

VLR-04-17-91
NRHP-07-09-91

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 ARROWHEAD
other names/site number DHR File No. 02-195

2. Location

street & number E side US 29, 1 1/2 mi. NE jct. SR 708 N/A not for publication
city, town Charlottesville vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 zip code 22901

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>5</u>	<u>0</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.

Walter C. Miller Signature of certifying official Apr 29, 1991 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.

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)

Domestic: Single dwelling
Domestic: Secondary structures

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling
Domestic: Secondary Structures

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

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

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick; stone
walls Wood
roof Asphalt
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Arrowhead is a 21-acre farm located south of Charlottesville in central Albemarle County. The main house consists of three distinct parts. The two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed frame center section dates from the 1850s and features an entrance on the east and west facades. A two-story, multi-bay north extension with a polygonal east facade was added in the early 1900s. The two-bay, two-story library wing to the south was added about 1907-1908 and features a one-story polygonal bay on the east. The interior of the oldest section features an unusual four-room plan with the stair rising from the corner of the front hall. There are fireplaces in the two back (west) rooms with simple Greek Revival mantels, and the doors and windows have Greek Revival moldings as well. The two early-twentieth century sections have simpler moldings and trim and lack fireplaces. Also on the property are three service outbuildings, standing in a row immediately to the north of the kitchen wing. These include a one-story frame kitchen building, a brick smokehouse, and a large icehouse (now a garage). To the south of the house is a one-and-one-half-story board-and-batten cottage with scalloped trim. This also dates from the mid-nineteenth-century period and is a rare vernacular example of this style in Albemarle County.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Arrowhead is a 21-acre farm located on the east side of Route 29, four miles south of Charlottesville and two miles north of Red Hill in central Albemarle County. The farm is located at the foot of Dudley Mountain and the surrounding topography is quite hilly. There are several other farms and orchards in the vicinity and the area is still quite rural. A small creek curves around the north and west of the property and the tracks of the Southern Railroad line, located thirty yards east of the main dwelling, form the eastern boundary.

See continuation sheet

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)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1859-1907

Significant Dates
1859-1860

Cultural Affiliation

unknown

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

NA

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Arrowhead is significant as a well-preserved mid-nineteenth-century farmstead consisting of : a vernacular Greek Revival-style residence with an unusual four-room plan and some Italianate detailing to which wings were added in the early 1900s, a good collection of intact service buildings; and a board-and-batten-style tenant house. Still preserved in its agricultural setting, Arrowhead provides many insights into rural life in nineteenth-century Albemarle County. The farm has had a succession of significant owners including Mildred Merriweather, a half-sister of Patrick Henry; and Virginia Governor Thomas W. Gilmer. In 1890 the property was bought by the Woods family, who still own it today. The Reverend Edgar Woods founded Pantops Academy in Charlottesville and wrote what is still one of the best local county histories in Virginia : Albemarle County in Virginia. His son, Samuel B. Woods was an attorney and orchardist who played an active role in the successful effort to incorporate the city of Charlottesville in 1888. He thereafter served as the city's first mayor.

HISTORY:

Arrowhead is part of the large 3500-acre tract patented and given to Mildred Merriweather by her stepfather Thomas Walker of Castle Hill in 1741. She married John Syme of Hanover County, a half brother of Patrick Henry, and left the tract to their son John Syme Jr.. The property remained in the hands of collateral descendants of the Merriweather family until 1843 when it was sold to Thomas Walker Gilmer. 1 Gilmer (1802-1844) was born in

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Albemarle County Land tax Records
Albemarle County Personal Property Tax Records
Albemarle County Land Records
Albemarle County Will Records
Lay, K. Edward and Matthias Kayhoe. "Arrowhead-Field Survey" (January 10, 1990)
"Thomas W. Gilmer", "Samuel B. Woods", "Reverend Edgar Woods". Albemarle County Memorial Book (Albemarle County Historical Society) no date.
Shulma, Gayle, and Melinda Frierson. "Shall We Become a City? The Story of Charlottesville's Incorporation as a City" The Magazine of Albemarle County History. (Volume 46, May 1988)

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 Resources
221 Governor Street, Richmond

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 21.1 acres

UTM References

A	17	7 11 4 3 0	4 2 06 2 8 0	B	17	7 11 22 0	4 2 0 59 70
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	17	7 10 98 0	4 2 0 61 00	D	17	7 11 2 00	4 2 0 6 20 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property are shown as the solid black line on the accompanying survey map of Arrowhead, Parcel A of Tax Map 88, Parcel 20 in the Albemarle County Land Records, Charlottesville, Virginia.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the farmhouse, outbuildings and historic approaches that have historically been part of Arrowhead Farm and that maintain historic integrity.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Geoffrey Henry date _____
 organization _____ telephone 804-293-8006
 street & number 1515 Rutledge Avenue state Va. zip code 22903
 city or town Charlottesville,

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The historic resources at Arrowhead consist of a complex of five buildings: the main house, a kitchen, smokehouse, carriage house/ice house, and a small tenant house. The main house, which faces east and west, stands on a small rise and is approached from the west by a winding dirt drive from Route 29. The three service buildings stand in a row a few feet north of the drive and are in close proximity to the house. The tenant house is located farther away and to the south of the house at the foot of a small hill. The buildings range in condition from fair to good.

The main dwelling consists of three distinct parts. The two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame center section dates from the 1850s and features an entrance on the east and west facades. A two-story multi-bay north extension with a polygonal east facade was added in the early 1900s; it contains the kitchen. The two-bay, two-story library wing to the south was added about 1907-1908 and features a one-story polygonal bay on the east. Evenly-spaced scrolled wooden brackets run beneath the eaves, uniting all three building phases of the house (and therefore date from the early 1900s).

The oldest section of the house was built by Henry Carter Moore in the vernacular Greek Revival style and features a brick foundation, a center chimney and porches on the east and west elevations. The foundation is laid in six-course American bond with pencilled mortar joints. There are six-over-six sash on both stories of the east and west facades, although those on the first story have over-sized panes and are nearly floor-to-ceiling in height. Molded window surrounds and louvered shutters are probably original, but some parts of the shutters have been repaired or replaced. The two dormer windows on the east are later, perhaps dating from the early twentieth century. The main entrance on the east is flanked by full-length pilasters with inset molding and is topped by scrolled brackets supporting a short entablature and a four-light rectangular transom. The oak door is turn-of-the-century in date and features a large glass window with egg-and-dart surround. Below the window is a narrow dentilled ledge.

The one-story porch is probably original and features chamfered posts with decorative jig-sawn brackets, a wooden railing made up of posts in a lattice pattern and a ceiling of narrow-width boards. The south facade of the center block features sash windows

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on the second story with narrow louvered shutters.

The west facade differs from the east in that there are two entrances, one each at the south and north corners, although the latter is obscured by a later addition. The south door features molded octagonal panels, a characteristic Italianate feature. Otherwise door and window frames and sizes are similar to those on the east facade. The one-story porch, which also features chamfered posts and jig-sawn brackets, has been screened.

The library wing is two-bays wide and two-stories tall with a one-story polygonal bay at the south end. It features two-over-two sash, vertical corner boards and a brick foundation laid in four-course bond. The polygonal bay features two-over-two sash without shutters, panels beneath the windows, and a molded cornice.

The two-story, three-bay wing on the north contains the kitchen. The east facade of this wing is three-sided and features six-over-six sash and four-over-four sash windows. The top story features a Queen Anne-style window consisting of a single center pane surrounded by smaller lights. On the west side of this wing is an enclosed porch (now a pantry) and an entrance with wooden steps. A former sleeping porch on the second floor is now enclosed.

The interior features an unusual double-pile, four-room plan in the main block. The stair hall extends across half of the eastern portion of the house (but is only one bay deep) and has entrances to the other three rooms. The main stair rises in the southwest corner of the hall. It originally ran in front of the upper section of the southwest gable-end window, but this window was blocked up and replaced by the present smaller door when the southwest door was added around 1907. The stair is open-string with plain tread brackets, two turned balusters per tread, large newel posts and rounded, unpainted mahogany handrail. The railing curves gracefully at the first landing and the first floor ceiling is cut to form a curve at the top of the stair.

The living room and the first floor bedroom have fireplaces

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featuring a plain frieze, molded surrounds and plain pilasters with simple capitals and are fitted for coal fires with iron grates. The doors and windows on the first floor feature ramped Greek Revival style lintels and molded surrounds and six-panel doors. The large, heavily molded plaster ceiling medallion in the hall is a decorative feature in the Italianate style. The bedroom features a narrow boxed stair that leads to the nursery above. The dining room, which like the hall has no fireplace, has a small built-in cupboard on one wall.

The second floor features a similar floor plan, although the large open hall was divided into a bathroom and sewing room in the 1900s. Both fireplaces and mantels in the bedrooms are intact, as are door and window moldings. These are similar to the moldings found on the first floor. There are four bedrooms (one in the 1907 wing) and a small hall with stairs to the attic. In the southwest bedroom there are several scars in the wood floors, indicating the existence of a former stair.

The 1907 library wing features door and window moldings, baseboards and baseboards typical of this period. There are also window seats below the window of the polygonal bay. There are entrances to the west porch and to a set of steps leading to the basement. The kitchen wing contains the kitchen, a small pantry, and an enclosed washroom. There is a tall built-in closet in the kitchen, which is original and also original wainscoting made up of narrow-width boards.

The basement has a dirt floor and is partitioned into several rooms with the northeast room used as a kitchen until the present kitchen wing was added in the 1900s. The southwest room differs from the others in that it has stone walls, a large cooking fireplace with hewn beams and several joists with pit-saw marks that appear older than those found elsewhere in the house. The fact that the aforementioned stair scars are also in the southwest corner may point to the existence of an earlier and smaller one-and one-half-story house forming the core of the present structure.

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and one-half-story house forming the core of the present structure.

Arrowhead possesses a significant collection of mid-nineteenth-century service buildings. The kitchen is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay gable-roofed log building, measuring 16' by 18' on a full rubblestone basement. It features a rubblestone chimney at the east gable-end. It is covered with beaded siding and has a six-over-six sash window on the south facade, a smaller four-over-four sash window on the north facade. There is also a four-light window on the west gable end. The door features vertical boards and strap hinges. The interior is largely unaltered and the log walls are whitewashed. The wide board floors and the simple late nineteenth century mantel are intact. Access to the attic is by a ladder. There is also an entrance to the basement from steps on the west.

The smokehouse dates from the mid-nineteenth century and is an 11' by 11' hip-roofed building constructed of bricks laid in random bond. The north, east, and west facades are pierced by small vent holes. The roof rafters are replacements and the building is now used for storage.

The icehouse/carriagehouse is the latest and most altered of the buildings and is two bays wide, built on a rubble stone foundation. The ice pit was covered many years ago, but supposedly was lined with brick or stone. It is now used as a garage. A survey of historic Albemarle County buildings identified this icehouse/carriagehouse as the only one of its kind in the county.

Arrowhead cottage is located 150 yards south of the main house at the end of a short drive. It is a two-bay, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed frame house with board-and-batten siding and scalloped trim on eaves and bargeboards. There is a large rubblestone chimney at the south end. A smaller one-story shed-roofed addition extends to the south of the cottage. The cottage features a one-room plan on each floor with a small kitchen addition on the south. There is a boxed stair leading to a finished loft. The interior is intact with simple mantel and fireplace trim, window surrounds and original floors.

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INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS, ARROWHEAD

Contributing Resources:

1-House (1859, 1900, 1907)

2-Smokehouse

3-Kitchen building

4-Carriage building

5-Tenant House

Non-contributing Resources:

There are no non-contributing resources.

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Albemarle County and served as Governor in 1840 and as a U. S. congressman between 1841 and 1844. In 1844 he was appointed secretary of the navy by President John Tyler but was killed in February of that year by an explosion aboard the gunboat Princeton.²

By local tradition, the kitchen building at Arrowhead has been assigned several improbably early dates and has been called the "home" of Thomas Gilmer. It has also been asserted that Mildred Merriweather used the building as a school house. While both assertions are unlikely, certain architectural evidence does suggest an early date of construction, perhaps between 1820 and 1830. This evidence includes the beaded siding and cut nails, as well as its general appearance. Two recent architectural surveys conducted by professors Matthias Kayhoe and K. Edward Lay of the University of Virginia School of Architecture have suggested a date of 1825 for this building. 3

One theory against the early date is that the building lines up with the two other obviously mid-nineteenth century service buildings on the property, suggesting that the three were built at the same time. If a residence, it would more naturally have been built at the top of the hill where the present residence is. However, the Arrowhead residence itself may contain the core of an earlier house, in which case the kitchen may have been built to serve this older residence. The land tax records, which note several improvements during the 1820-1850 period are unfortunately inconclusive. The tract was so large (853 acres) that these improvements could have been sited at many different locations.

The date of construction of the present frame residence at Arrowhead is more certain. In 1844 Henry Carter Moore, a local farmer, purchased 853 acres of the Arrowhead tract from the Gilmer estate. 4 The land tax records for that year noted only \$500 worth of improvements on the property. 5 In 1851 \$1800 were added to the property's value for improvements (although this probably represented at least two buildings on two separate parts of the property). 6 In 1859 Moore sold 379 acres of this tract to his son Stephen Moore and retained 453 acres for himself. The land tax records noted \$2000 worth of improvements were added to this later tract in 1860, suggesting that the present house and perhaps some of the outbuildings were completed in that year. 7 In 1870 the land was described as the "mansion tract on which Henry Moore did reside" in a deed of sale. 8

The residence built by Moore is a well-preserved example of a

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vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse from this period. The ramped lintels on the interior doors, and windows and simple mantels are typical of this style. More unusual is the four-room plan which differed from the standard center-stairhall plan popular at the time. Most other examples of a four-room plan such as the Long House and Old Paradise in Greenwood, have been altered, leaving Arrowhead as a rare unaltered example of this seldom-used floor plan.

Arrowhead also contains a good collection of nineteenth century outbuildings. The tenant cottage (probably built in the 1850-1860 period) is a vernacular example of the board-and-batten Gothic style. Popularized by Richard Upjohn for ecclesiastical architecture, another example of this style in Albemarle County is Saint Anne's Church in Scottsville. Extant smokehouses from this period in the county are usually frame or log, as at Bellair, Seven Oaks, Enniscorthy or Estouteville. Brick smokehouses such as that found at Arrowhead are fewer; a quite similar one exists at Esmont, a much larger and earlier one is located at Castle Hill.

In 1890 the farm was bought by the Reverend Edgar Woods. Woods (1827-1910) was born in Wheeling West Virginia. He was a descendant of Michael Woods, one of Albemarle County's first settlers, who arrived in the county in 1734. A Presbyterian minister, he came to Charlottesville in 1866. In 1878 he founded Pantops Academy, one of the leading private schools for boys in Virginia. In 1901, he published Albemarle County in Virginia, then as now one of the most comprehensive county histories in Virginia. Reprinted in several editions, it was the definitive history of Albemarle County until 1976.

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In 1892 the Reverend Woods sold the farm to his son Samuel B. Woods. 10 Woods (1856-1952) was a prominent farmer, attorney and businessman who played a leading role in the successful drive to incorporate the City of Charlottesville. It was he who added the two wings at Arrowhead, probably to accomodate his family of eleven children.

Woods was one of a number of young businessmen who actively promoted Charlottesville and its business opportunities. In 1887 he wrote in the Charlottesville Chronicle that "Charlottesville needs an organization of businessmen to look after matters of public interest . . . We have plenty of punch and enterprise in our private affairs but matters of public interest are . . . poorly attended to." 11

In 1887 the Virginia General Assembly codified the distinction between towns and cities, prompting several towns, among them Charlottesville, to press for city status. 12 As a result Senate Bill No.126 was introduced on January 10, 1888, to allow for annexation of certain lands in Albemarle County to bring the town's population up to the threshold (5000) for city status dictated by the new law. On January 23 Woods was elected one of four new aldermen to represent the proposed annexed areas on the town council. 13

At a mass meeting on February 2, Woods introduced a crucial resolution:

Resolved, that it is the sentiment of the voters of the city of Charlottesville. . . that we should at once have a city government. 14

Woods was thereafter appointed to a committee to conduct a special census and pressed for immediate consideration of city status by the legislature. His resolution to that effect was temporarily delayed, prompting a letter to the editor of a local paper (perhaps written by Woods) to comment that "the wishes of the people and the interest of the town are ignored." 15 Despite the temporary setback, House Bill No. 461 granting Charlottesville a City Charter was passed on February 28, 1888 and signed into law four days later. On November 20 Woods was elected the city's first mayor, a post he held for one term.

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In his farewell statement as mayor on June 29, 1892 he complained that "in justice to my successor I would suggest that before he qualifies it would be proper to raise the salary of the mayor. . . The mayor is now paid a smaller salary than a policeman. 16

At Arrowhead, Woods raised horses, purebred cattle, and sheep, as well as originating Albemarle Prolific seed corn, a most successful ensilage corn. He had large orchards of Albemarle Pippin apples, made famous as Queen Victoria's favorite, with which he took medals and prizes throughout the county. Woods was also one of the founders of the Virginia State Horticultural Society in 1897; he was its first president and held the office for eleven years. He died at Arrowhead in 1952. His grandson now owns Arrowhead and is in the process of renovating and restoring it.

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REFERENCES;

1-"Thomas W. Gilmer", Albemarle County Memorial Book (various authors, no editor), Albemarle County Historical Society, Charlottesville, (no page).

2- Ibid.

3- K. Edward Lay and Matthias Kayhoe, "Arrowhead- Field Survey" (January 10, 1990) Copy at Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

4- Will Book 28 page 25.

5- Albemarle County Land Tax Book - 1844.

6- Albemarle County Land Tax Book - 1851.

7- Albemarle County Land Tax Book - 1860.

8- Deed Book 65, page 464.

9- Deed Book 94, page 325.

10-Deed Book 97, page 320.

11-Charlottesville Chronicle 1887.

12-Gayle M. Shulman and Melinda Frierson, "Shall We Become A City?-The Story of Charlottesville's Incorporation as a City in 1888", The Magazine of Albemarle County History, (Volume 46, May 1988) page 4.

13-Ibid, page 8.

14-Ibid, page 10.

15-Ibid, page 12.

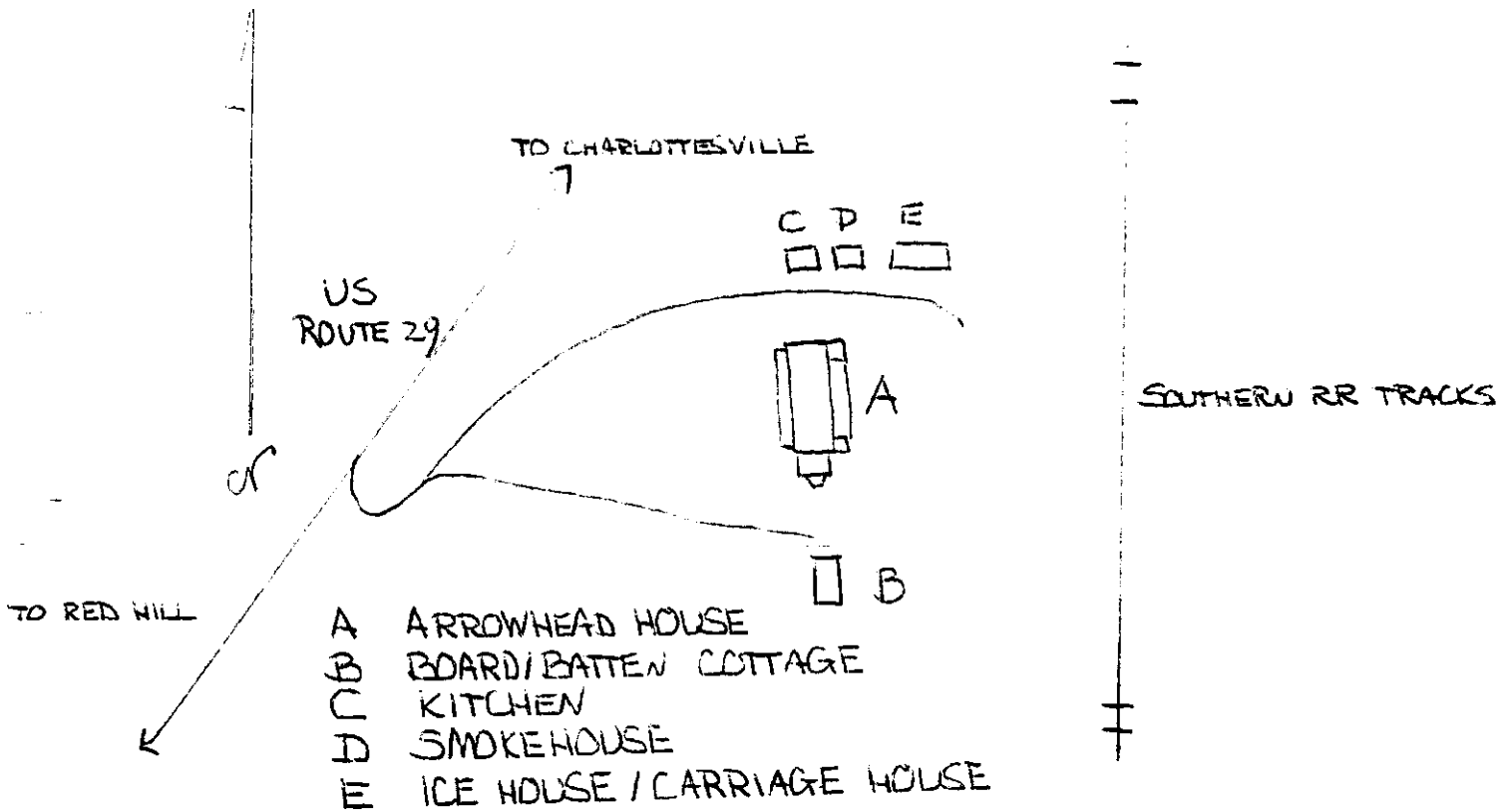
16-"Mayor Wanted Larger Salary for Successor", Charlottesville Daily Progress (April 13, 1967).

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ARROWHEAD, RED HILL
ALBEMARLE COUNTY



<BUILDINGS NOT TO SCALE>

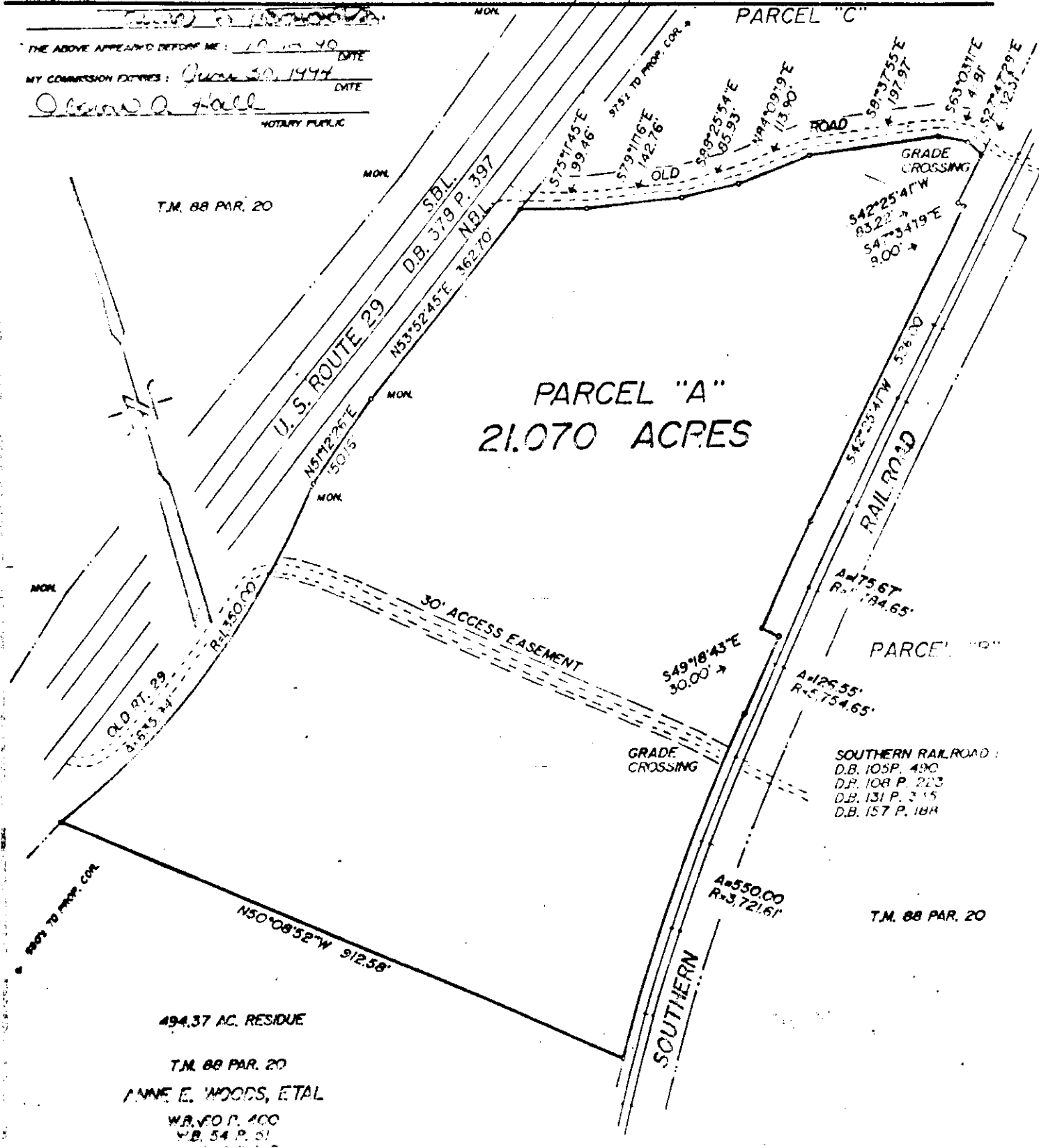
G. HENRY 1/91

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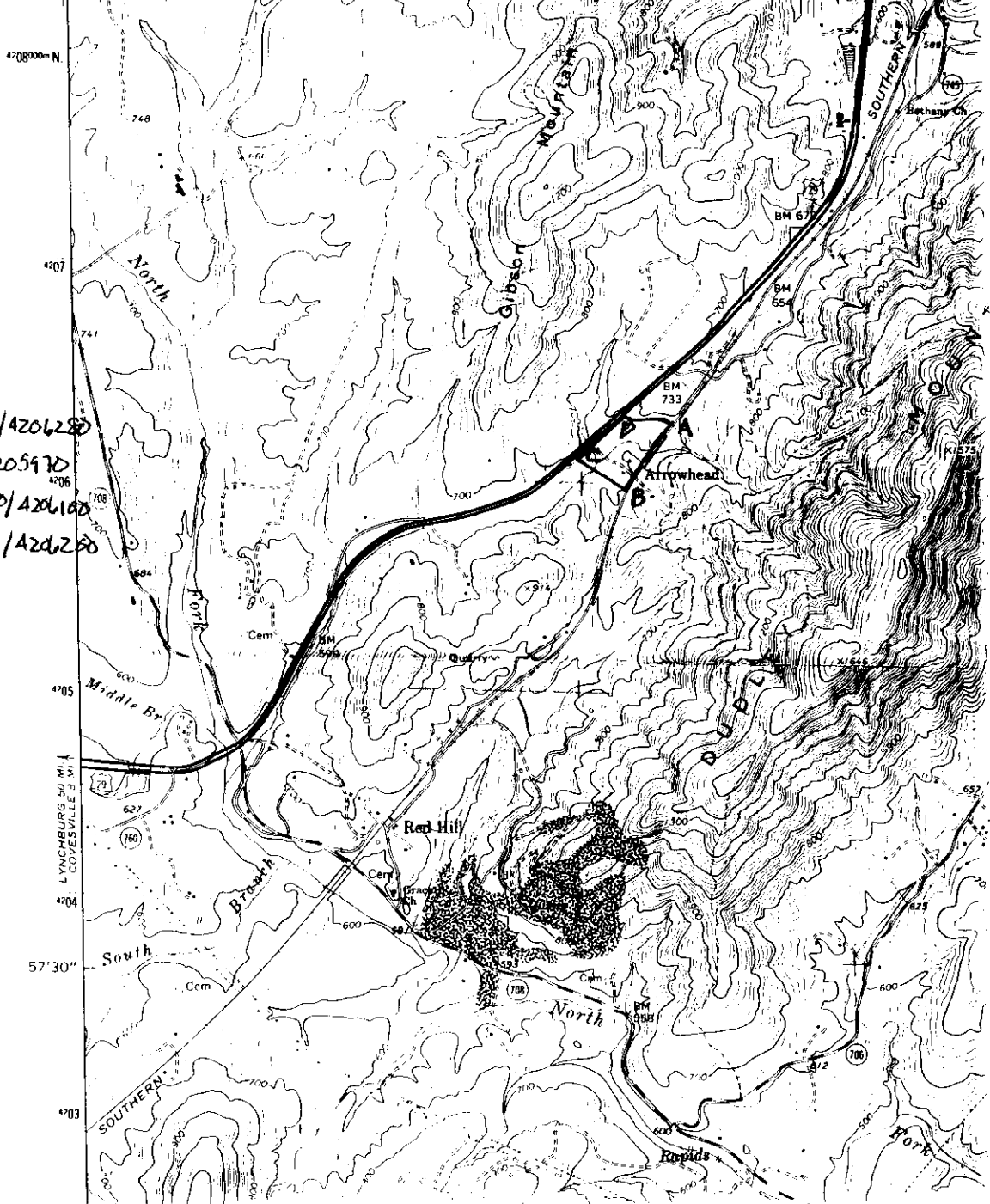
ARROWHEAD FARM 1" = 200'



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

5820 11 574
1070271

78° 37' 30" 7090000 E 710 711 712 35' CHARLOTTESVILLE 2.9 MI. INTERST.



ARROWHEAD

- A 17/71/436/4206280
- B 17/71/220/4205970
- C 17/71/0980/4206180
- D 17/71/266/4206280

LYNCHBURG 50 MI.
COVESVILLE 3 MI.

4208000 N
4207
4206
4205
4204
4203

38° 00'

57' 30"