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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District
other names/site number VDHR File No. 104-5092

2. Location

street & number Area including Oakhurst Circle, Gildersleeve Wood, Valley Road, Valley Circle, and part of Maywood Lane and Jefferson Park Avenue. not for publication N/A
city or town Charlottesville vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Independent City code 540 zip code 22903

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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 2/5/09
Signature of certifying official
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]
Signature of the Keeper Edgar H. Beall
Date of Action 3.25.09

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings (78, 11), sites (0, 0), structures (0, 0), objects (0, 0), Total (78, 11).

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Residential Neighborhood
Domestic Single Dwelling
Domestic Multiple Dwelling
Domestic Secondary Structure

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Residential Neighborhood
Domestic Single Dwelling
Domestic Multiple Dwelling
Domestic Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival; Tudor Revival
Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone; Concrete; Brick
roof Asphalt; Metal
walls Wood; Stucco, Weatherboard; Brick; Stone; Synthetic: Vinyl; Concrete

Block

other Wood; Brick; Stone; Concrete

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

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.
X 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 circa 1912-1955

Significant Dates 1915; 1921

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Eugene Bradbury; Milton Grigg; Jane R. Nichols; Winston Goings (builder), Charles C. Yowell, Jr. (builder)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 # _____

Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District

Charlottesville, VA

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources: Richmond, Virginia

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 24.8 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing									
1	___	___	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
=====

name/title Maral S. Kalbian, Architectural Historian; Margaret T. Peters, Historian
organization Maral S. Kalbian, LLC date September 20, 2008
street & number P.O. Box 468 telephone 540-955-1231
city or town Berryville state VA zip code 22611

=====
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)

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name See Attached Property Owners List
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). 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.

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Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District
Charlottesville, Virginia

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7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District is located in the southwest portion of the City of Charlottesville, off the south and east sides of Jefferson Park Avenue near its junction with South Emmet Street. The district boundaries include approximately 25 acres that contain the historic resources within an area generally defined on the north by Jefferson Park Avenue; on the east by the rear lot lines of properties on the east side of Valley Road; on the south by Maywood Lane; and on the west by Jefferson Park Avenue. The district is delineated by Oakhurst Circle and Gildersleeve Wood to the north, Maywood Lane at the southern end; and Valley Road and Valley Circle in between. Although these areas developed at about the same time, there was no overall plan unifying them.

The district contains more than 65 residential properties ranging in date from the 1910s to the 1960s. The neighborhood displays a remarkable collection of moderate size homes and apartment dwellings that has served the housing needs of university faculty and students for more than 95 years. Many of these residences reflect the popular domestic architectural styles of the period including the Colonial Revival, the Craftsman, and the Tudor Revival. The most prevalent architectural style in the district is the Colonial Revival, which is not surprising in a neighborhood so closely associated with the University of Virginia. The great majority of the residences retain their original design as well as integrity of location and setting. The houses were owned and rented by prominent faculty members from the university from the very beginning as well as successful Charlottesville business entrepreneurs. As the student body grew in the period from 1920-1940, the neighborhood offered boarding houses for them. The post-World War-II historic resources continued to reflect national trends of domestic buildings that were generally smaller and more simplified than their earlier counterparts. Drawing from Colonial Revival style, the Cape Cod form was particularly popular in the neighborhood. The construction of several duplexes and larger apartment buildings during the late 1950s and 1960s illustrates the continued desirability of location of this neighborhood, which is within easy walking distance of the Lawn and the Medical School.

Oakhurst Circle and Gildersleeve Wood, and to a lesser degree Valley Road, appear to reflect local manifestations of the larger City Beautiful movement that were being implemented in Charlottesville during the 1910s and 1920s. Public sculptures were installed, parks were created, and general beautification improvements were made throughout Charlottesville during this time. Oakhurst Circle, located directly adjacent to Jefferson Park Avenue, is visually defined by the large central green space that contains mature shrubs and trees and is now partially outlined by a privet hedge. The two adjacent entrances to Oakhurst Circle off Jefferson Park Avenue are articulated by stone walls and gateposts marked with the inscription "Oakhurst," reminding the visitor that they are entering a special and distinct place. The circle, which originally contained a 19th-century house that burned in 1915, provided the ideal open space that is compatible with the city beautiful philosophy.

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The district contains only a handful of resources that are not historic. The neighborhood was essentially built out by the mid-20th-century. Several brick duplexes of the vernacular Colonial Revival style were constructed during the 1960s and, along with modern sheds, comprise the majority of noncontributing resources. Despite the architectural integrity of the district, its location makes it vulnerable to future expansion by the university hospital.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS:

Located directly adjacent to the University of Virginia in the City of Charlottesville, the Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District is comprised of an area that developed in the early 20th-century as a consequence of the growing suburbanization of Charlottesville and the tremendous growth of the university during the 1920s and 30s and through to the 1950s. The buildings within the district have great architectural integrity and represent architectural styles popular during the period. The Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District is composed of residential buildings and their outbuildings. The majority are single-family, with multi-family complexes interspersed among them. In many cases, original single-family dwellings, as well as some outbuildings, have been converted into apartments.

The district encompasses an area of approximately 25 acres on a sloping terrain. The two highest points are along Oakhurst Circle, at the north end of the district, and Maywood Lane, at the south end. In between, the topography dramatically drops down to Valley Road with Rock Creek paralleling part of the road. Most of the dwellings are generally set back between 10 and 30 feet from the roadways—but in some cases where the lots are larger, the buildings are set back even further. Concrete sidewalks exist on parts of Oakhurst Circle, Jefferson Park Avenue, and Maywood Lane. Valley Circle and the narrow roadbed along Gildersleeve Wood, that contains a small roundabout and is partially lined by low stone walls, do not have sidewalks. The topography of the area necessitated that a number of the houses, especially along Valley Road, be sited above the grade of the street level. Because of Rock Creek's course, some of the driveways along Valley Road contain culverts crossing the creek. The topography of the district also allows for exposed basement levels and decks and porches on the rear elevations of some of the houses. A number of properties have graveled driveways, usually located along one side of the yard and sometimes leading to a garage. The mature landscaping in the district provides screening for many of the houses. The large circle at Oakhurst and its much smaller counterpart at Gildersleeve Wood supply further green areas and open space in the neighborhood. Valley Road comes off the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue and runs along the base of the hill on which Oakhurst Circle and Gildersleeve Wood are located. Immediately behind the houses on the south side of Valley Road, the terrain climbs dramatically up to Maywood Lane. Valley Road continues to run eastward and then curves and heads north until it ends. Generally, the lots on Valley

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Road are smaller than those on the other streets in the district and therefore the dwellings are somewhat more modest, representing the growth and development of this residential area as the university continued to expand in the mid-20th century. Of the 29 properties along Valley Road, one dates to the 1910s, 14 to the 1930s, five to the 1940s, four to the 1950s, and five to the 1960s.

A variety of building materials are used in the district that add visual interest to the resources. The most popular are brick, stucco, weatherboard, and stone. Five resources are of concrete block construction, two are clad in asbestos shingles, and one in board-and-batten. Fewer than five resources in the district are covered in synthetic materials, a later modification. The architectural integrity of the resources in the district is extremely high, with very few alterations or additions having been made to the collection of buildings within it. The most popular architectural style used in the district is the Colonial Revival: nearly half of the buildings reflect it in their design. Other popular architectural styles are the Craftsman and the Tudor Revival. Post-World War II dwellings follow the Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional, or Cottage forms. Some of the buildings lack much architectural detailing and are classified as vernacular. The majority of dwellings within the Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District are 1 ½ stories in height, a reflection of the popular architectural styles of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles that are prevalent in the district. The number of one- and two-story dwellings found in the district is about equal.

The oldest, identifiable resource in the district is located at 1714 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0069]. Constructed circa 1912, it is a 1 ½-story, gambrel-end, Dutch Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling. The walls are laid in five-course American bond, an unusual feature for a 20th-century building, and more common for one dating to the mid-19th century. The house has a six-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, and a fanlight over the front door, elements common in the Colonial Revival style. The diamond-sash-over-one wood windows, however, are inspired by the Queen Anne style.

The house at 110 Maywood Lane [104-5092-0066] is another example of a 1 ½-story, Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling. Constructed circa 1915, it is clad in stucco. The house next door at 111 Maywood Lane [104-5092-0065] was also constructed around 1915 and is an example of the Colonial Revival style. The two-story, five-bay dwelling features a side, two-story, gable-roofed diminutive service wing that appears original. Other details include asbestos siding; asphalt shingle roofing; semi-exterior-end brick chimneys (six-course American bond); a brick foundation; gable-end returns; six-over-six-sash wood windows on the first floor; casement thermae windows on the second floor; a one-bay, pedimented portico with gable-end returns and Tuscan column supports; and a gable-roofed hood over the entry to the side wing. According to local historian Eugenia Bibb, this house may be one of several in the district designed by architect Eugene Bradbury.¹

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Another house in the district that was designed by Eugene Bradbury is located at 105 Valley Road [104-5092-0022].² The house is sited on top of a hill above Valley Road and faces south. The yard contains mature trees and bushes and stone steps leading up to the house. One of the largest dwellings in the district, this 1 ½-story, five-bay, frame dwelling is clad in wood shingles and combines elements of the Shingle and the Colonial Revival styles. Constructed in 1916, the well-preserved house has a gabled roof with a large shed-roofed front dormer that contains two pediments on its roof. The six-over-six-sash wood windows, gable-end returns, louvered shutters, semi-exterior-end brick chimneys, and the three-bay integral front porch with stone square supports, all appear original. The side 1 ½-story gable-roofed wings contain *thermae* windows and the front door has diamond-paned windows. According to local historian Eugenia Bibb, this is one of four houses in the district that were constructed by Henry B. and Francesca Boone as spec houses.³ The Boones often employed local architect Eugene Bradbury and the sophisticated design here reflects his involvement.

Bradbury may have also designed the large Tudor Revival-style house located at 1708 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0071], also built by the Boones.⁴ The house originally faced north toward Valley Road, although the driveway comes in from Jefferson Park Avenue. The well-landscaped terraced yard contains mature trees and plantings designed by Orland E. White, who bought the property in 1928. White was a botany professor at the university and is also known for designing the Virginia State Arboretum (now named for him) at Blandy Experimental Farm (a university-owned property) in Clarke County, Virginia.⁵ One of the most visually prominent buildings in the district, the two-story, stuccoed dwelling with Tudor Revival-style detailing was constructed around 1915. It is comprised of a two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed main block with a side 1 ½-story gable-roofed wing with a gable-roofed dormer. The house has deeply overhanging flared eaves with exposed rafter ends, two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, false half-timbering in the ½-story and the second story, a front door with 14-light sidelights, a round-arched hood above the door, a six-course American bond foundation, four-by-four basement windows, nine-over-nine-sash windows (some with louvered shutters), an integral corner porch, and a two-story projecting polygonal bay on the rear of the 1 ½-story wing. A 1 ½-story hip-roofed garage in the rear yard contains an apartment.

The other three dwellings in the district that date to the late 1910s are of the Craftsman style. The house at 122 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0011] is a very large, two-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed frame dwelling with rear, hip-roofed extension. The earliest house on Oakhurst Circle, it was constructed circa 1915 and can be classified as Craftsman in nature but does not fit strictly into that architectural category. The entrance is located within a two-story projecting bay and features a front door with a transom and diamond-pane sidelights, topped by a round-arched hood supported by brackets. Other details characteristic of the Craftsman style include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, eight-over-eight- and four-over-four-sash windows, and a multi-light bay of casement windows in front. The large, gable-on-hip-roofed wing to the southeast features six-over-six-sash windows, a metal roof,

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gable-end returns, and a Palladian window- a reference to the Colonial Revival style. The wing extending to the north is unusually set at an angle, to take advantage of the site that fronts the circle.

The house at 118 Oakhurst Circle [104-0153; 104-5092-0009] is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, stuccoed Craftsman dwelling constructed circa 1918. It features a large shed-roofed front dormer, a central chimney, flared eaves at the front and rear of the gable, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and an integral rear porch. The one-bay hip-roofed front porch has square posts with lattice in between and exposed rafter ends.

The house at 9 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0016] was constructed circa 1918 and is a one-story example of the Craftsman style and the oldest house on that street. The three-bay, cottage features a jerkinhead roof, weatherboard siding, six-over-six-sash wood windows (triple on front and double on sides), exposed rafter ends, and a central brick chimney. A nicely detailed gable-roofed hood supported by brackets shelters the front door.

The majority of buildings within the district date to the 1920s and 1930s when the neighboring University of Virginia was growing at a fast rate. Many of the earlier dwellings within the district were offered as boarding houses to meet this burgeoning residential need. Architecturally, the design elements for the resources draw primarily from the Colonial Revival, as well as the Craftsman and Tudor Revival, all very popular styles during this period. In some cases, architectural styles are combined or typical components are applied on otherwise vernacular dwellings.

Examples of two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style frame dwellings are found at 102 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0002], 5 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0014] and 1718 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0068]. The house at 5 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0014] is the best preserved of this group. Constructed circa 1921, the two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed, stuccoed dwelling has overhanging eaves, an interior-end brick chimney, ten-light sidelights around the front door, one-over-one- and six-over-one-sash windows, one-bay side and front porches with Doric columns, an eyebrow dormer, and a tripartite bay window on the first floor front. The original garage, which once accommodated a Model-T, was converted into a shed when a new larger garage was constructed in front of it in the 1950s.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style, which utilizes a gambrel roof and is often 1 ½ stories in height, is seen at the duplex at 100 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0001] and the house at 104 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0003]. The best preserved example of this style from the 1920s is the house at 1 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0012], constructed circa 1925. The 1 ½-story stone dwelling features a gambrel roof, large shed roofed dormer, exterior-end stone chimneys, multi-light wood windows, side one-story enclosed porches, and a side gambrel-roofed wing. The dormer is clad in weatherboard with three six-

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over-six-sash windows with louvered shutters. The hip-roofed garage appears to date to the same period. The house at 106 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0004] is an example of the combined use of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. Constructed circa 1925, the two-story dwelling has a gabled roof, stucco siding, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, a pent roof between the first and second floor, an interior stuccoed chimney, a concrete stoop, and a central door sheltered by a gabled hood supported by brackets. Triple eight-by-eight casement windows are found on the first floor, while eight-over-eight-sash double-hung windows are used on the second floor and flank a central triple eight-by-eight casement bay window. French doors on the east side lead out to a patio. The house also includes a rear deck and a projecting rectangular one-story bay window supported by wooden brackets on the west end.

Three stone houses in the district from the 1930s use elements of the Colonial Revival style in their design. The house at 12 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0020] is 1 ½ stories in height with a hipped roof, hipped dormers, paired multi-light windows, and an exterior-end stone chimney. The 1 ½-story stone house at 1700 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0072] features paired six-over-six-sash windows, a standing-seam metal gabled roof, a central stone chimney, and two wings that give the house a U-shaped footprint. Originally part of a larger property, the house at 554 Valley Road [104-5092-0039], features a full-story, raised stone basement with a stuccoed second floor.

The examples of the Colonial Revival and the vernacular Colonial Revival from the 1930s are primarily located on Valley Road and include the ones at 139, 140, 525, 513, 515, 521, 528, and 540 [104-5092-0042, 43, 28, 32, 31, 30, 46, and 44]. Four of them are one story in height, of frame construction with gabled roofs and multi-light windows [104-5092-0030, 0042, 0043, and 0044]. The house at 139 (548) Valley Road [104-5092-0042] was designed by Charlottesville architect, Milton Grigg.⁶ Of the four that are 1 ½ stories, all are masonry, with gabled roofs and dormers. Two of them, [104-5092-0028 and 0031] feature wall dormers.

The Craftsman style was fairly popular in the district during the 1920s and in to the 1930s, with the best examples of the style found on Gildersleeve Wood. This architectural style emphasized horizontality and was generally one or 1 ½ stories in height with widely overhanging eaves and large porches. Both 6 and 8 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0018 and 0019] were constructed around 1923. Located on the west side of Gildersleeve Wood at the roundabout, 6 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0018] has a nicely landscaped yard with a terraced front yard, concrete walk, and a side drive that leads back to a garage. The well-preserved, 1 ½-story, stuccoed, frame bungalow features a façade dominated by a large front gable with triple windows and a smaller front-gable-roofed entry hood supported by large brackets with half timbering detailing in the pediment. Other details include a central stone chimney, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, multiple-light casement window, and louvered shutters. Located next door and also at the roundabout is 8 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-

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0019]. Clad in dark-colored wooden shingles, this 1 ½-story, gable-end frame dwelling can be described as a Swiss chalet variation of the Craftsman/Bungalow. It features an exterior-end stone chimney, overhanging eaves, a raised parged foundation, exposed rafter ends, gable-roofed dormers on the side elevations, multi-light casement windows, wood siding in the front gable end, and a rear 1-story wing. The three-bay, full-width, integral front porch is marked by a gabled roof at the entry and has square posts on stone piers as supports and a four-board horizontal railing.

The house at 2 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0017] was constructed circa 1925 and has a more modest amount of architectural detailing. The stuccoed frame dwelling has a side gabled roof with a small shed dormer, a central brick chimney, overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends, and single and paired three-over-one windows. The one-bay gable-roofed portico with Tuscan columns reflects the Colonial Revival style yet shelters a Craftsman-style front door.

The house at 117 Maywood [104-5092-0059] constructed in the late 1930s, can also be characterized representative of vernacular dwellings within the district that contain Craftsman detailing. Built by local African-American builder Winston Goings, the 1 ½-story, gable-roofed, stone dwelling includes a central brick chimney, single and paired six-over-six-sash windows, exposed rafter ends, a split-level foundation, and several dormers.⁷

The Tudor Revival-style generally includes steeply-pitched, cross-gabled roofs, some half-timbering, large chimneys, and multi-light casement windows. In some cases, decorative detailing from the Craftsman-style tradition is used. Some of the earliest dwellings in the district utilize the Tudor Revival style, but it continues to be used in the 1920s to the 1940s. The houses at 552 and 550 Valley Road [104-5092-0040 and 0041], constructed in the mid-1930s, are somewhat similar in design. Both are 1 ½-story, cross-gable-roofed, stone buildings that feature multi-light steel casement windows, a large exterior-end front stone chimney, and a dominant front cross-gable with wood siding. The house at 3 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0013], constructed circa 1928, is a well-preserved example of the Tudor Revival style. The 1 ½-story dwelling is dominated by a steeply-pitched side-gabled slate roof with a large central stone chimney. The walls are of stone construction and the multi-pane casement windows are made of steel. The side gable ends are clad in weatherboard and three large gable-roofed dormers dominate the rear gable elevation. The house at 126 Maywood Lane [104-5092-0061], constructed circa 1935, is a stuccoed example with a prominent gable end, false half timbering in the half story, interior chimney, side shed-roofed dormer, and gable-roofed hood supported by brackets with false half timbering in the pediment. Also of stucco is the house at 1616 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0076]. The 1 ½-story, three-bay, dwelling features a front dominated by a steeply-pitched cross-gable end with false half timbering in the half story, a central chimney, some casement windows, and two gable-roofed dormers of varying size on the side gable. The house at 108 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0005] was constructed circa 1940 and is more vernacular in its interpretation of the Tudor

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Revival style.

Though the neighborhood continued to be attractive because of its proximity to the university during the early 1940s and 1950s, it was pretty well built out by that time. Only eleven houses in the district date from the period of 1946 to 1955. Most of the new construction from this period is located along Valley Road and Valley Circle and follows the Cape Cod form of the Colonial Revival style that was so popular during this era. Cape Cod houses in the Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District are 1 ½ stories in height and three bays wide. They are brick or concrete block construction and feature a side-gabled roof, two gabled dormers, an exterior-end chimney, and a central door that is often decorated with a Colonial Revival-style door surround. These include 524, 516, 510, and 506 Valley Road [104-5092-0048, 0050, 0052, and 0053], all of brick. Valley Circle branches off the south side of Valley Road, crosses the creek, and leads to an open area that contains two houses, both constructed in 1947. These 1 ½-story, three-bay, vernacular Cape Cod-style dwellings are of concrete block construction and feature side-gabled roofs with two gabled front dormers, an exterior-end brick chimney, and a central door.

The house at 7 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0015], constructed in the mid-1950s, is the most modern house along that street. The two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling features brick walls laid in common bond, an exterior-end brick chimney, eight-over-eight- and six-over-six-sash wood windows, louvered shutters, and a round-arched door surround. One-story shed-roofed wings extend to the side. The builder was Charles C. Yowell, Jr. and the plans supposedly came from a patternbook.⁸

The vernacular Tudor Revival-style, which by this time had been simplified and streamlined to such a degree that the cross-gable motif and large chimney were the only character-defining features of the style, is combined with the Cape Cod form at the house at 505 Valley Road [104-5092-0034]. This 1 ½-story, cross-gable-roofed brick dwelling was constructed circa 1946. It has a projecting front cross gable with a central entry door, six-over-six-sash window to its left, and a wagon-wheel attic window above. An exterior-side brick chimney is located along the front elevation as well as two gable-roofed dormers with wood siding. The side screened-in porch features segmental-arched bays.

The Minimal Traditional style, a one-story, minimally decorated, gable-roofed form is found at 507 Valley Road [104-5092-0033] and at 222 Maywood Lane [104-5092-0063]. Both are frame and the one on Valley Road is clad in Masonite while the one on Maywood Lane is covered in weatherboard.

The gable-roofed house at 536 Valley Road [104-5092-0045] was constructed in 1954 and is more contemporary in its design than most of the other traditional-style dwellings in the neighborhood. According to local historian Eugenia Bibb, it was designed by Jane R. Nichols, wife of UVA

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architectural professor Frederick Nichols. In 1961, Stanislaw J. Makielski designed the side addition.⁹

The noncontributing resources in the district are limited to modern outbuildings and a group of two-story, brick duplexes dating to the 1960s that are located along the north side of Valley Road near its junction with Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0023, 0024, 0025, 0026, and 0027]. Two other modern apartment complexes are located along Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0070 and 0068].

ENDNOTES:

¹ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004.

² Electronic communication from Daniel Bluestone; September 12, 2008, to Margaret T. Peters.

³ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004.

⁴ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004.

⁵ Maral S. Kalbian. "Blandy Experimental Farm" [DHR #021-0550]. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. 1992. Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

⁶ Electronic communication from Eugenia Bibb; May 21, 2004, to Maral S. Kalbian.

⁷ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004.

⁸ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004.

⁹ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004.

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OAKHURST-GILDERSLEEVE NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

NOTES ON FORMAT, ORGANIZATION, AND JUSTIFICATION OF INVENTORY:

In the following inventory, which is listed numerically by street address, all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criterion C with ARCHITECTURE as the area of significance and based upon the period of significance as circa 1912-1955. All non-contributing resources have, therefore, been so noted for being either constructed after 1955 or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance. The resources are keyed to the accompanying sketch map in regular order.

Gildersleeve Wood

1 Gildersleeve Wood 104-5092-0012

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Dutch Colonial Revival, ca. 1925

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

2 Gildersleeve Wood 104-5092-0017

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1925

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

3 Gildersleeve Wood 104-5092-0013

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1928

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

5 Gildersleeve Wood 104-5092-0014

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1921

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

6 Gildersleeve Wood 104-5092-0018

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1923

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Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

7 Gildersleeve Wood 104-5092-0015

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Colonial Revival, 1955
(Charles C. Yowell, Jr- builder)**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

8 Gildersleeve Wood 104-5092-0019

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1923**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

9 Gildersleeve Wood 104-5092-0016

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1918**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

12 Gildersleeve Wood 104-5092-0020

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1935**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Noncontributing

Jefferson Park Avenue

1616 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5092-0076

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1925**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

1700 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5092-0072

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1928**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

1708 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5092-0071

Name: Boone-White House (Eugene Bradbury - possible architect)

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1915**

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Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

1712 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5092-0070

***Primary Resource Information:* Apartment Building, Stories: 2.0, Style: Vernacular Modern, ca. 1984**

Individual Resource Status: Apartment Building **Noncontributing**

1714 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5092-0069

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Dutch Colonial Revival, ca. 1912**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling Contributing

1718 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5092-0068

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival/Other, ca. 1913; 2000**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Apartment Building **Noncontributing**

Maywood Lane

106 Maywood Lane 104-5092-0067

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1920**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

110 Maywood Lane 104-5092-0066

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Dutch Colonial Revival, ca. 1915**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

111 Maywood Lane 104-5092-0065

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Colonial Revival, 1915
(Eugene Bradbury- possible architect)**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

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113 Maywood Lane 104-5092-0064

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Colonial Revival, 1922

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

117 Maywood Lane 104-5092-0059

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Vernacular Craftsman, ca. 1938 (Winston Goings- builder)

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

119 Maywood Lane 104-5092-0058

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1939 (Winston Goings- builder)

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

122 Maywood Lane 104-5092-0062

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Cape Cod, ca. 1937

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

126 Maywood Lane 104-5092-0061

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1935

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

128 Maywood Lane 104-5092-0060

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1939

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

222 Maywood Lane 104-5092-0063

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1952

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Oakhurst Circle

100 Oakhurst Circle 104-5092-0001

Primary Resource Information: Multiple Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1925

Individual Resource Status: Multiple Dwelling Contributing

102 Oakhurst Circle 104-5092-0002

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Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1931

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

104 Oakhurst Circle 104-5092-0003

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1925

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

106 Oakhurst Circle 104-5092-0004

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Craftsman/Colonial Revival, ca. 1925

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

108 Oakhurst Circle 104-5092-0005

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1940

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling Contributing

110 Oakhurst Circle 104-5092-0006

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Vernacular Colonial Rev., 1968

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Noncontributing

114 Oakhurst Circle 104-5092-0007

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1925

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

116 Oakhurst Circle 104-5092-0008

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Vernacular, ca 1930

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

118 Oakhurst Circle 104-0153

Other DHR Id #: 104-5092-0009

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1918

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

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120 Oakhurst Circle 104-5092-0010

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1950

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

122 Oakhurst Circle 104-5092-0011

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1915

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Valley Circle

1 Valley Circle 104-5092-0057

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Cape Cod, ca. 1947

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

7 Valley Circle 104-5092-0056

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Cape Cod, ca. 1947

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Valley Road

103 Valley Road 104-5092-0021

Primary Resource Information: Multiple Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Vernacular Colonial Rev., ca. 1950

Individual Resource Status: Multiple Dwelling Contributing

105 Valley Road 104-5092-0022

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival/Shingle, ca. 1916 (Eugene Bradbury- architect)

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

111 Valley Road 104-5092-0023

Primary Resource Information: Multiple dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1961

Individual Resource Status: Multiple Dwelling Noncontributing

113 Valley Road 104-5092-0024

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Primary Resource Information: Multiple dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Vernacular, 1962

Individual Resource Status: Multiple dwelling Noncontributing

205 Valley Road 104-5092-0027

Primary Resource Information: Multiple dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Vernacular Colonial Rev., 1964

Individual Resource Status: Multiple dwelling Noncontributing

207 Valley Road 104-5092-0026

Primary Resource Information: Multiple dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Vernacular Colonial Rev., 1964

Individual Resource Status: Multiple dwelling Noncontributing

209 Valley Road 104-5092-0025

Primary Resource Information: Multiple dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Vernacular Colonial Rev., ca. 1964

Individual Resource Status: Multiple dwelling Noncontributing

505 Valley Road 104-5092-0034

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1946

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

506 Valley Road 104-5092-0053

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Cape Cod, ca. 1935

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

507 Valley Road 104-5092-0033

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

510 Valley Road 104-5092-0052

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Cape Cod, ca. 1950

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

513 Valley Road 104-5092-0032

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1940

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

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514 Valley Road 104-5092-0051

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1936

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

515 Valley Road 104-5092-0031

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1937

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

516 Valley Road 104-5092-0050

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Cape Cod, ca. 1939

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Noncontributing

520 Valley Road 104-5092-0049

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Cottage, ca. 1940

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

521 Valley Road 104-5092-0030

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1935

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

523 Valley Road 104-5092-0029

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Colonial Rev., ca. 1950

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

524 Valley Road 104-5092-0048

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Cape Cod, ca. 1940

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

525 Valley Road 104-5092-0028

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1937

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

526 Valley Road 104-5092-0047

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Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1935

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

528 Valley Road 104-5092-0046

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1937

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

536 Valley Road 104-5092-0045

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Contemporary, ca. 1954 (Jane R. Nichols - architect)

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

540 Valley Road 104-5092-0044

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1935

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

(544) 140 Valley Road 104-5092-0043

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1935

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

(548) 139 Valley Road 104-5092-0042

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1935 (Milton Grigg – architect)

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

550 Valley Road 104-5092-0041

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.0, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1935

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

552 Valley Road 104-5092-0040

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1937

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

554 Valley Road 104-5092-0039

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2.0, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1932

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District, located adjacent to the grounds of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville is significant as an exceptionally well-preserved residential enclave that has retained its distinctive physical presence for nearly a century. Although similar to other neighborhoods close to the university in its function and appearance, the Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Wood neighborhood retains an unusually high level of integrity in its architectural resources and its plan that allowed for a prominent open green space in the circle where the Oakhurst house had once stood. The neighborhood is dominated by houses reflecting popular domestic styles of the period including the Colonial Revival, the Craftsman, and the Tudor Revival. The most prevalent of these styles is the Colonial Revival, which is not surprising in a neighborhood so closely associated with the University of Virginia. Many of the houses were built contemporaneously with the massive building campaign at the university when many of its most distinctive academic structures were constructed. The neighborhood, with its two distinctive “circles” appears to reflect local manifestations of the larger City Beautiful movement that were being implemented in Charlottesville during the 1920s and 1930s.

The genesis of this residential area dates from the period circa 1912, although it is likely that the section of the neighborhood now known as “Gildersleeve Wood” derived its name from a prominent University of Virginia professor who built and lived in a house known as Oakhurst as early as the 1870s. The earliest resource in the district dates to around 1912 and is sited along Jefferson Park Avenue, near its junction with Maywood Lane. The distinctive “circle” where Oakhurst once stood – now Oakhurst Circle – and the road leading to it Gildersleeve Wood – both first appear on the 1920 Sanborn Map.¹ The district retains an unusually high level of integrity, featuring several architect-designed dwellings and few non-contributing contemporary structures.

More significantly, it has continued to fulfill its original purpose by providing convenient and relatively upscale housing for university faculty and medical school personnel along with some boarding facilities and larger residential structures for students at the growing educational institution. Only over the past 40 years has there been a shift away from single-family, owner-occupied dwellings. With the distinctive plan, which features two circles – the earlier Oakhurst Circle and the smaller Gildersleeve Wood -- around which are grouped residences, property owners were afforded views of open green space. Oakhurst Circle was the site of “Oakhurst,” a large residence which burned in 1915.² The Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood has retained its distinctive plan over the years and continues to be readily recognizable as a cohesive neighborhood. Beyond its proximity to the university and the university hospital and medical facilities, the district is bordered by one of Charlottesville’s most well-known thoroughfares, Jefferson Park Avenue, along which a trolley line connected the outer reaches of the city and Fry’s Spring with the downtown area, enhancing the convenient location of the neighborhood. According to one long-time resident, the neighborhood did

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not have a specific name. People who lived there just said they lived “at the University,” a reference confirmed by real estate and census records. Although there were a number of other residential complexes that surrounded the university to serve the needs of faculty and students, Oakhurst Circle-Gildersleeve Wood is possibly the mostly closely intertwined with the heart of the university grounds.

The Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District is eligible at a local level under Criterion C, with a period of significance from circa 1912 to 1955, the years that include the greatest concentration of historic architecture. The district is noted for its extraordinary collection of early-20th-century dwellings, representing the distinctive presence of residential resources serving and complementing the adjacent university. The collection of residential properties within the district captures the spirit of the neighboring vibrant academic institution whose residents came from across the state and nation to study and learn in its idyllic atmosphere.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Although there does not appear to have been an overall plan for the establishment of Oakhurst Circle and Gildersleeve Wood and the adjacent Valley Road and Maywood Lane, the topography of the area and its convenient location made it ripe for residential development as the University of Virginia grew. A plat rendered in 1921 to accompany a deed for the Oakhurst property shows the circular parcel where the Oakhurst House stood surrounded by irregular numbered parcels.³

As early as 1868, prominent university professor of Classics and Civil War veteran Basil L. Gildersleeve was charged with just under six acres in an area referred to as “The University.” Improvements on the property were valued at \$1,500.⁴ Predictably, Gildersleeve would have lived in an area convenient to the college and the newspaper article reporting the fire that destroyed the Oakhurst mansion in 1915 confirms his ownership of the house. Gildersleeve taught at the university for over 20 years before moving on to Johns Hopkins University and was married to Elizabeth Colston whose family owned land in both Richmond and Albemarle County. He was later referred to as the “Father of the Classics” at the university, and a new dormitory constructed in the mid-1930s was named “Gildersleeve Hall.”⁵

Oakhurst was later the residence of the Rev. Hugh McIlhany family in the period circa 1908 until it burned.⁶ The February 22, 1915 newspaper picture and article indicate that the brick portion of the house had been built by Gildersleeve “long years ago” and the frame addition built “sometime afterward.” The 1920 Sanborn map does not show any surviving structure standing in the center of the Oakhurst Circle. The name “Gildersleeve” does not appear in any records until the 1920 Sanborn Map describing the access road leading to Oakhurst Circle from the south. Although no comprehensive archaeological survey has been conducted within the boundaries of the district, there may be

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archaeological potential for the circular open space where the Oakhurst house once stood. The 1915 newspaper article with the picture of Oakhurst at that time along with the distinctive circle that appears on the 1921 Sanborn maps confirm that there likely would be some archaeological remains from the house destroyed by fire in that year.

Following the disastrous fire that destroyed the Rotunda at the University of Virginia in 1895, the faculty “met and resolved, despite the disaster, to carry on the work of the university.”⁷ A decision was made in 1902 to establish a presidency of the university, and in 1903 Edwin Anderson Alderman accepted the newly created position. The university, according to the university’s chronicler, Virginius Dabney, entered a new era with a burgeoning student body and acceptance on the national collegial stage when the institution was elected to the Association of American Universities, the “first southern institution to achieve that distinction.” Alderman was able to secure substantial funding from the Virginia General Assembly and the university’s faculty had doubled by 1914.⁸ All of which resulted in a growing demand for adequate housing in close proximity to the college. A measure of the growth and increasing presence of the university in the southwestern reaches of Charlottesville was the construction of the impressive new entrance building to the grounds, designed by local architect Eugene Bradbury.⁹ Its location undoubtedly enhanced the neighborhood that came to be known as Oakhurst Circle-Gildersleeve Wood, ultimately attracting successful business entrepreneurs and university staff alike.

Two houses on Oakhurst Circle date from before 1920, including 118 Oakhurst Circle [104-0153; 104-5092-0009] circa 1918, long the home of Miss Esten Duval who rented out rooms to students who either choose not to live in dorms or were unable to secure residential housing elsewhere. It was Miss Duval whose family acquired the Oakhurst house parcel in 1915 following the disastrous fire. She acquired the parcel from family-member Maria P. Duval by deed that same year and the name Esten Duval appears on the 1921 plat. The accompanying deed refers to the “Oakhurst Sub-Division.” A significant caveat in Miss Duval’s conveyance of a lot in the subdivision in 1921 was that “she will not build on said parks or grass plats, but that the same shall remain as parking places and shall be for the benefit of the owners and holders of the lots in said Sub-Division, and that said parks and grass plats shall constitute an appurtenance to the lot hereby conveyed...to be enjoyed by all of the owners of said lots.”¹⁰ Thus was assured in perpetuity that the defining circular parcel where the old Oakhurst house has once stood would remain as open green space for the lot owners in the sub-division.

Several local builders and developers saw great potential for building houses on the irregular topography just adjacent to the western boundary of university grounds. The circular open area referred to as “Oakhurst” that is shown on the 1920 Sanborn Map, where the Oakhurst House had stood, lent itself to attractive building sites. Cul-de-sacs and circles in residential neighborhoods that provided open green space for residents were popular in the 1920s, and use of Oakhurst Circle to

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enhance the neighborhood design would not have been unexpected. A distinctive example of this plan can be found in the Colonial Place Historic District in Norfolk.¹¹ Available and essentially undeveloped land coupled with a growing demand for up-scale housing to attract new faculty members made for the inevitability of construction in this vicinity. At the same time, its convenient access to the business district of Charlottesville made the neighborhood attractive to Charlottesville businessmen.

One of the earliest houses in this district stands at 1714 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0069]. It is rendered as one of only three dwellings in the area on the 1920 Sanborn map, although there were at least six houses standing in the district by that time.¹² It was built circa 1912 as a spec house by Joshua H. Hill, one of the principals of the Hill and Irving Funeral Home.¹³ Another early residence that grew out of this phenomenon was built by Francesca Boone and her real estate developer husband at 1708 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0071]. According to the 1910 census, the Boones moved to Charlottesville from New England and purchased this lot in 1912.¹⁴ The house, which appropriately faced north overlooking the university rather than the usual street that its address reflects, was likely home to several professors at the university, notably Orland White, a professor of botany at the university whose permanent home was Brooklyn, New York. A passport issued to Professor White in 1925 indicates he traveled in South America for “scientific exploration.”¹⁵ He apparently was responsible for much of the landscaping on the property. It is quite likely that Eugene Bradbury, Charlottesville’s prolific architect, who designed other houses for the Boones, may have been responsible for the design of this house as well.¹⁶

Another house built circa 1914 by Francesca and Henry Boone stands at 105 Valley Road [104-5092-0022]. It was designed by Charlottesville architect Eugene Bradbury.¹⁷ Neither Valley Road, Gildersleeve Wood, nor Oakhurst Circle are recorded in City directories of the period prior to 1922 and this area actually would have been outside the town limits then. The house was later home to university Spanish professor and dean, T. Braxton Woody.¹⁸ Other dwellings dating from this period include 111 Maywood Lane, [104-5092-0065] circa 1915, also built by the Boones and possibly designed by Bradbury,¹⁹ and 110 Maywood Lane, built circa 1915, [104-5092-0066]. The house at 111 Maywood Lane was owned for many years by the Hull family. Next door to 111 is 113 Maywood [104-5092-0064], which was built in 1922 by Mrs. Florence Hull’s son, Alexander P. Hull who owned the Hull Coal Company. The 1930 Census indicates that the area of Maywood Lane was by then called Gildersleeve Wood and Mr. Hull’s house was valued at \$8,000.²⁰

The presence of boarding houses run by widows or spinsters like Miss Duval was widespread in Charlottesville neighborhoods surrounding the university and is confirmed by listings in both the census records and the city directories during the 1920s and 1930s. The student directory of 1938-39 indicates that a number of the student boarders were from out of state. Also, most freshmen appeared

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Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District
Charlottesville, Virginia

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to have lived in dormitories while those who rented rooms were often graduate or law students.²¹ Miss Duval apparently rented out “rooms” until her death in the mid-50s. The house at 122 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0011], constructed circa 1915, was owned for many years by the Risher family. Alvin D. Risher was a pharmacist at Chancellor’s Drug Store in Charlottesville, long a commercial landmark on the “Corner” where many retail operations stood that served the university community. His widow, Martha, operated a boarding house for over sixty years.²² The census records in 1920 call this area University Terrace, but by the late 1920s, the Charlottesville City Directory refers to the area as Oakhurst Circle. On the 1929 Sanborn map, just as on the 1921 plat, the name “Oakhurst” appears in the center of the circle and the short roadway connecting Oakhurst Circle with the roadway and much smaller circle to the south called “Gildersleeve Wood.”²³

The decades from 1920 to 1940 saw the greatest growth in the Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Wood neighborhood. Events at the university undoubtedly helped to shape this growth. The earliest hospital building at the university was built circa 1901 with additions in 1905, 1907, and 1916 all within a short stroll from what would become Oakhurst Circle-Gildersleeve Wood. The style of the building and its additions were predictably constructed in the “colonial style...in harmony with other buildings at the University.” But the hospital was growing rapidly. Admittances grew from 850 patients in 1913 to 5,637 by 1925.²⁴ Illustrations in a hospital publication show winding walkways and scenic window views of gardens around the facility. The autumn of 1919 saw the largest enrollment at the university to date, with 1,400 students matriculating.²⁵

In 1921 a strenuous effort was made to relocate the Medical School of the university to Richmond because it was thought that the Charlottesville community was not large enough for a major state-supported hospital. In making a defense of the continued Charlottesville location, supporters put forth arguments that could easily explain the growth of the Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Wood area. Defenders claimed that living conditions in Charlottesville were better and more affordable for both professors and students than in downtown Richmond. They contended that living in a “university community” was preferable, offering a better quality of life. To attract quality professors, Charlottesville offered better housing for greater affordability, allowing professors to sustain a life style compatible to their positions. Statements went on to argue that in Charlottesville it was “less expensive to provide suitable living quarters for nursing staff than in the neighborhoods of the Medical College in Richmond.”²⁶ The General Assembly approved the relocation over vocal objections from the university community. However, the legislators failed to appropriate funds for the move, and the hospital remained in Charlottesville. Shortly thereafter, in 1924, the McIntyre Building was completed and state funds were appropriated for a new nursing school as well.²⁷

During the 1920s, several houses and what later would become boarding houses were constructed in the historic district. The 1920s saw growing complaints that the university did not have enough

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Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District
Charlottesville, Virginia

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professors to teach its growing student body. According to historian Virginius Dabney, the “leap in enrollment” following World War I forced students to live “as far away as Frye Springs,” an area farther from the university grounds than the Oakhurst neighborhood. Houses built at 106 Maywood Lane circa 1920 [104-5092-0067], originally built as a dependency for 1718 Jefferson Park Avenue, and at 113 Maywood Lane [104-5092-0064] in 1922 would have coincided with the surge in student and faculty population of the time. The house at 1616 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0076], built circa 1925, was home to Armistead C. Gordon, Jr., professor of English and native of Staunton. Armistead Gordon’s house was valued at \$9,000 in 1930, indicative of his prestigious position as a university professor at the time.²⁸ Another residence built in the 1920s is 1700 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0072], constructed circa 1928. The original owner may have been a Frances Henderson. A later resident in this house was Mary L. Fishburne, widow of Judge John W. Fishburne, who bought the house circa 1938. The duplex at 100 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0001], built circa 1925 and its neighbor at 102 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0002], built circa 1931, became known as the Barringer Apartments. Dr. Paul Barringer, a North Carolina native who came to the university in 1888 as a member of the university’s medical faculty, was largely responsible for the construction of the University Hospital in 1901. He then lived a few blocks east of Oakhurst Circle where, as chairman of the faculty he entertained important visitors to the university. He went on to serve as president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute but returned to Charlottesville to teach at the Medical School. Identified as a physician in the 1927 Charlottesville City Directory, Barringer built and lived at 100 Oakhurst Circle. His daughter, Miss Anna Barringer, lived at 102 Oakhurst. The Barringer family owned both properties until 1979.²⁹

A number of other houses on Oakhurst and in Gildersleeve Wood were built during the 1920s. In 1925 Gardiner L. Carter, an instructor and later professor of chemistry, built and lived at 8 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0019]. He also was the original owner of 6 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0018], built circa 1925 and later of 12 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0020]. His primary residence in 1930, presumably 8 Gildersleeve Wood, was valued at \$7,000. It has also been suggested that Carter built 2 Gildersleeve Wood, circa 1925 [104-5092-0017]. The house at 6 Gildersleeve Wood was later the residence of Mortimer L. Caplin and his family. Caplin, a student and star athlete at the university in the 1930s, was later a professor at the university’s law school and went on to become Commissioner of the Revenue in the Kennedy Administration.³⁰ The house at 5 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0014], built circa 1921, was built for Richard Chapin Jones, Director of the Virginia Forest Service (later the Division of Forestry). James Southall Wilson, professor of English, lived at 122 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0011], built in the previous decade. The 1930 census showed that this residence was valued at \$16,000, a generous sum for that period.

Examination of the Charlottesville City directories for the 1920s, and confirmed by the census records for the period, reveals that business owners joined hospital employees and other university officials

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living in the Oakhurst Circle-Gildersleeve Wood neighborhood. In 1924 Marshall Timberlake, listed as residing at 114 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0007], was president of M. Timberlake, Inc. located on West Main Street. By 1930, this house was valued at \$15,200.³¹ Clarke Lindsey, son of James Lindsey publisher of the Daily Progress, was recorded as living in Gildersleeve Wood and W. Carl Whitlock was listed as “a traveling salesman” who lived at 3 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0013] built circa 1928. Because the City directory does not always provide the street address, it cannot be confirmed who lived in some of the other houses constructed in the 1920s. The census records are far more revealing, although they also do not give the house numbers, which, in any case, have often changed. The occupations of the residents listed indicate that a large number of those families recorded on Oakhurst Circle were associated in one way or another with the university, as teachers, doctors, or other hospital staff.³²

The Depression years in Charlottesville did not see a decline in building activity in the Oakhurst Circle-Gildersleeve neighborhood. That can probably be attributed to the continued growth of the university, resulting in greater numbers of students and professors to teach them. A new era in the university’s history began with the death of Dr. Edwin Alderman in 1931. The tremendous growth of the university during his tenure, with the student body increasing nearly five-fold certainly contributed to the popularity of the area for housing for both students and professors. With strong support from both faculty and students, acting University President John L. Newcomb was named president by the Board of Visitors in 1933. Despite the economic downturn and the General Assembly’s cuts to the university budget, the university’s physical plant was substantially expanded during the decade preceding World War II. Clarke Hall was built to house the expanding Law School; contribution enabled the construction of the Bayley Art Museum; a new engineering school building was begun in 1933; and a Public Works Administration grant paid for a \$200,000 wing to the hospital while the state funded a five-story “West Wing.” New dormitories, primarily for first-year students, were built in the area just west of Monroe Hill during this period.³³

The majority of the houses on Valley Road were constructed during the 1930s. Valley, curving around Oakhurst and Gildersleeve Wood, and vaguely mirroring the curvature of Oakhurst Circle, provided lots that were somewhat smaller than those on Oakhurst, but the irregular topography offered good building sites. Houses at 139, 140, 407, 409, 411, 506, 514, 515, 516, 520, 521, 524, 525, 526, 528, 540, 544, 548, 550, 552, and 554 all appear to date from the decade preceding the war. The house at 552 Valley Road [104-5092-0040] was built circa 1935 for Courtney Turner, a salesman in a downtown Charlottesville store. The house at 139 Valley Road [104-5092-0042] built circa 1935 was designed by noted Charlottesville architect Milton Grigg.³⁴ Grigg is best known for his restoration work at Monticello and Colonial Williamsburg and for his local work in the tradition of Jefferson. Predictably, all were single dwellings, most of which were owner occupied but many of which must have offered rooms to rent. It does not appear that any multi-story apartment buildings were

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constructed in the area until the 1950s. The college directory for 1938-39 indicates that a number of law students lived at 540 Valley Road [104-5092-0044] even though it appears as a single dwelling. A number of professors listed in the directory lived in the district including L. T. Ludwig, a professor of physical education, L. B. Snoddy, physics professor, Joseph L. Singleterry, English professor, and Thaddeus B. Woody, Spanish professor. Several addresses on Oakhurst Circle were common addresses for both undergraduate students and law students during this time. The cottage at 554 Valley Road [104-5092-0039] was built circa 1932 by Orland White, the botany professor, who lived next door at 1708 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5092-0071].

Several houses on Maywood Lane date from that period as well: 117, 119, 122, 126, and 128. The houses at 119 and 128 were built originally as garage apartments, with the “garage” an original part of the house. The first owner of 126 Maywood [104-5092-0061], built circa 1935, was Mrs. Sarah S. Matthews, director of record keeping at the University Hospital. Of particular interest is 117 Maywood Lane [104-5092-0059], built circa 1938 for Randolph Bibb. The builder was Winston Goings, an African-American who had been a childhood friend of Bibb. Mr. Bibb also had the house next door at 119 Maywood [104-5092-0058] built by Goings, and in 1948 a garage was connected to make a second apartment. Several Charlottesville businessmen built houses on Valley as well, including Woodney Turner, a salesman who was likely the first resident of 552 Valley Road [104-5092-0040]. The house at 122 Maywood Lane [104-5092-0062], built circa 1937, was originally owned by Robert M. Lawrence, also salesman. The continuing presence of those business people not directly related to the university indicates that the area was continued to be considered a “good place to live,” and offered a comfortable environment for those beyond the academic community.

Through the 1940s and early 1950s, Oakhurst Circle-Gildersleeve Wood continued to be a convenient and attractive neighborhood for long-time residents as well as faculty and students. Most of the houses and buildings dating from this period are scattered throughout the district with two houses built on Valley Circle in 1947 at 1 and 7 [104-5092-0056 and 0057]. These two houses were built by Randolph Bibb, 1 as a spec house. Bibb sold the other lot and the new owner built a house in the identical style at 7. Other houses clustered along Valley Road that date from the late 1940s and early 1950s are 505 [104-5092-0034], 507 [104-5092-0033] and 513 [104-5092-0032]. Clearly in the period after World War II when housing was at a premium and demand was high in Charlottesville as it was throughout the country, many were investing in residential construction. With the enactment of the GI Bill to provide returning servicemen with college educations, student enrollment at the university ballooned, creating tremendous demand for housing. It is very likely that vacant lots in a highly desirable location to a university would be prime targets for construction.

The Sanborn Maps for the period 1929-1950 show that the Oakhurst Circle-Gildersleeve Wood neighborhood was practically all built out by mid-century. Eleven houses were built in the district

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between 1946 and 1955 and few vacant lots remained. Notable is 536 Valley Road [104-5092-0045] designed by Jane R. Nichols with her husband, Frederick D. Nichols who was chairman of the architectural history program in the Architecture School at the university. The house was built for Alexander S. Bowers in 1954. Dietrich Bodenstern, another UVA professor occupied the house for over 30 years.³⁵

Charlottesville City records reflect that owner-occupancy on Oakhurst Circle, Maywood Lane and Valley Road declined from 70 percent to 30 percent between 1960 and 1985. Gildersleeve Wood has remained somewhat more stable, with owner-occupancy at a somewhat higher 60 percent over the same period. Despite the changes in ownership, heavy traffic and scarcity of parking, the neighborhood remains a popular area in which to live with many of the houses still occupied by those associated in one way or another with the university and its hospital. Encroaching building by the university threatens the continued residential nature of the district that grew from the homestead of a leading university professor to the 21st century neighborhood it is today, struggling to survive in the shadow of a university of more than 20,000 students.

ENDNOTES:

Eugenia Bibb has conducted extensive research on historic properties in Charlottesville and the authors are most grateful for her able assistance in this nomination. Her notes are included in the files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

¹ <http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy>. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map, 1920.

² The Daily Progress (Charlottesville), February 22, 1915. Page 1.

³ Griffin-Wagner Company Engineer's Plat, (1921).

⁴ Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1868-1874; Ward W. Briggs, Jr. and Herbert W. Bernaria. Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, An American Classicist, [Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1986].

⁵ University of Virginia. Directory of Faculty and Students of the University of Virginia, 1938-1939 [Richmond: Division of Purchasing and Printing, 1938].

⁶ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, August, 2008. The 1910 Federal Census for Charlottesville confirms that McIlhany had several children and was a minister of the gospel. His address at that time was given as "Frye Springs Road," as Jefferson Park Avenue was the road leading to Fry Springs and this would have preceded the naming of Oakhurst Circle.

⁷ Virginus Dabney. Mr. Jefferson's University. [Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1981], 40.

⁸ *Ibid.* 44-45.

⁹ Richard Guy Wilson and Sara A. Butler. The Campus Guide: University of Virginia, [New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999], 108-110.

¹⁰ Charlottesville City Deed Book 160, 120 (1915).

¹¹ EHT Traceries, "Colonial Place," and "Winona" Historic District National Register nominations (1999).

¹² Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map, (1920) sheet 24. Eugenia Bibb, "Analytical Map," 2003.

¹³ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004; Joshua Hill appears to have had his residence on Wertland Street and he is listed as an "undertaker," or funeral home director in the 1920 and 1920 census.

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¹⁴ U. S. Census for Albemarle County, 1910; Albemarle County Deed Book 148/272.

¹⁵ Orland White, www.ancestry.com.

¹⁶ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004.

¹⁷ Electronic communication from Daniel Bluestone to Margaret T. Peters, September 12, 2008.

¹⁸ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004; University of Virginia. Directory of Faculty and Students of the University of Virginia, 1938-1939 [Richmond: Division of Purchasing and Printing, 1938].

¹⁹ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian; April 15, 2004.

²⁰ United States Federal Census, 1930. Charlottesville, Va. Roll 2466; page 7B.

²¹ Directory of Students.... (1938-1939).

²² Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004, on 118 and 122 Oakhurst Circle; U. S. Census for Charlottesville, Ward 4, (1920).

²³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map (1929) Sheet 59/60.

²⁴ University of Virginia School of Medicine. University of Virginia Hospital. [Charlottesville: the University Press, 1926], 1, 4.

²⁵ Dabney, 61.

²⁶ University of Virginia. University Location of Medical Schools: Collected Papers. [Charlottesville, University of Virginia, 1922]. 19, 50, 68, 75.

²⁷ Dabney, 69-73.

²⁸ United States Federal Census for Charlottesville (1930) and for Staunton (1900). Information from Eugenia Bibb.

²⁹ Information from Eugenia Bibb, local historian, April 15, 2004; Charlottesville City Directory, 1927; U. S. Federal Census for 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.

³⁰ Dabney, 222; 426.

³¹ Charlottesville City Directory (1924 1927) and U. S. Federal Census for Charlottesville, 1930; Carolyn Silver, local resident.

³² 1930 United States Federal Census, Charlottesville (independent city), Roll 2466, page 7B.

³³ Dabney, 82, 183-184.

³⁴ Electronic communication from Eugenia Bibb; May 21, 2004, to Maral S. Kalbian.

³⁵ Ibid.

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Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District
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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES:

A: 17 718788E 4212291N
B: 17 718898E 4212291N
C: 17 718900E 4212162N
D: 17 718975E 4212144N
E: 17 718935E 4211894N

F: 17 718845E 4211848N
G: 17 718628E 4211983N
H: 17 718685E 4212110N
I: 17 718718E 4212186N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the district is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District Boundary," which was prepared by the City of Charlottesville and is based on City GIS maps.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District boundaries were drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings that tell the story of the growth and development of that area of Charlottesville. Noncontributing resources, whenever possible, particularly when on the edge of the boundary, were excluded. The district boundaries coincide with property lines and natural landscape features whenever possible.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION:

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

Property: **Oakhurst-Gildersleeve Neighborhood Historic District**

VDHR File Number: **104-5092**

Location: **Charlottesville, Virginia**

Date of photograph: **March 2008**

Photographer: **Maral S. Kalbian**

Negative Number: **23876**

Negatives filed at: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia.**

Photo 1 of 12

View: Oakhurst Circle, looking north from Gildersleeve Wood

Frame no. 36

Photo 2 of 12

View: House, 122 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0011]

Frame no. 33

Photo 3 of 12

View: House, 114 Oakhurst Circle [104-5092-0007]

Frame no. 34

Photo 4 of 12

View: House, 1 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0012]

Frame no. 30

Photo 5 of 12

View: Gildersleeve Wood Streetscape, looking south

Frame no. 29

Photo 6 of 12

View: House, 8 Gildersleeve Wood [104-5092-0019]

Frame no. 27

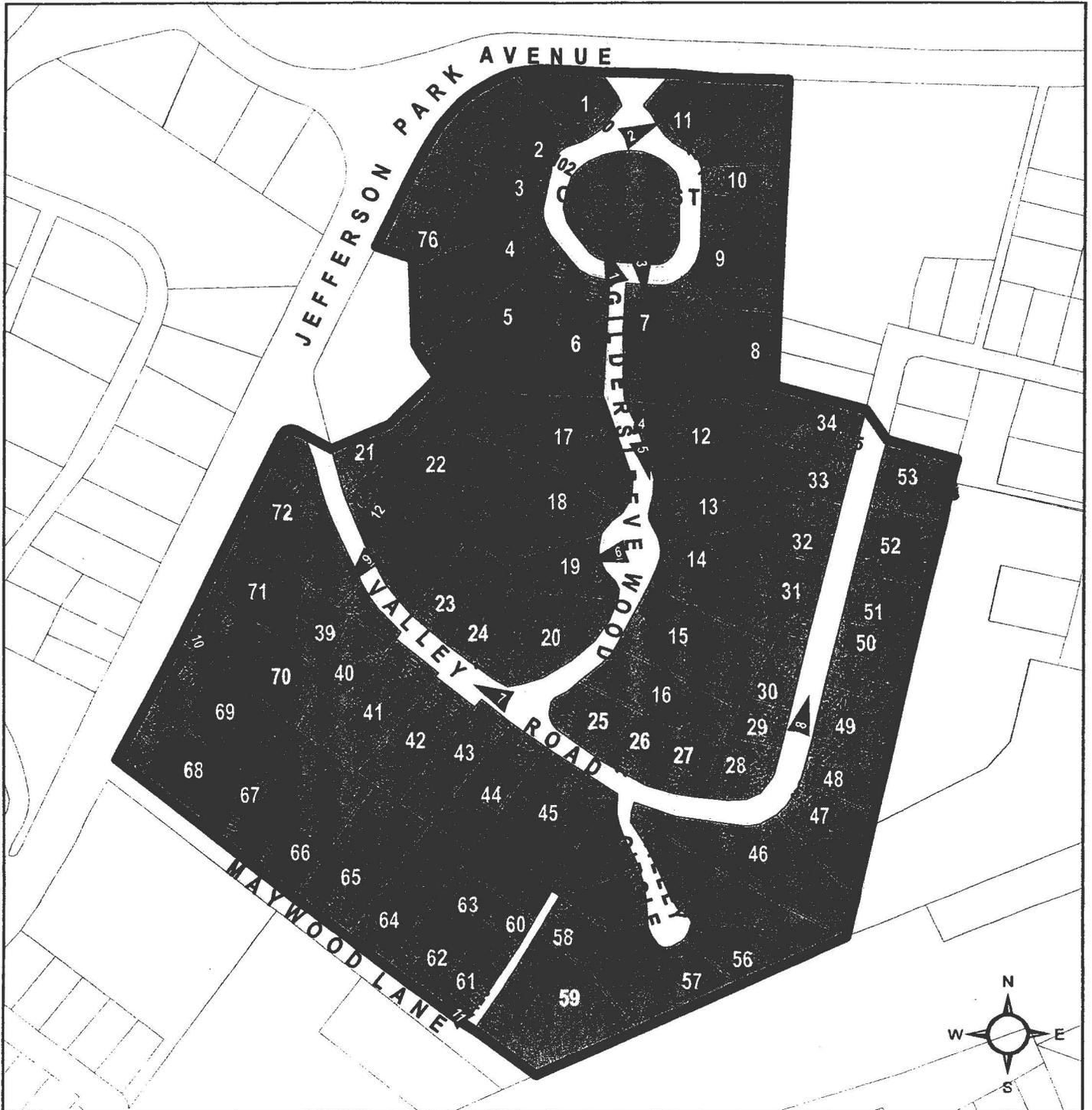
Photo 7 of 12

View: Valley Road Streetscape, looking west

Frame no. 20

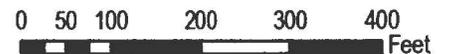
OAKHURST-GILDERSLEEVE NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Charlottesville, Virginia



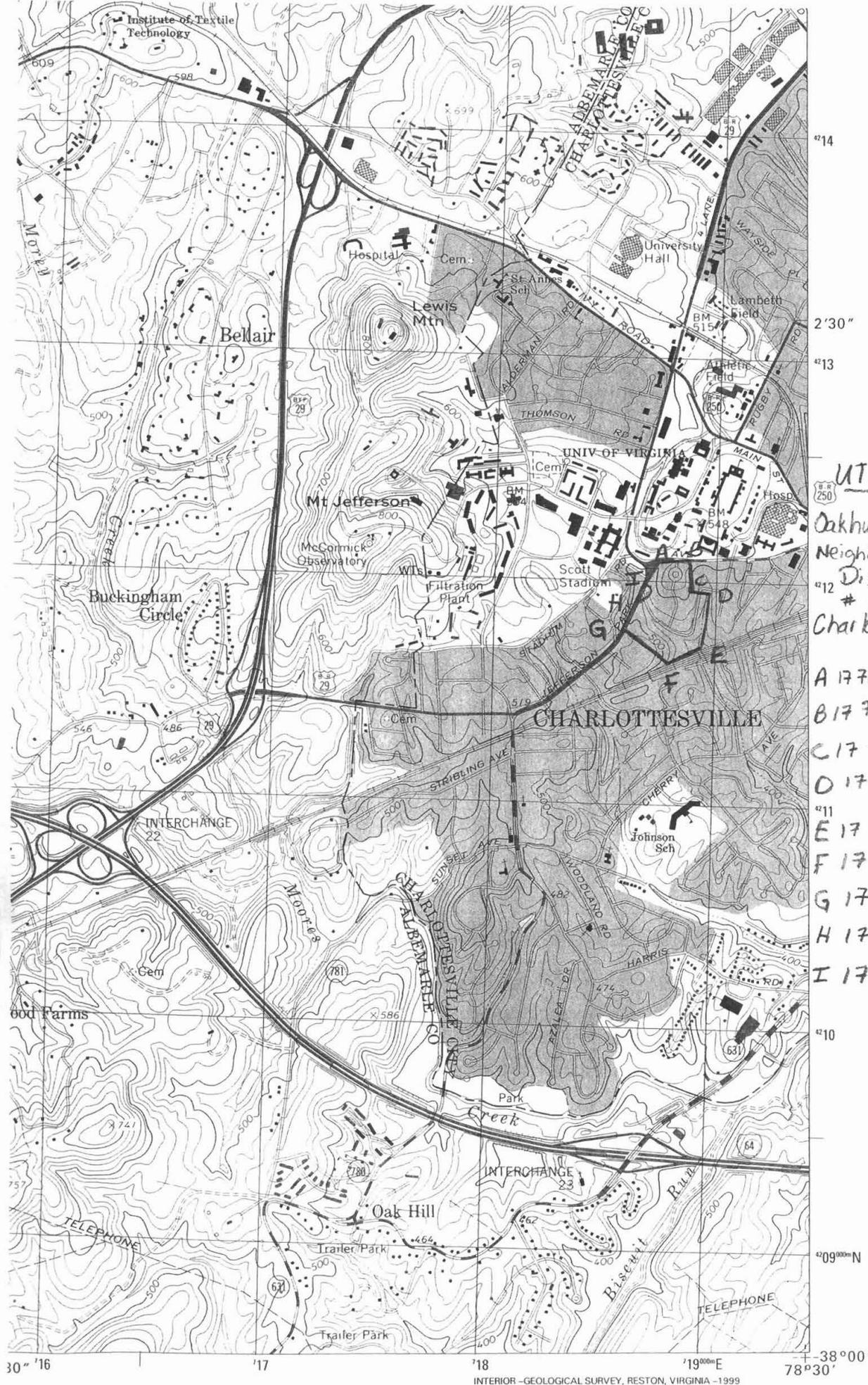
Legend

-  Historic District Boundary
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Contributing Resource
-  House Address
-  DHR Number
-  Photo Key



NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
SEPTEMBER 2008

Note: The numbers listed indicate properties included in the inventory.
All numbers are preceded by the District Number 104-5092



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 2'30"
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UTM References:

Oakhurst-Gildersleeve
 Neighborhood Historic
 District
 # 104-5092
 Charlottesville, VA

- A 17 718788 4212291
- B 17 718898 4212291
- C 17 718900 4212162
- D 17 718995 4212144
- E 17 718935 4211894
- F 17 718845 4211848
- G 17 718628 4211983
- H 17 718685 4212110
- I 17 718718 4212186

INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 1999

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway,
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

