The Boxley Place is larger and more architecturally complex than the rest of the resources in Louisa and represents the work of a well known regional architect for a prominent local client. The house is currently undergoing an extensive renovation by Mrs. Breese Cousins Glennon, the great-granddaughter of Mrs. Ethel Boxley.

Section 7 and 8 Endnotes:

¹ Frazer, "D. Wiley Anderson, Virginia Architect (1864-1940)." p. 247.

² Wells, The Virginia Architects, p. 6

³ Frazer, p. 247.

⁴ Wells, p. 6.

⁵ Wells, p. 6.

⁶ Wells, p. 6.

⁷ Boyd, np.

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The Boxley Place
Louisa County, Virginia

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary. John Wells and Robert E. Dalton. Richmond, VA. New South Architectural Press, 1997.

"D. Wiley Anderson, Virginia Architect (1864-1940)." Susan Hume Frazer. M. S. Dissertation, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA., 2001.

Phase 2 Architectural and Significance Evaluation of a Potential Historic District at Louisa Court House, Luke H. Boyd. Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center, April 1992.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The property being nominated as The Boxley Place includes the 2.73-acre parcel identified as number 40A1-1-43 and the .27-acre parcel identified as number 40A1-1-48A on the tax parcel maps for Louisa County.

Boundary Justification

The property being nominated includes the main house, the cabin and the other secondary resources historically associated with the property and includes all of both tax parcels currently owned.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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Section Photo List Page 10

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Subject: The Boxley Place

Location: Louisa County, VA

DHR File #: 254-0042

Date: 2006

Photographer: Breese Glennon

Digital images stored the Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Photograph 1 of 10: West (front) façade

Photograph 2 of 10: South façade

Photograph 3 of 10: North and East façades

Photograph 4 of 10: Main entry, interior

Photograph 5 of 10: Stair

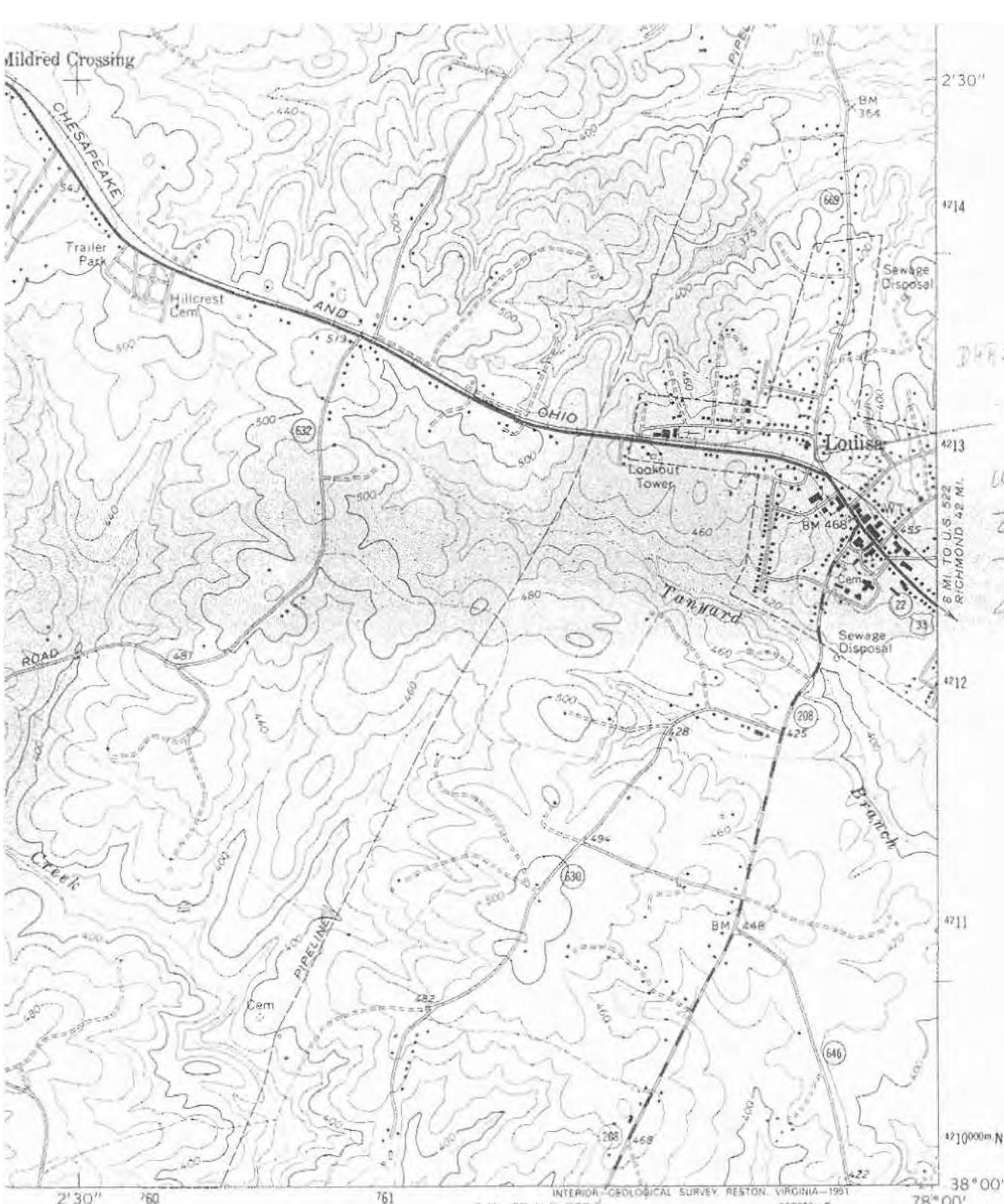
Photograph 6 of 10: Dining Room

Photograph 7 of 10: Log Building

Photograph 8 of 10: Garage

Photograph 9 of 10: Goat House

Photograph 10 of 10: Well



DHR # 254-0042
 The Edwin Place
 Louisa Co., VA
 UTM References
 Zone 17
 762952 E
 4212903 N

6 MI. TO U.S. 522
 RICHMOND 4.2 MI.

INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1991
 7 MI. TO U.S. 250
 763000m E

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
- Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
- Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
- Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

- U.S. Route
- State Route

IPENDC* ONI
 5-1-58 IV NW



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Map photoinspected 1984
 No major culture or drainage changes observed

LOUISA, VA.
 SE/4 GORDONSVILLE 15 QUADRANGLE
 38078-A1-1F-024
 PHOTOINSPECTED 1984
 1970
 PHOTOREVISED 1978
 DMA 5360 II SE—SERIES Y834

