

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

VLR Listed: 9/19/2019
NRHP Listed: 11/18/2019

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Sligo
Other names/site number: VA DHR # 111-0097
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1100 Dixon Street
City or town: Fredericksburg State: VA County: Independent City
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A B X C D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, METAL, BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The historic property known as Sligo is located at 1100 Dixon Street, on the east side of the road, northeast of its intersection with Tyler Street in the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The house currently sits on a 1.48-acre parcel covered by a grassy lawn that slopes down at the eastern edge, located approximately 1 mile south of the Fredericksburg Historic District (111-0132; NRHP 1971). The primary dwelling, the only contributing resource, is a two-story, five-bay, single-family dwelling built in 1888–1889 in the Italianate style. This dwelling, at least the second residence to stand on the property, is situated on a north-south axis, with the west elevation as its façade. The building has always functioned as a single-family dwelling. Although the house sat vacant for a number of years, the building survives intact. Sligo maintains a high degree of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The property's integrity of setting and feeling are somewhat eroded by the loss of the historic agricultural resources. The property's noncontributing resources consist of a circa 1950 garage and cottage house, an early-twentieth century shed with later alterations, and two early-twentieth century wells.

Narrative Description

Setting

A paved asphalt driveway leads from Dixon Street along the south side of the dwelling. A wood split-rail fence with a decorative "X" pattern lines Dixon Street near the parcel boundary. Sligo

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was once a much larger farm, but none of the agricultural complex survives. What were once agricultural fields belonging to the Sligo farm now make up much of the land for the City of Fredericksburg's Dixon Park, which surrounds Sligo's lot on the north, south, and east sides. A parking lots associated with the park is a short distance from the property's east/southeast boundary but is screened from view by treelines. Across Dixon Street to the west is a residential development and a church.

Dwelling, 1888-1889, contributing building

Exterior

Sligo is a two-story, five-bay, Italianate dwelling built in an L-shape in 1888–1889. The main block is the square-shaped northern section, while the ell is the southern, linear-shaped portion. The foundation of the house is of brick masonry construction in a 5:1 common-bond pattern. A full English basement underlies the entire building. An inscription in the bricks on the south elevation of the foundation reads, "Built 1752; Burnt 1888; Rebuilt 1888." There is also an inscription in the basement on a brick wall saying "Built 1888." Both were likely completed by members of the Ferneyhough family, who owned the house at the time, or the workers who were hired for the construction.

The wood-frame structural system is clad in weatherboard and the main block of the house is topped by a low-pitched pyramidal roof, while the ell is topped by a hipped roof, both sheathed in standing-seam metal with matching metal half-round gutters. Underneath the overhanging eaves are decorative wood brackets with a decorative relief carving at the bottom and a denticulated cornice. There are three interior-end, tall, brick chimneys with brick dentils and three rounded Conestoga-style caps each. The earliest historic photo of the house does not show the three rounded caps on top of the chimney along the north elevation, so it is unclear at what point they were installed (Bill Street's Personal Photograph Collection).

The primary entrance, on the southern-most bay of the façade (west elevation) of the main block, is the original double-leaf, wood door with one arched panel and one square panel per leaf. The door is surrounded by sidelights and a transom largely composed of their original glass. The architrave surrounding the door is reeded, with a larger center bead, capped by two decorative bullseyes at the top corners.

Other fenestration includes two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood-frame windows. The windows along the façade are topped with decorative wood trim. On the first story, the two-over-two windows in the double parlors are very tall, almost full height. A few Acme cast iron shutter hinge pintels survive on the exterior window surrounds on the façade.

A one-story, one-bay, flat-roofed entry porch supported by square wood posts is located on the southern bay of the west elevation of the main block of the house. A wood landing and wood railings sit upon square brick piers, approached by concrete steps with round metal railings. The cornice is denticulated and features wood brackets similar to those underneath the main house roof eaves, but smaller and without the decorative relief carving at the bottom. There is also an

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original one-story, full-length, hipped-roof porch along the ell's façade, that was expanded around 1950 with a flat-roofed porch to create a wrap-around to the south elevation. Historic photos indicate the extended porch was enclosed at this time, but it was opened up again during the 1980s. The foundation underneath the porch, along the west and south elevations of the house, has been red washed and penciled to resemble an all-stretcher bond, rather than the 5:1 common bond that it actually is. An original one-story, one-bay, entry porch matching the one on the façade is located on the rear of the house (east elevation). Also located along the rear elevation is a one-story, one-bay, hipped-roof, pre-1919 addition similar in size to the rear entry porch (Sanborn Map Company 1919).

Interior

The interior of the main block of Sligo is a side-hall plan over a raised English basement. A portion of the basement serves as a rental apartment. The full-height basement is partially finished, with interior walls plastered and in some places with a chair rail and bead board below. A small mechanical room is located west of the staircase, with two equal-sized rooms to the north. A hallway leads south from the main block to the ell with a long narrow room to the west, where the servant staircase connected the basement to the first and second floors. The room now serves as a bathroom for the rental apartment and the staircase, along with the exterior door to the porch, was removed sometime in the early-twentieth century. At the terminus of the hallway is the kitchen for the rental apartment, in a space that was once the boiler room for the furnace. A pantry branches off to the east, beneath the one-bay rear addition. Square two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows along the east and west walls illuminate the basement level. A single-leaf wood door and new brick stairs with a metal railing along the south elevation provides access to the exterior.

Upon entry through the first floor's primary doorway, there is a wide main hall with a grand open staircase located on the south side of the hall. The entry hall has original paneling along the stairs and decorative scroll brackets along each stair riser. The staircase terminates with an original, large, round, carved Victorian-era newel post. A secondary entrance is located on the south wall of the entry hall, opening onto the porch, with a single-leaf, paneled, six-light, wood door. To the north of the hall are double parlors with a set of large, sliding, pocket doors separating the two spaces. There is a fireplace centered on the north wall of each parlor.

The buildout or chase of the fireplace in each parlor has a matching lamb's tongue chamfer at the corners. There are many simple, original wood fireplace mantels surviving in the house, including in the double parlors. The fireplaces themselves have been capped and altered over the years, with the front (west) parlor's firebox being filled in with one course of brick in the back, making it shallower, and the rear (east) parlor's firebox being filled in on the sides, perhaps to burn coal or accommodate a later wood stove, in a narrower opening.

Hardwood floors survive in good condition in the hall and parlors, although the floors in the rear parlor were covered by asbestos tile at some point in the twentieth century. Two almost full-height two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood-frame windows provide light to each parlor from the east and west walls. The same molding profile is used for all of the window and door

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surrounds throughout the first and second floors: a wood molding with a double bead and a splay terminating in a thumb.

Beyond the entry hall to the south is a hallway leading to a narrow butler's pantry on the west; the exterior door and servant staircase were removed at some point in the early-twentieth century, although the transom window remains. The butler's pantry was converted to a half-bath in the twentieth century, and a dividing wall was added in 2019 to create a laundry room. Beyond the butler's pantry is the kitchen/dining room and the one-story, one-bay rear addition serving as the pantry. A secondary entrance is located on the south elevation off the kitchen, with a single-leaf, paneled, six-light, wood door. This door is near an access point to the wrap-around porch, with poured concrete steps and one metal railing.

The second floor of the dwelling is also set up as a side-hall plan with two bedrooms in the main block and the master bedroom suite in the ell. Original wood floors are found throughout the second floor, except in the hall bathroom which is tiled. Two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood windows provide light on the east and west walls of the second floor. Each bedroom has a mantel centered on the north wall, however there are no fireplace openings. Two small closets flank the mantel. The second-floor hall bathroom was installed at some point in the twentieth century in a small space west of the stairwell that was likely a trunk room or other storage space. The hall bathroom was renovated in 2019, as the bathtub was the only fixture that remained from the mid-twentieth century renovation. The master bedroom has a mantel centered on the south wall, however there is no fireplace opening. Two small closets flank the mantel. The master bathroom was added in 2019, along with a new door opening between the bathroom and bedroom, in the long, narrow space above the butler's pantry. There is also a closet located in the master bathroom.

SECONDARY RESOURCES

There was once a robust early-twentieth-century agricultural complex at Sligo, as can be seen on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1919–1947 (Sanborn Map Company 1919, 1927, 1947). Today, only five non-contributing secondary resources remain: two circa-1950 buildings, one early-twentieth-century building, and two early-twentieth-century, slat-poured concrete wells. One well is located southeast of the primary resource, near the driveway, and the other is located northeast of the primary resource, in a wooded area. These resources are noncontributing as all postdate the property's period of significance of 1888-1889.

An L-shaped, one-story, four-bay cottage house is located southeast of the primary resource. The circa-1950 building has a cross-gabled roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The cottage is in poor condition, and is in the process of being rehabilitated, so the remaining horizontal wood siding is not currently visible. The primary entrance, on the easternmost corner of the building, has a single-leaf, paneled, replacement vinyl door with a decorative light, accessed by a wood deck. The windows have one-over-one, double-hung-sash, vinyl replacement units.

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A circa-1950, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, front-gabled garage in poor condition is located east of the primary resource (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC [NETR] 1963). The garage is clad in horizontal wood siding. The loft space of the garage has collapsed inward, and the front-gabled roof is partially open and clad in pressed metal. The façade (south elevation) has a single-leaf door opening and a garage door opening, both now open. Other fenestration includes paired six-over-six and one-over-one, double-hung-sash, wood windows, with several panes of glass missing.

The shed is located east of the primary resource, north of the circa-1950 garage. The early-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay shed lacks physical integrity, due to many subsequent alterations, new materials, and its poor condition. Despite the use of cut nails on the north elevation, the majority of the other materials date to the twentieth century. It is believed that the wood containing the cut nails was reused from elsewhere when the garage was constructed around 1950 and therefore it is outside of the period of significance. The structural system is clad in horizontal wood siding and is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in pressed metal that is badly deteriorated. A metal vent or flue is located at the central roof ridge. A single-leaf, paneled wood door is centered on the façade (east elevation). The other three elevations each feature a six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window. Many of the glass panes are broken or missing. Drywall and insulation have been added to portions of the interior.

Integrity Analysis

The primary resource at Sligo is the 1888-1889 Italianate dwelling, which has high integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The current house is the second one on the site and has never been moved. The building's integrity of design, workmanship, and materials are evidenced by the generally minor alterations that have occurred to the exterior and interior since the late-19th century. The historic form, massing, and interior floor plan are generally intact, with exterior changes primarily consisting of the ca. 1950 expansion of the front porch that has a flat roof and wraps around to the south elevation, and a rear one-story, one-bay, hipped-roof addition that was in place by 1919. Likewise, the dwelling's interior features are preserved, but for the alterations to the fireplace hearths in most rooms, which likely were rendered as heating technology changed between the 1880s and late 20th century. Character-defining exterior features of the Italianate style include the dwelling's overall vertical massing with very tall first-story window openings, a low-pitched, pyramidal-roofed porch with an ornamental cornice highlighted by scrolled brackets and dentil blocks, the primary entry's double-leaf entry door with round-arched panels, and rather simple but original window casing. The interior retains much of its historic fabric, such as wood flooring, the primary staircase, balustrade, and paneling in the entry hall, door and window casing, tall baseboards, four-panel wood doors, tall, six-panel pocket doors at the parlors, plaster walls, and fireplace mantels. The cumulative integrity of the dwelling's original location, design, workmanship, and materials contribute to the property's integrity of association as a Victorian-era dwelling constructed for a prosperous farming family in a rural area. The property's integrity of setting and feeling have been adversely affected by loss of historic agricultural outbuildings that appear on Sanborn maps

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up until the late 1940s, as well as the cessation of farming operations and reduction of the property's acreage to its current 1.48 acres. However, these aspects are ameliorated by the open spaces maintained along the property's north, east, and south sides, which are evocative of Sligo's historically rural setting. The residential development across Dixon Street, west of Sligo, is indicative of the immense rate of suburbanization that has occurred in the Fredericksburg area in the past century.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1888-1889

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Sligo is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Sligo is a two-story, five-bay, L-shaped Italianate dwelling built in 1888–1889 and is one of only a few high-style Italianate dwellings in the City of Fredericksburg. Its distinctive architectural design, both exterior and interior, includes its L-shaped form, tall windows, hipped roof with ornamental cornice, paneled stair hall, and double parlors with tall, six-panel pocket doors, which remains largely intact. Few alterations have been made to the primary dwelling since its construction and while vandalism did occur while it sat vacant, the damages were mostly cosmetic, and the building’s historic fabric remains intact. Overall, the building has retained sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to ensure the property’s eligibility under Criterion C: Architecture. The period of significance is from 1888 to 1889, coinciding with the dwelling’s construction date.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Throughout most of the nineteenth century, the land on which Sligo currently stands was owned by the Ferneyhough family. The land that became Sligo was the western-most tract of the larger Smith-Taliaferro patents from March 26, 1666, and May 25, 1671, and was originally 420 acres (Felder 1982:169). Agricultural operations here appear to have been reliant on enslaved African American workers by the 18th century. In 1795, John Ferneyhough, Sr., a well-known coach and carriage maker, purchased 4.5 acres and 30 square poles at Sligo from John Lewis and his wife, Mary Ann. This approximately 4.5-acre tract was previously owned by General Thomas Posey (Crozier 1905:477). Ferneyhough Sr. likely purchased other tracts from additional owners, because in his 1805 Mutual Assurance Society policy, Sligo was described as “Upwards 10 acres Land” (Mutual Assurance Society [MAS] 1805). In 1808, Ferneyhough, Sr. purchased the dower’s rights of Frances Ryan, the widow of Michael Ryan, for the 20 acres of land known as Sligo that Michael Ryan had previously sold to Ferneyhough, without the consent of Frances (City of Fredericksburg Deed Book [CFDB] F District Court:167–168).

John Ferneyhough, Sr. died in 1815, and his land, including the circa-1752 house known as Sligo, went to his widow, Frances, and son, John, Jr. Following his father’s death, John Ferneyhough, Jr. took over the carriage and coach business and lived at Sligo with his wife, Eliza, and children until his death in 1860. The majority of the estate of John, Jr. went to Eliza Ferneyhough, including the land and house at Sligo, and the majority of the enslaved African Americans who lived and worked here (City of Fredericksburg Will Book [CFWB] G:217). When John Ferneyhough, Jr. died in 1860, the farm at Sligo was valued at \$1800 (U.S. Census Schedule 4 1860). Eliza and her children, George and Sallie, spent little time at Sligo during the

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Civil War, as the house was occupied by the officers from the 18th Mississippi Infantry who encamped at Sligo in the days leading up to the Battle of Fredericksburg (Harrison 1995:102–103).

When Eliza Ferneyhough and her children, George and Sallie, returned to Sligo after the war, they found the property in disrepair. A Works Progress Administration account tells that all but one of the outbuildings had been burned and farm implements were thrown down the well (Harrison 1995:103). The Ferneyhough family continued to occupy the house at Sligo and began rebuilding their farm. The family's longstanding carriage and coach business likely helped with rebuilding costs. On Wednesday, August 15, 1888, a fire broke out in the dwelling at Sligo. The flames were extinguished, but on Thursday morning the fire restarted. The flames were again extinguished, but the fire broke out again on Thursday evening and consumed the house and its contents (The Free Lance 1888:3). Construction of what is now the current house on the lot began right away. During the course of the clean-up, while tearing down the chimney, an "ancient brick" was found by workmen on September 7, 1888. The brick was inscribed with "Built yr 1752" (The Fredericksburg Star 1888:3). A deed of trust from January 18, 1889, confirms that construction of the current house continued into 1889. The deed of trust states that it is "that certain tract of land called Sligo" lying in both the City of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County, which was about 42 acres and "that the said George T. Ferneyhough will keep the Dwelling on said farm now being erected insured at not less than one thousand Dollars" (CFDB CC:53). The house was built in then very fashionable Italianate style with an L plan. The two-story house had a side-hall plan in the main block, with double parlors on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor. The ell portion contained a kitchen, dining room, and butler's pantry on the first floor, with a larger bedroom and storage space on the second floor. The house was constructed with a servant's staircase that led from the basement to the second floor, including a butler's pantry and access to the front porch on the first floor. This house did not differ greatly from the plan of the previous one-story frame house, but was much larger with the addition of a second floor, and of course had Italianate architectural details (MAS 1829). Misfortune struck again when George Ferneyhough's first wife, Lavinia H. Ferneyhough, died on November 30, 1889 at the age of 44 (Findagrave.com 2019).

Several deeds of trust were taken out on Sligo in the early 1890s, likely to cover the costs of building the larger two-story Italianate house in place of the one-story frame dwelling that stood there before. George Ferneyhough married his second wife, Jennie Ashley Ferneyhough, on October 19, 1892 (The Fredericksburg Star 1892:3). In January 1893, Sligo was sold at auction and purchased by John R. Chesley and Louis O. Magrath (partners at the firm Magrath & Chesley), and Henry G. Chesley. Sligo was described as 44 acres with a "two storied Dwelling House and other improvements" (CFDB EE:128). A newspaper article noted that while Sligo had been sold, George Ferneyhough would still make Sligo his home (The Fredericksburg Star 1893:3). Then, six years later, an 1899 newspaper mentions that George Ferneyhough and his family left to move to Washington (The Free Lance 1899:3).

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Undated early 20th century view of Sligo shows the no-longer-present secondary entrance and the front porch prior to its expansion.

In 1905, Henry Warden purchased Sligo from Henry G. Chesley and the executors of Louis O. Magrath and John R. Chesley's estates. Warden already owned the adjacent Hazel Hill property, where he made his residence. Warden purchased the "tract of land known as 'Sligo,' containing 44 acres...together with all the buildings and improvements" (CFDB LL:214-215). Warden, a native of West Virginia, came to the Fredericksburg area in 1898 with Price L. Shannon and the two were neighbors for many years. Price L. Shannon occupied the house at Sligo from roughly 1914 until his death in 1953, and was associated with the farm for almost 55 years, while Warden lived to the north at neighboring Hazel Hill (The Free Lance Star 1953). During this time, the servant staircase was removed from the butler's pantry area, along with the secondary entrance that led from the butler's pantry to the front porch, which had served as the sixth bay along the façade since construction. Social and lifestyle changes likely led to this removal. Shortly thereafter, the front porch was altered as well. The front porch was extended to the south elevation, creating a wraparound porch, and also enclosed, circa 1950 (Sanborn Map Insurance Company 1947). The wraparound porch is shown enclosed in a photograph in a 1957 book on Fredericksburg (Darter 1957:236). The porch was opened up again by the 1980s, according to historic photos.

Shannon was known throughout Virginia for his work with Aberdeen-Angus cows, having started a herd on Sligo farm in 1914 (The Free Lance Star 1953). Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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from 1919 and 1927 confirm this large agricultural complex that included a cow barn, a milk house, a stable, a hay barn, a feed barn, several secondary dwellings, a water tank, a silo, several garages for automobiles, and an implements barn (Sanborn Map Company 1919, 1927). Warden's daughter, Grace, married Shannon's son, Sidney L. Shannon, but she died shortly after the birth of their son, Sidney L. Shannon, Jr., who would later become famous in the Fredericksburg area for establishing the local Shannon airport (Virginia Death Records 1922). At some point during the Shannon family's occupation of Sligo, the farm became known as "Lee Hill" Farm, as recorded in deeds, a plat from 1965, and Shannon's obituary from 1953 (The Free Lance Star 1953).

Sligo was owned by the Shannon family until Sydney L. Shannon, Jr., and his wife, Mary, sold the 61.48-acre parcel, then called Lee Hill Farm, to a group of investors, minus 10 acres to the City of Fredericksburg on the southern end of the parcel, in 1966 (CFDB 131:639–641). One of the couples who invested, James and Kathleen Medley, then purchased outright the 1.81 acres where the Sligo house was located in 1973 (CFDB 148:656–657). The Medleys sold Sligo to Michael and Judith Watson later in 1973, who then sold it to Manley and Helene Sullivan in 1977 (CFDB 149:254, 162:149). The Sullivans sold Sligo to Edward and Rebecca Barnes in 1983. Rebecca died and Edward married Anne, adding her to the deed in 2013. They retained the property until the current owners purchased Sligo in 2018; the house itself sat vacant for almost 10 years during the latter part of the Barnes' ownership (CFDB 183:634, Instrument 130002705, Instrument 180001452).

The current homeowners, Derrick and Lauren Tepaske, completed an exterior rehabilitation of Sligo in 2018–2019. The goal of the rehabilitation was to remove as much of the later materials, like twentieth-century moldings, as possible to restore the house to its historic appearance. For example, in the rear parlor the windows were replaced in the late-twentieth-century by French doors. Two-over-two, double-hung-sash wood windows that match those in the front parlor were returned to the rear parlor during the rehabilitation. Another example is the rear entry porch, along the east elevation, which had been enclosed in the early twentieth century to form a room off the entry hall, but the engaged pilasters were still visible (Sanborn Map Company 1919). As part of the rehabilitation, the siding, windows, and framing were removed and the rear porch was opened back up, with two matching square wood posts created to match the front entry porch.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Sligo is significant for its high-style Italianate architecture that is distinctive for the Fredericksburg area. Sligo has a low-pitched pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves, brackets with decorative relief carving, and a denticulated cornice. The primary entrance has a double-leaf wood door with arched panels leading into a side-hall floor plan (within the main block of its L-shaped plan), with double parlors separated by large sliding pocket doors. The Italianate style emerged in the northeastern United States in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, popularized by pattern books such as those by Andrew Jackson Downing and Samuel Sloan (McAlester 2013:302). The Italianate style was characterized by two or three stories, low-pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves and decorative brackets below, tall, narrow windows with arches or

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curves and elaborated crowns, square cupolas or towers, and belvederes (McAlester 2013:283). In the asymmetrical Italianate plan, single-story front porches and off-center entries are very common (McAlester 2013:284). Sligo, with its L-shaped plan, full-length porch, low-pitched roof with brackets, tall windows, and double-leaf entry door, embodies this style.

The high-style Italianate plan and architectural details of Sligo are somewhat unique for the City of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County. There are 11 other houses in Fredericksburg built during the Reconstruction and Growth (1866 to 1916) period recorded as Italianate in Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) records; however, the majority of these only borrow elements from the Italianate style, such as overhanging eaves and brackets. Elmhurst (DHR # 111-5267) at 2010 Fall Hill Avenue stands out as a notable exception with its many high-style Italianate features, including the belvedere. Elmhurst, already listed in the NRHP (2008) and Virginia Landmarks Register (2007), is an equivalent to Sligo in terms of high-style Italianate architectural features and integrity. It has a similar agricultural history and, like Sligo, was once on the outskirts of town but has now been subsumed by suburban growth. Together, Sligo and Elmhurst provide critical north and south “bookends” to the downtown core, reminders of previous agricultural endeavors that once surrounded the city.

DHR records also indicate that there are 10 houses in nearby Spotsylvania County built during the Reconstruction and Growth (1866 to 1916) period that are recorded as Italianate. These are modest examples of the Italianate style and have fewer high-style architectural details than Sligo. Therefore, Sligo, located near the border of the city and county, stands out as a locally exceptional example of high-style Italianate architecture.

Sligo
Name of Property

Fredericksburg, VA
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Name of Property

Fredericksburg, VA
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- 1947 "Fredericksburg [Spotsylvania County]". Electronic database, <https://www.sanborn.umi.com/>, accessed January 2019.

United States Federal Population Census (U.S. Census) Schedule 4

- 1860 *Production of Agriculture in St. George's Parish in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, 1860*. Washington, D.C. National Archives and Records Administration. Electronic document, www.ancestry.com, accessed March 2019.

Virginia Death Records

- 1922 *Virginia Death Records, 1912-2014*. Virginia Department of Health, Richmond, Virginia. Ancestry.com, accessed March 2019.

Sligo
Name of Property

Fredericksburg, VA
County and State

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Spotsylvania County Circuit Court, Fredericksburg City Circuit Court, Virginiana Room at Central Rappahannock Regional Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #111-0097

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.48

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.287647 | Longitude: -77.455500 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Sligo
Name of Property

Fredericksburg, VA
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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The NRHP property boundaries are drawn to encompass the current tax parcel where the resource stands and as recorded as parcel number 7788-29-7437 in City of Fredericksburg land records. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the enclosed Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries as deeded to the current owners, Derrick M. Tepaske and Lauren Tepaske, by Anne M. Barnes and Edward C. Barnes on July 1, 2018, encompassed 1.81 acres, however a portion was given to the City of Fredericksburg, reducing the tax parcel to 1.48 acres (see Fredericksburg Deed No. 180001452). Therefore, the historic boundary encompasses the extent of privately-owned acreage still associated with Sligo. The primary dwelling and historic curtilage are within the historic boundary, thus capturing the dwelling's immediate setting and all known historic resources associated with the property as it currently stands.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Katherine M. Watts, Architectural History Field Director
organization: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
street & number: 11905 Bowman Drive, Suite 502
city or town: Fredericksburg state: VA zip code: 22408
e-mail kwatts@dovetailcrg.com
telephone: 540-899-9170 ext. 6784
date: June 17, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo

Sligo
Name of Property

Fredericksburg, VA
County and State

date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Sligo, 1100 Dixon Street (VA DHR# 111-0097)

City or Vicinity: Fredericksburg

County: City of Fredericksburg State: Virginia

Photographer: Katherine M. Watts

Date Photographed: December 2018; February, March, and May 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 36:

Sligo, West Elevation, Looking East

VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0001

2 of 36:

Sligo, Southwest Oblique, Looking Northeast

VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0002

3 of 36:

Sligo, West Elevation, Looking East

VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0003

4 of 36:

Sligo, Entrance Detail, West Elevation, Looking East

VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0004

5 of 36:

Sligo, South Elevation, Looking North

VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0005

6 of 36:

Sligo, East Elevation, Looking West

VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0006

7 of 36:

Sligo, Northwest Oblique, Looking Southeast

VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0007

8 of 36:

Sligo, Southwest Oblique, Porch Detail, Looking Northeast

VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0008

Sligo
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9 of 36:

Sligo, Northeast Oblique, Looking Southwest
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0009

10 of 36:

Sligo, Cornice Detail, South Elevation, Looking North
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0010

11 of 36:

Sligo, Roof Bracket Detail, South Elevation, Looking North
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0011

12 of 36:

Sligo, Porch Bracket Detail, South Elevation, Looking North
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0012

13 of 36:

Sligo, Brick Foundation Detail, South Elevation, Looking North
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0013

14 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Entry Hall Stair Detail, Looking Southeast
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0014

15 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Double Parlors, Looking Northeast
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0015

16 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Front Parlor, Looking West
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0016

17 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Rear Parlor, Looking North
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0017

18 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Entry Hall, Looking East
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0018

19 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Butler's Pantry, Looking West
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0019

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20 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Kitchen, Looking Northwest
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0020

21 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Second Floor East Bedroom, Looking Northeast
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0021

22 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Second Floor West Bedroom, Looking Northwest
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0022

23 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Master Bedroom, Looking South
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0023

24 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Basement Stair Hall, Looking West
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0024

25 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Basement West Room, Looking Northwest
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0025

26 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Basement East Room, Looking North
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0026

27 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Basement Bathroom, Looking West
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0027

28 of 36:

Sligo, Interior, Basement Brick Wall Detail, Looking North
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0028

29 of 36:

Sligo, Driveway and Fence, Looking East
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0029

30 of 36:

Sligo, Cottage House, Looking Southeast
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0030

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31 of 36:
Sligo, Garage and Shed, Looking West
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0031

32 of 36:
Sligo, Garage, South Elevation, Looking North
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0032

33 of 36:
Sligo, Shed, East Elevation, Looking West
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0033

34 of 36:
Sligo, Shed, West Elevation, Looking East
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0034

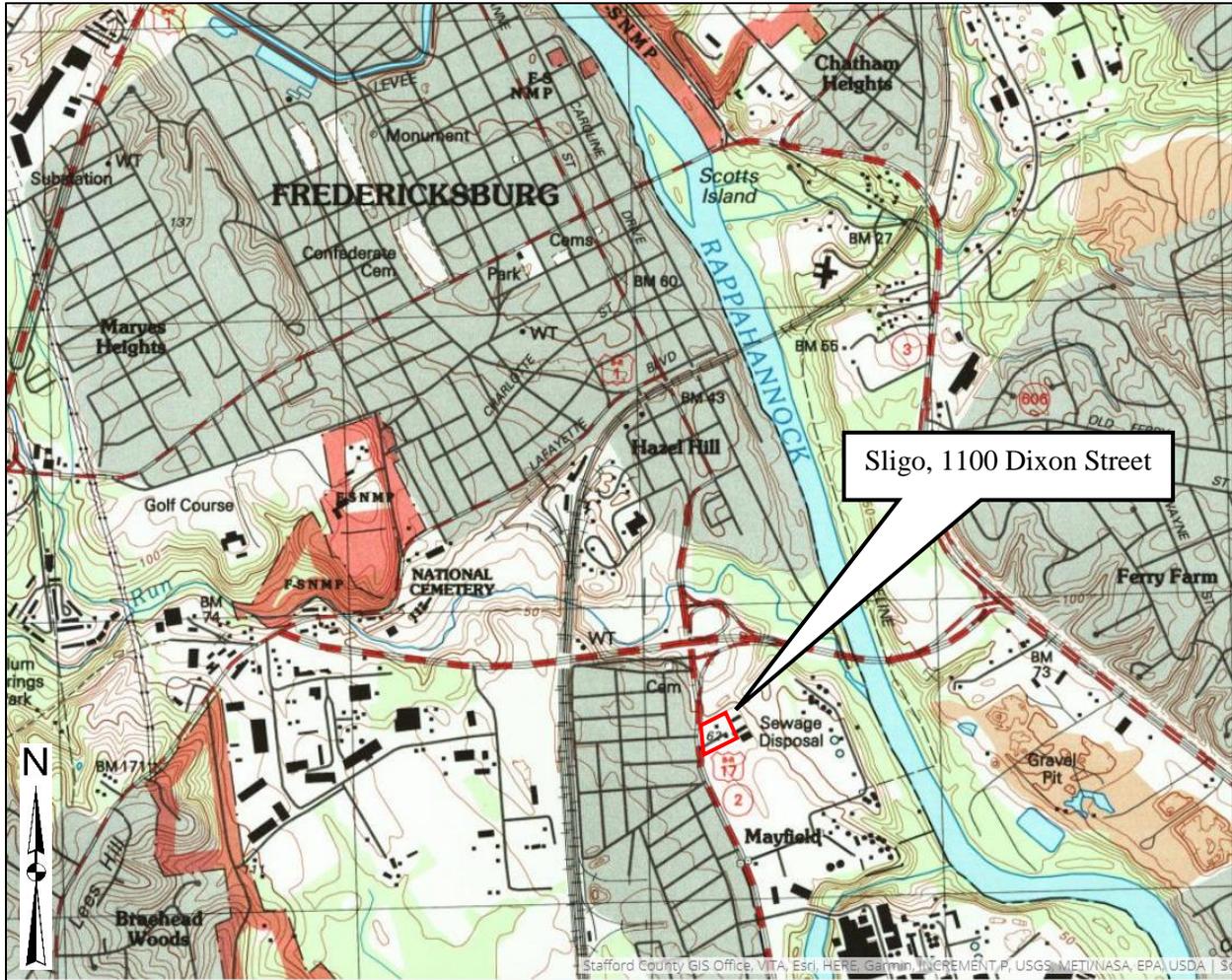
35 of 36:
Sligo, Well #1, Near Driveway, Looking West
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0035

36 of 36:
Sligo, Well #2, Looking Northeast
VA_FredericksburgCity_Sligo_0036

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

LOCATION MAP



Sligo
City of Fredericksburg, VA
DHR No. 111-0097

LOCATION COORDINATES:

Latitude: 38.287647
Longitude: -77.455500

As shown on the 1994 Fredericksburg, Virginia 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey Topographic Map

Sketch Map:
Not to Scale Sligo
City of Fredericksburg, VA
DHR #111-0097
May 2019

Dixon Street

Historic Boundary

Well

Shed (noncontributing building)

Garage (noncontributing building)

Primary Resource (contributing building)

Well

Fence

Driveway

Cottage House (noncontributing building)

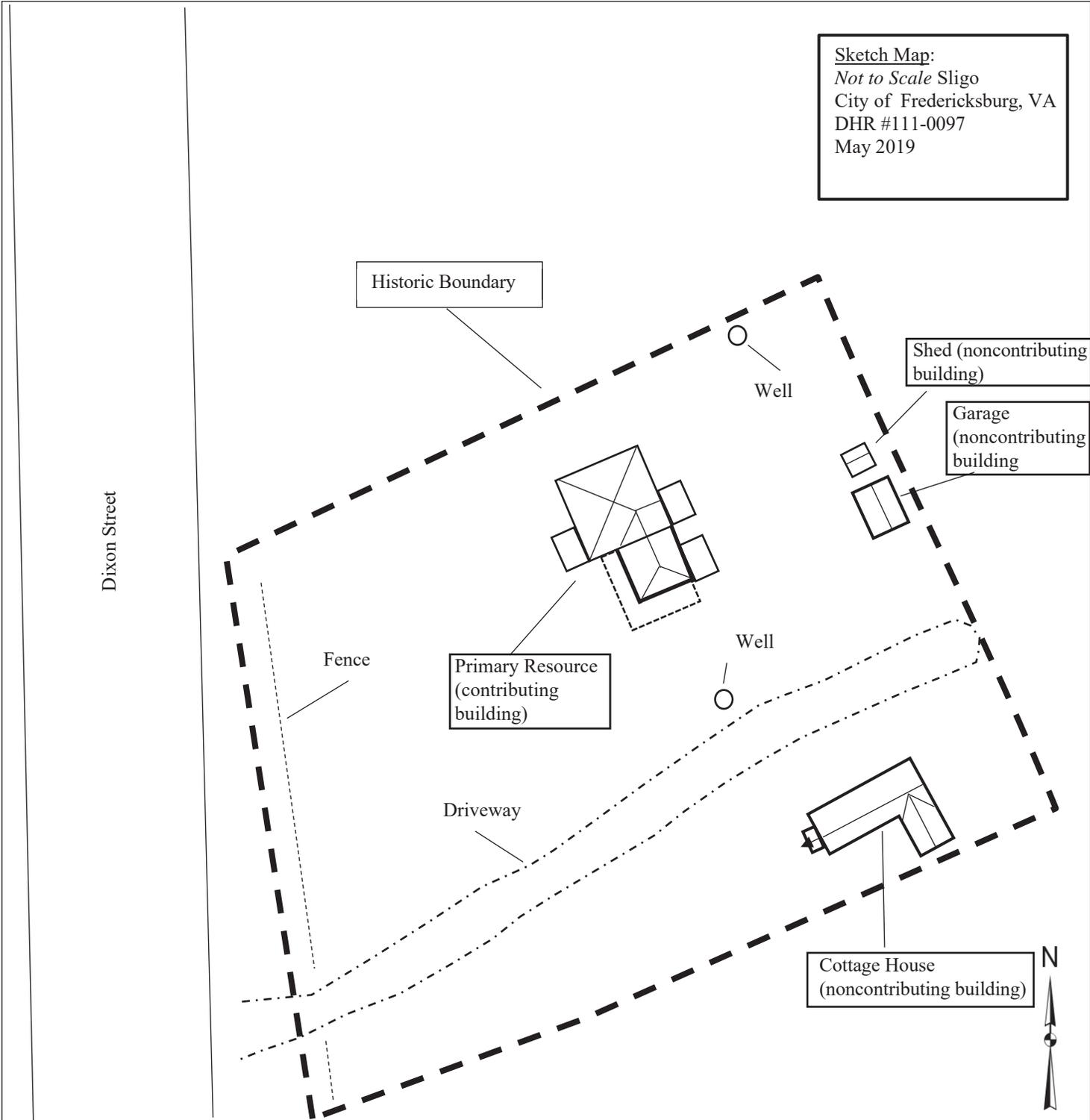


Photo Key:
Not to Scale
Sligo
City of Fredericksburg, VA
DHR # 111-0097
May 2019

Dixon Street

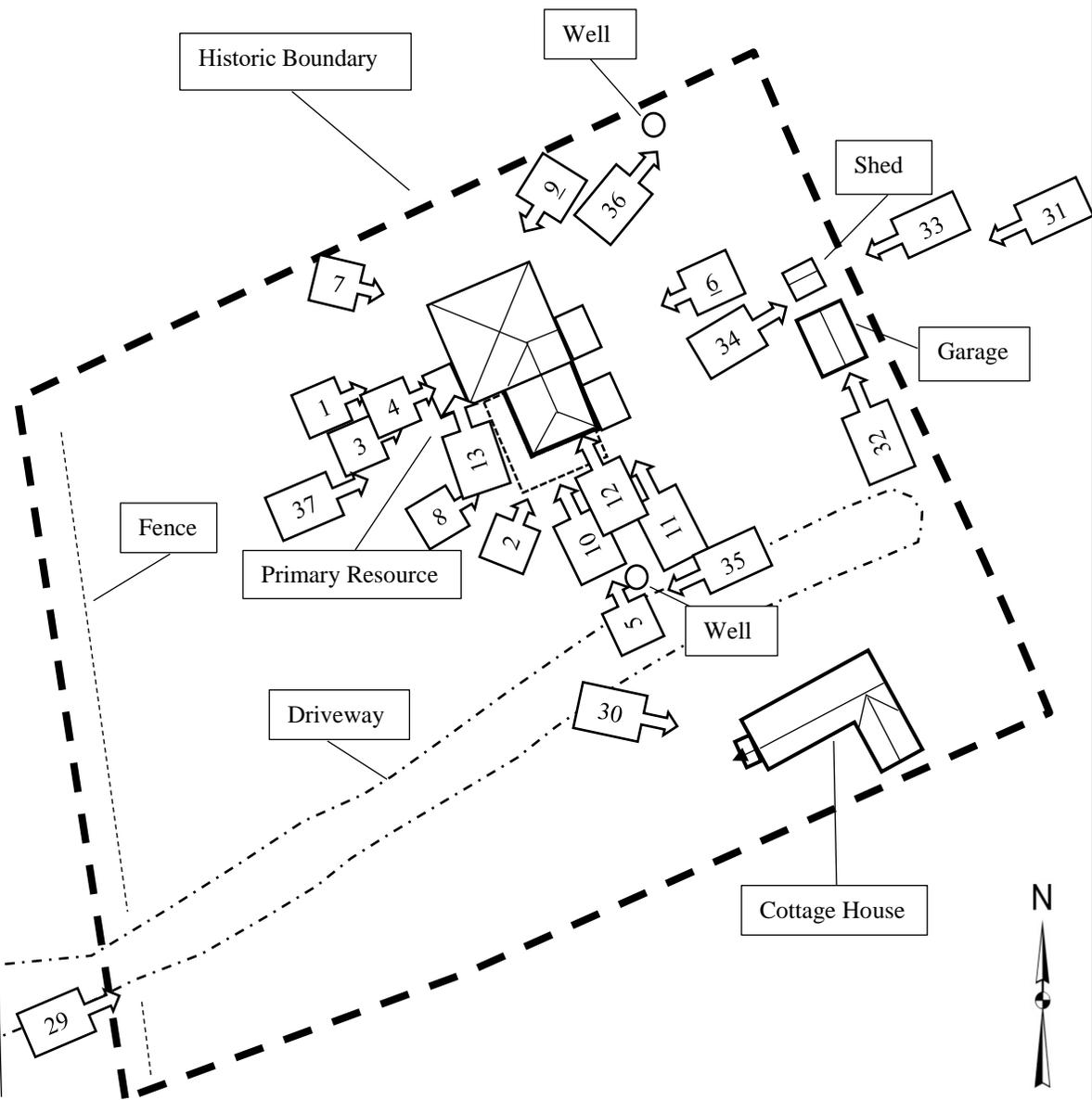


Photo Key: First Floor Plan
Not to Scale
Sligo
City of Fredericksburg, VA
DHR # 111-0097
May 2019

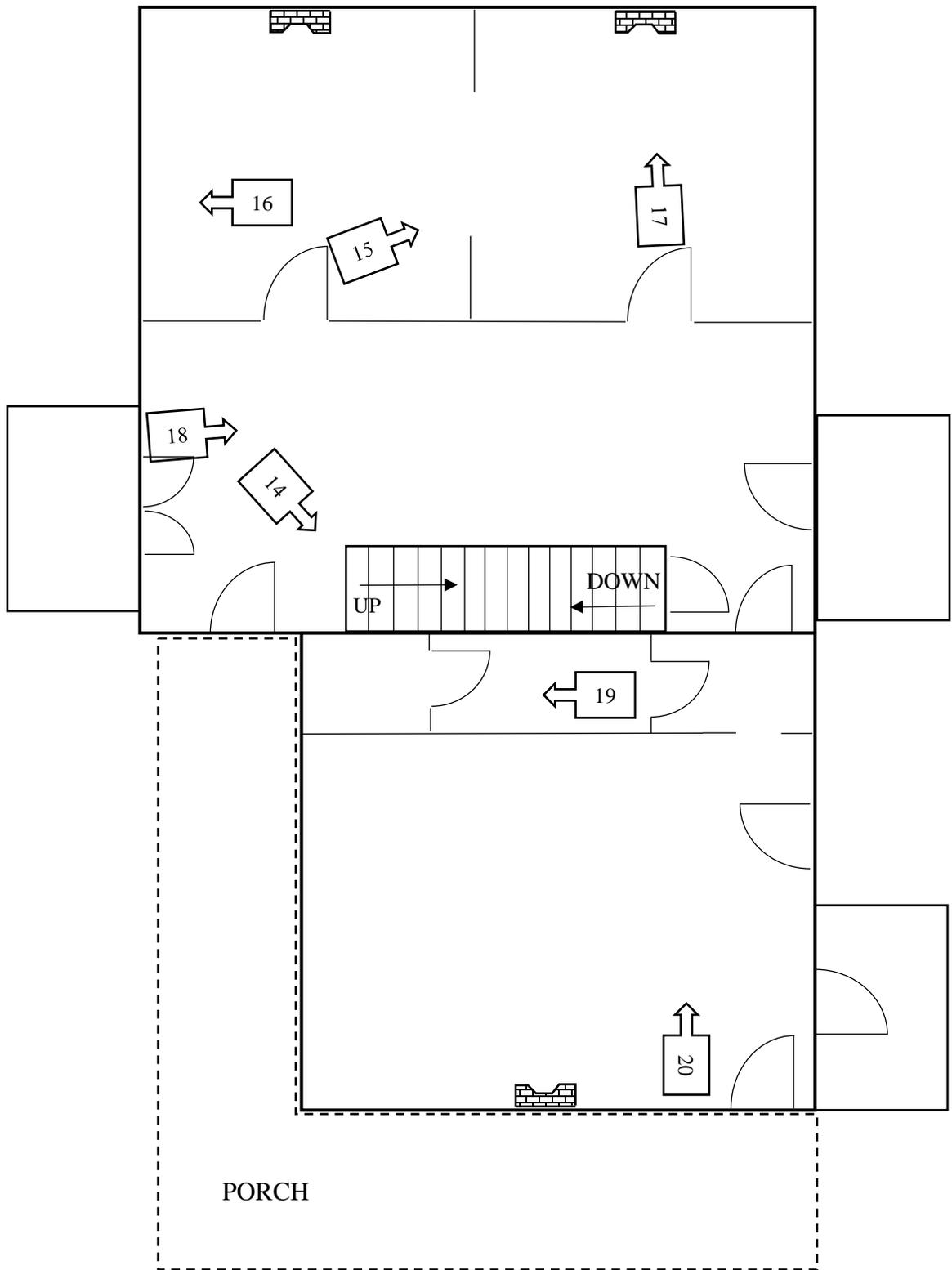


Photo Key: Second Floor Plan

Not to Scale

Sligo

City of Fredericksburg, VA

DHR # 111-0097

May 2019

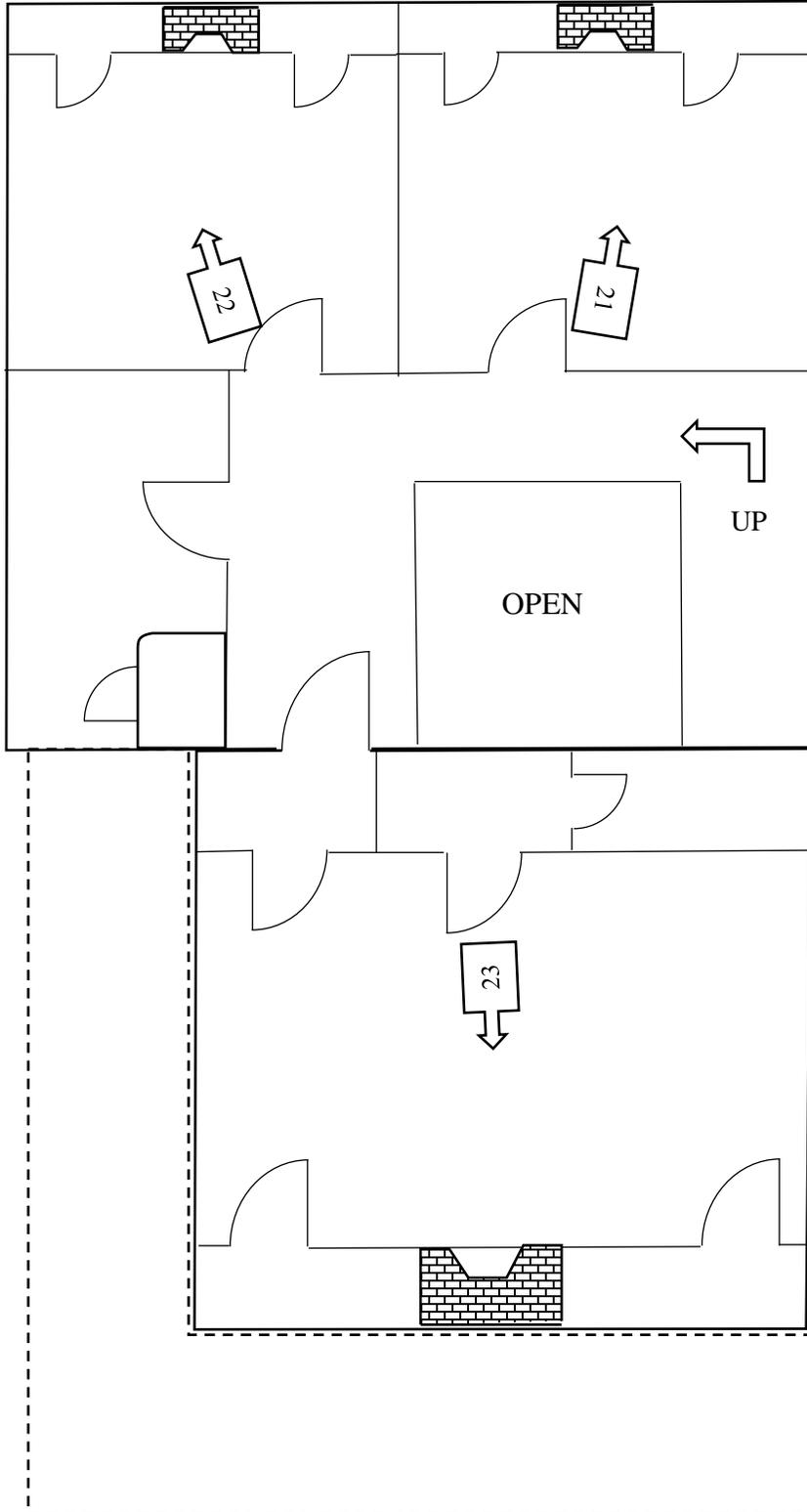


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Basement Floor Plan

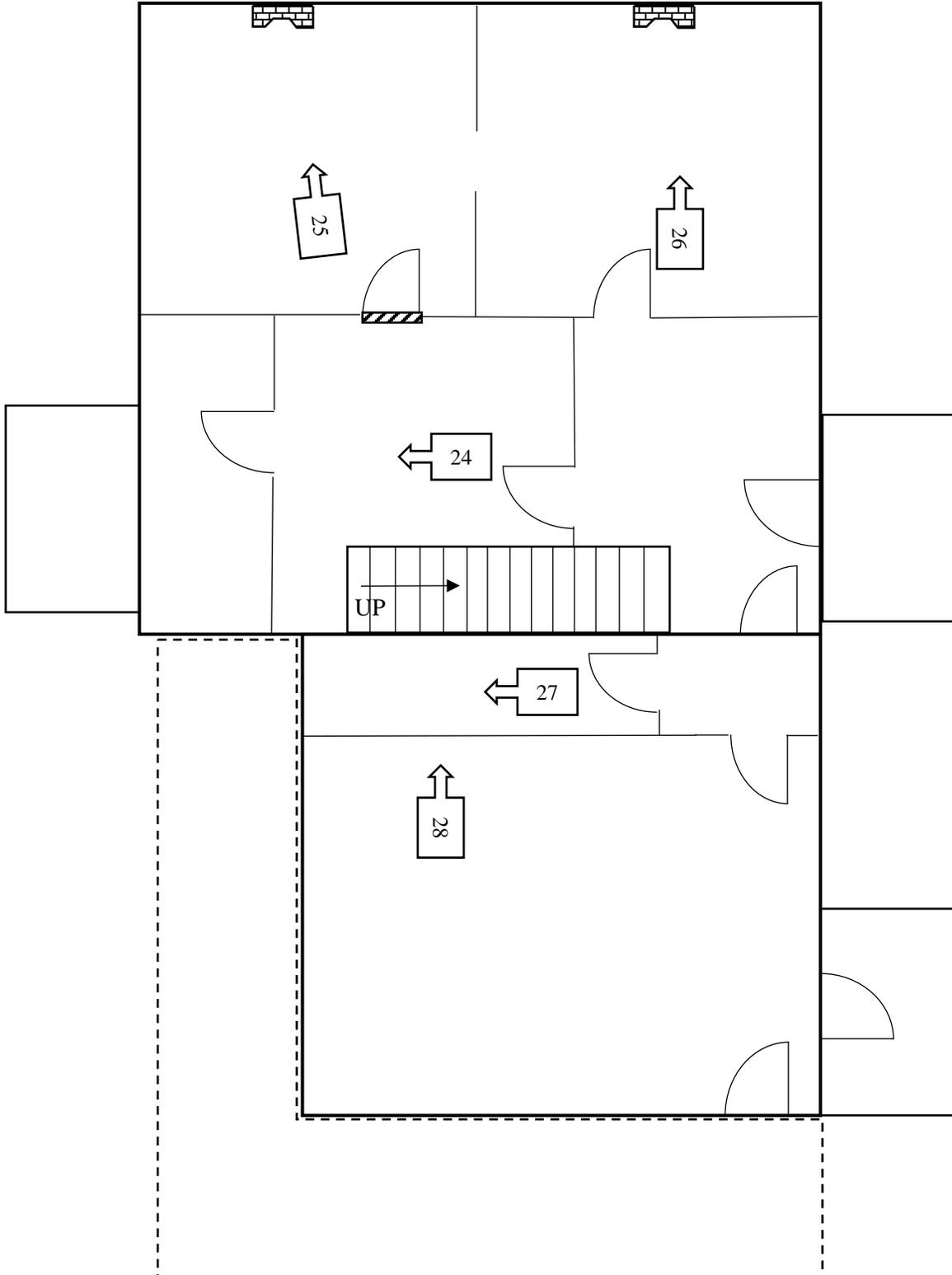
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Sligo

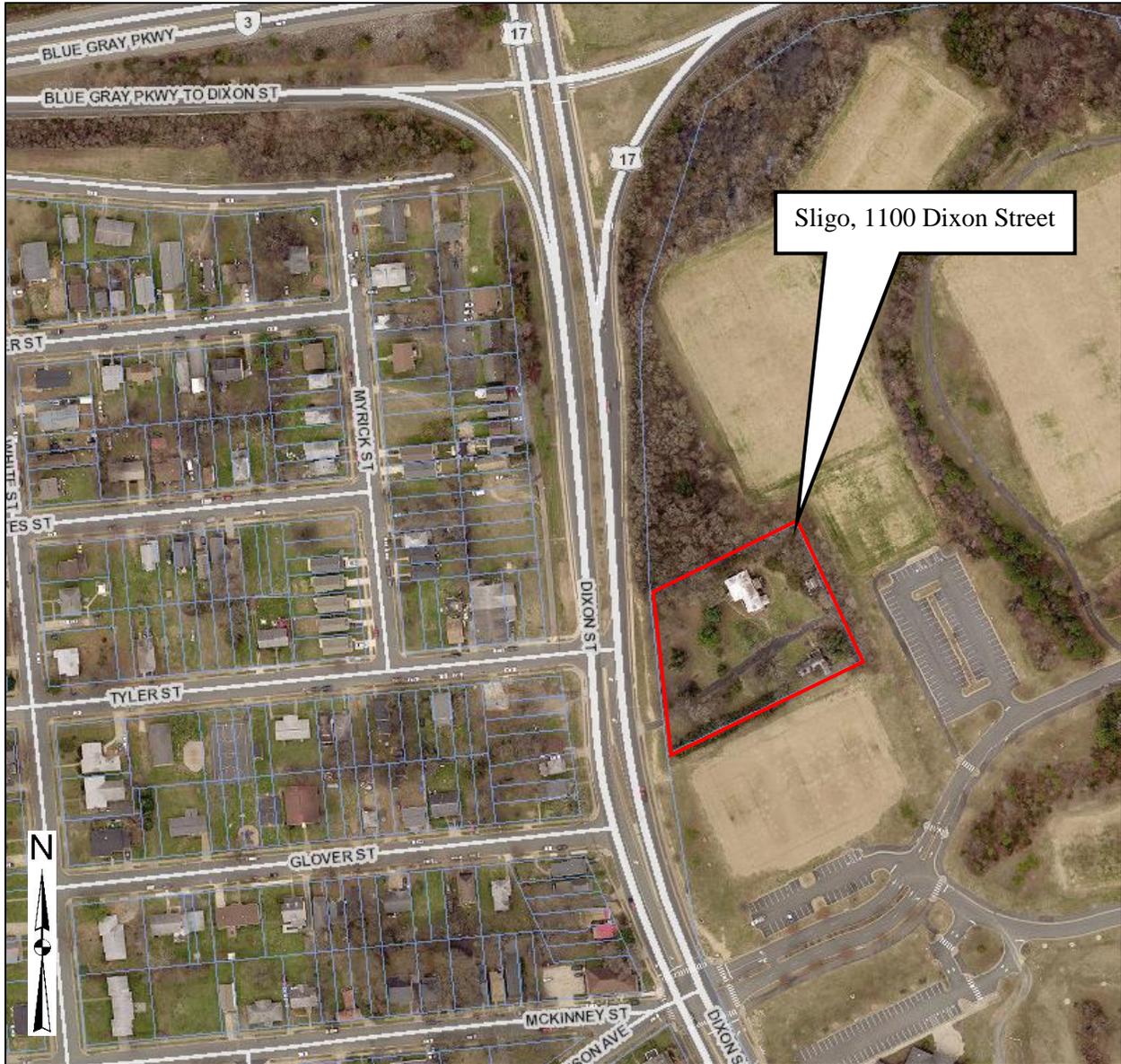
City of Fredericksburg, VA

DHR # 111-0097

May 2019



TAX PARCEL MAP



Sligo
City of Fredericksburg, VA
DHR No. 111-0097

GPIN# 7788-29-7437

As shown on the City of Fredericksburg's Geographic Information System showing tax parcel boundaries
Background: 2018 Aerial Imagery

First Floor Plan

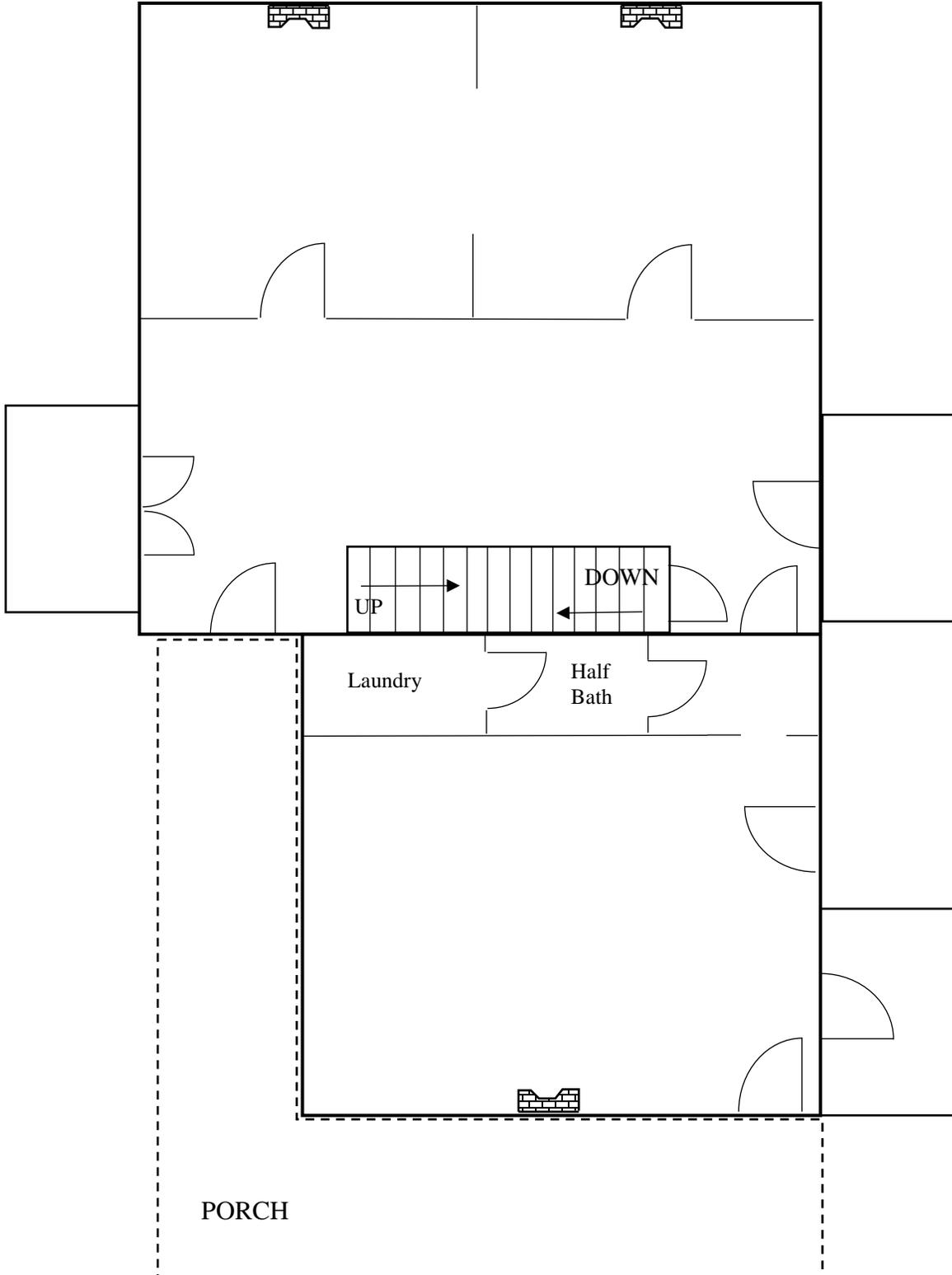
Not to Scale

Sligo

City of Fredericksburg, VA

DHR #111-0097

May 2019



Second Floor Plan

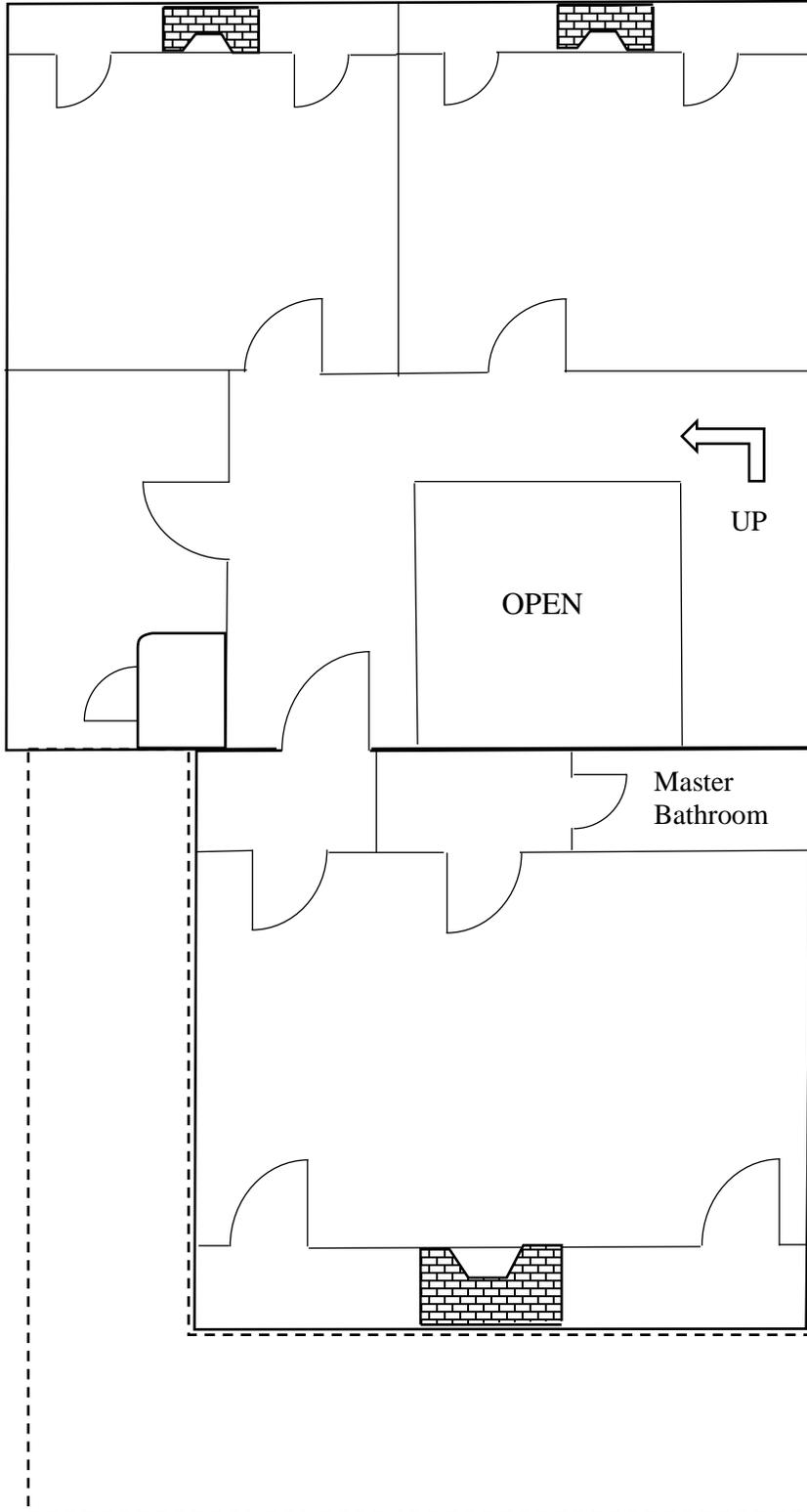
Not to Scale

Sligo

City of Fredericksburg, VA

DHR #111-0097

May 2019



Basement Floor Plan

Not to Scale

Sligo

City of Fredericksburg, VA

DHR #111-0097

May 2019

