FHP 1-300 (11-78)

NRHP- 7/15/82

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

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nistoric Ari	sta Hoge House	(Prefer	red)				
and/or common	Kalorama Cas	stle					
2. Loca	ation						
street & number	215 Kalora	na Stree	t			N/A not for publication	
city, town	Staunton		N <u>/A</u> _ vie	cinity of	canguancianal district	,	
state Virginia coo		code	51 county		(in city)	code 790	
3. Clas	sification	า			·		
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	districtpublic Xbuilding(s) _Xprivate structureboth site Public Acquisition		Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no		Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park _X private residence religious scientific transportation other:	
4. Own	ner of Pro	perty	/		<u> </u>		
	Bruce and Dora • 1318 14th Str		ison				
city, town ^{Wa}	ashington		N/A vi	cinity of	state	D.C. 20005	
5. Loca	ation of L	egal	Des	criptio	on		
courthouse, regi street & number					Clerk of the Circu	uit Court	
city, town	Staunton				state	Virginia	
6. Rep	resentati	on in	Exi	sting \$	Surveys		
	c Staunton Foun tectural Invent			has this pro	perty been determined	elegible? yes X no	
date Apri	1 1976				federal st	ate county _X_ local	
depository for s	survey records Hi	storic S	Stauntor	n Foundati	on Office		
city, town S	taunton				state	Virginia	

7. Description

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Condition excellent deteriorate X good ruins fair unexposed	_X_ altered	Check one original site moved dateN/A
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The most impressive aspect of 215 Kalorama Street is the monumental and massive facade. Designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque Style by local architects Collins and Hackett in 1891, the facade was an addition made to the front of an older Italianate house of ca. 1882. The facade faces south and is executed in rough-cut brownstone capped by a complex metal gable roof. The older portion to the rear is of unpainted brick laid in American bond with a metal hipped roof. Due to the slope of the lot, the facade addition has two stories plus a full basement, while the rear portion has only two stories. String courses of contrasting stone delineate the facade. Most original interior fittings are intact.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

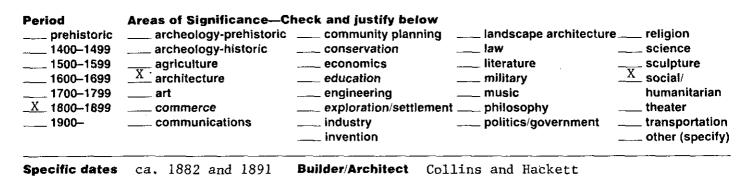
A central stone chimney bearing the date of construction in Roman numerals separates the facade's two bays. The side wall of the west bay is rounded into a turret which is topped by a conical slate roof with a finial. Each of this bay's three stories has triple 1/1 windows -- round-headed at the basement level and square-headed with rectangular transoms above on both the first and second floors. A wrought-iron balcony with an Art Nouveau motif projects in front of the first-floor window grouping.

This series of triple windows is repeated on the second floor of the east bay which is topped by a gable end decorated with a round window and an openwork bargeboard with a finial. Below the triple windows is a huge Syrian arch leading to the main entry of the house. The archway spans the basement and first levels and has a keystone with the entwined initials of original owner Arista Hoge. Steps leading up to the front door, which is located on the east wall, are recessed under the archway. The front door landing is laid with colored tiles, and the door itself has stained-glass panels in the transom and beveled-glass sidelights. Also under the arch, facing south, is a three-part window, carried out in a manner similar to the doorway; the area under this window is decorated with foliated stone panels. Piercing the east wall directly opposite the door are three open Gothic arches with the same wrought-iron Art Nouveau railings as the one used on the front balcony. A stone chimney rises above these arches on the east wall.

The original building to the rear is a typical late 19th-century brick Italianate dwelling. The original one-story porch across the front was removed when the facade was added. Two rows of bricks form label moldings over the windows on both floors of the remaining side walls. There is evidence that shutters were once used on the windows. Some foliated panels remain in the bracketed cornice. The far rear wing, now housing the kitchen, appears to be an early addition to the older house. This rear wing is two stories, of brick, and undecorated. Such rear wings were very common to Staunton houses of all periods.

A porch was added to the west wall of the original part of the house in the early 1890s, possibly at the same time that the facade was added. This rectangular, one-story porch was either remodeled or replaced by the existing necelassical ' porch between 1904 and 1909. The present porch has a protruding central bay with paired Tuscan columns. Tuscan columns are grouped in threes at the two corners, and dentils decorate the cornice line.

8. Significance



Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The arresting facade of the Arista Hoge House survives as Staunton's only domestic example of the Richardsonian Romanesque Style. Commissioned in 1891 as a new front for an earlier house, it is also among the first works of the firm Collins and Hackett.¹ Formed in 1891, the firm lasted only three years, but its partner T.J. Collins on his own embellished the city with some of its finest buildings. Arista Hoge, a local businessman and public servant, built the original house ca. 1882; the surprisingly good facade, which he had Collins and Hackett add to it a decade later, illustrates the swing in taste from the delicacy of the Italianate to the firmness of the Romanesque.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Arista Hoge founded the Atlas Insurance Agency in 1878 and in 1885 was appointed treasurer of the city of Staunton. Reelected in 1891, he continued to serve as treasurer until his death in 1923. A devoted public servant, Hoge also served as president of the Thornrose Cemetery Company. Through his efforts, the handsomely landscaped cemetery was enhanced by many beautification projects. His house on Kalorama Street² remained in the Hoge family until the 1970s, passing from him to his three sons, Henri, Archie, and Frank in 1923 and to Elizabeth Hoge Moffett in 1933-34. Upon Moffett's death in 1973, the house was sold by the executors of her estate. The present owners, who purchased the house in 1978, have devoted much effort to the preservation of this unusual property.

With its eclectic mixture of additions, the house serves Staunton as a textbook example of the changes in local architectural tastes and styles at the turn of the century. The original house, a typical brick Italianate dwelling (ca. 1882), received its Romanesque facade in 1891, an exuberant Queen Anne-style side porch on its east elevation ca. 1895, and a Colonial Revival porch on the west elevation around 1905. No significant changes have been made to the exterior since the addition of the last porch. The interior has undergone some necessary modernization since its acquisition by the present owners, but most of the significant original interior fabric is intact.

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¹T.J. Collins came to Staunton in 1891 and formed a partnership with a Mr. Hackett (whose first name is not known). Hackett left Staunton in 1894 to begin his own firm in Roanoke. Collins continued his practice in Staunton, at first alone, and then with his two sons as T.J. Collins & Sons. The firm is run by Collins's grandson today.

²Kalorama Street was named after the old Beverley Manor House (now the city public library), which is adjacent to the rear of 215 Kalorama. The name, in Greek, means "beautiful view" and was given to the manor house by The Hon. & Mrs. Daniel Sheffey, residents in the early 19th century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Frazier, William T. "T.J. Collins: A Local Virginia Architect and His Practice at the Turn of the Century." M.A. Thesis, University of Virginia, 1976. Herr, Mrs. Betty, City Clerk of Staunton, Va. Interview.

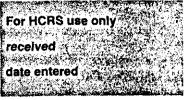
(See Continuation Sheet #1)

10. G	eographic	al Data				
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city or town	Staunton	······································		state Virgini	ia 24401	
12. S	tate Histo	ric Pres	ervatio	n Officer	Certif	ication
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665), I hereby according to	nated State Historic Pr y nominate this proper the criteria and proced	ty for inclusion in th lures set forth by th Λ	ne National Reg Ne Heritage Con	ister and certify that	it has been e	valuated
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 ARISTA HOGE HOUSE, 215 KALORAMA STREET, STAUNTON, VA

 Continuation sheet #1

 Item number 7, 9, 10

 Page 1, 1, 1

7. Description -- Architectural Analysis

The two-story porch on the east wall was built between 1894 and 1899. This side porch, much more elaborate than that on the west wall, has wooden filigree work and a magnificent fan with adjustable louvres.

The entry hall leads to an antechamber on the left and the living room straight ahead. The antechamber is now used as an office; it has a parquet floor of various hardwoods and a pair of doors with etched-glass panels. A room of unusual proportions, the living room has a curved wall on the far side, reflecting the round turret bay on the exterior. Other unique features are the vertical louvred shutters on the triple windows and a huge, round radiator cover of intricate pierced brass. The oak mantel has a beveled mirror in the overmantel. There are pressed-metal ceiling moldings in the center of both the living room and the entrance hall.

A pair of pocket doors leads back into the parlor which is located in the original 1882 house. This room has a simple mantel of natural oak and a small stained-glass panel in the transom of the door to the porch. Beyond the parlor are the dining room, with its mantel with Colonial Revival influences, and the kitchen which is located in the far rear wing.

The main staircase is to the right of the parlor and is original to the 1882 house. The newel post and turned balusters are of natural walnut, and the stair treads and floors in this hall and the upstairs are random-width pine. The floors in the rest of the house are either narrow tongue-and-groove oak or regular pine flooring.

Upstairs, in the far rear addition, are two bedrooms and a bath, connected by an enclosed porch that serves as a hall. In the 1882 section are a bathroom and two larger bedrooms with simple mantels. The front section has a small bedroom with narrow triple windows and a fireplace of marbleized slate, decorated with tiles in earth colors. The large master bedroom is, like the living room directly below it, oval and has triple windows. A rather startling feature of this room is the marble slab, carved with biblical quotations from the books of Corinthians, imbedded into the curved wall between two windows.

EAB

9. Bibliographical References

Staunton Tax and Deed Records. City Hall; Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Staunton, Va.

Staunton - The Queen City, 1761-1906. The Dispatch and News (Historical and Industrial Number). Staunton: Augusta Printing Corporation, 1906.

10. Geographical Data -- Boundary Justification

to coincide with those of the city lot on which the building is situated: Staunton City Assessor's Map 376, Lot G-3.

