

Fry's Spring Neighborhood
Historic Survey



Informational Book

Department of Neighborhood Development Services
Research and Inventory by Maral S. Kalbian
History by Margaret T. Peters
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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221
Telephone: (804) 367-2323 Fax: (804) 367-2391

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM HISTORIC DISTRICT

An historic district is defined as a significant concentration of buildings, structures, or sites that are united historically and aesthetically by plan or physical development. The following constitutes an application for preliminary consideration of eligibility for the nomination potential of a historic district to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This does **not** mean that the district is being nominated to the registers at this time. Rather, it is being evaluated to determine if it qualifies for such listings. Applicants will be notified of the staff's and the State Review Board's recommendations.

Contact the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archivist to determine if previous survey material for this proposed district is on file, and if the district has been previously evaluated by DHR. Obtaining previously recorded information could save a significant amount of time in preparing this Preliminary Information Form (PIF). The archivist may be reached by phone at (804) 367-2323, ext. 124, or by email at Quatro.Hubbard@dhr.virginia.gov. The archivist will also give you the address of the regional office to which you should send your completed PIF materials.

Please type this form and, if additional space is needed, use 8½" x 11" paper. If an electronic version of this PIF is available, it would be helpful if it could be submitted on a disc, or via email to the archivist. Note: All submitted materials become the property of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and will not be returned.

Photographs: Please provide at least four (4) black and white (B&W) photographs of general streetscapes and four (4) B&W photographs showing a sample of individual buildings within the proposed district. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application. **Without photographs, the application cannot be evaluated.** Photographs should be labeled on the reverse side in soft pencil or china marker (not with adhesive labels), and are not to be mounted or affixed in any way.

Digital Images: We cannot accept digital photographs in lieu of 35 mm B&W prints, however we welcome them as supplements.

Maps: Please include two (2) maps showing the location of the proposed district:

- A copy of a USGS Quad map with name of county/city printed on the map and with the name of the proposed district indicating its location (USGS Quadrangle maps can be printed free of charge from www.topozone.com or can be bought from many surveying or engineering supply stores), and
- A map showing a closer picture of the proposed boundaries with street names and/or routes and possible building footprints would also be helpful. Please include a "North" arrow on this map.

Before submitting this form, please make sure that you have included the following:

- Labeled USGS Quadrangle map
- Proposed district boundary map
- 4 labeled B&W general photos
- 4 labeled B&W individual building photos
- Completed Resource Information Sheet, including
 - Applicant contact information and signature
 - City or county official's contact information

Thank you for taking the time to submit this Preliminary Information Form. Your interest in Virginia's historic resources is helping to provide better stewardship of our cultural past.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the district for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the district could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

General Property Information	For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: 104-5084
District Name(s): Fry's Spring Historic District	
District or Selected Building Date(s): 1890-1955 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post Open to the Public? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Main District Streets and/or Routes: Jefferson Park Avenue, Stribling Avenue, Brunswick Road, Jefferson Park Circle, Monte Vista Avenue, Woodland Drive, Todd Avenue, Roberston Avenue, Highland Avenue City: Charlottesville Zip: 22903	
Charlottesville, West	
County or Ind. City: Charlottesville USGS Quad(s):	

Physical Character of General Surroundings	
Acreage: App. 139 Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor	
Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features/Streetscapes: The proposed Fry's Spring Historic District includes approximately 200 properties laid out in an irregular plan with the Fry's Spring Club at its core. Jefferson Park Circle, located at the southwest edge of the district contains houses on both sides of the road. The neighborhood is characterized by a rolling terrain, varying lot sizes, and fairly consistent setbacks. Mature evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubbery characterize the well-maintained landscape. Some properties are delineated by stone walls on their street-front perimeter. Concrete sidewalks are found along the major roads.	
Ownership Categories: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	
General District Information	
What were the historical uses of the resources within the proposed district? Examples include: Dwelling, Store, Barn, etc. Primarily dwellings anchored by a private recreation facility that included a pool, a clubhouse, and a park.	
What are the current uses? (if other than the historical use) Dwellings and recreational (has not changed).	
Architectural styles or elements of buildings within the proposed district:	Craftsman, Colonial Revival (Dutch and Foursquare), Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Spanish Eclectic, Vernacular and Minimal Traditional.
Architects, builders, or original owners of buildings within the proposed district:	Nelson and John Barksdale, James Fry, S Price Maury, and R. W. Norvell
Are there any known threats to this district? None	

General Description of District: (Please describe building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district and a general setting and/or streetscape description.)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The potential Fry's Spring Historic District encompasses approximately 139 acres within the southwestern edge of the City of Charlottesville. The area was not annexed as part of Charlottesville until 1939, and leading up to the late 19th century, was primarily farmland and wooded areas. By 1890, it began its transformation into a more heavily populated area that contained dwellings and was centered on Fry's Spring. The earliest buildings are located along Stribling Avenue and are associated with the Maury family, who at one time owned much of the area that is known as Fry's Spring. In 1890, S. Price Maury created the Jefferson Park Hotel and Land Improvement Company with the idea that this area be developed with a hotel and recreational buildings near the Fry's Spring, a mineral chalybeate type spring that was known for its "healing" nature, and be linked to downtown Charlottesville by a street car line that was to run along Jefferson Park Avenue.

The potential Fry's Spring Historic District contains approximately 215 properties, about 190 of which contain historic resources spanning the period of 1891-1955. The vast majority are dwellings and associated outbuildings and illustrate the growth and development of the area as an early-20th-century residential neighborhood. Two churches are included as well as one former commercial building. At the physical center of the district is the Fry's Spring Beach Club, a 9 ½-acre partially wooded private recreational area that contains the famous Fry's Spring as well as a large clubhouse and swimming pool, and which provided much of the impetus for the subsequent development of the neighborhood.

An estimated 80 percent of the buildings in the proposed district date from the period prior to 1940, with nearly half dating to the 1920s. About 25 resources in the proposed district date to the 1940s and seven were built in the 1950s. The architectural integrity and physical setting of the resources in the Fry's Spring Historic District are extremely high, with very little new construction.

SETTING/LANDSCAPE

Nestled at the base of several foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Fry's Spring Historic District features a prolific spring and the confluence of several creeks. Characterized by a rolling terrain, especially along the southwest and northwest portions of the district, the more level lots are located along Jefferson Park Avenue and the three roads that are located directly to its east. The northern edge of the potential district is defined by the Norfolk Southern Railroad line, originally the Virginia Marine Railroad. Crossing the tracks directly south of a three-way intersection of Jefferson Park Avenue, Jefferson Park Avenue Extended, and Fontaine, is a two-lane concrete bridge [104-5081; 104-5084-0001] constructed ca. 1920 that serves as an entrance into this well-preserved residential neighborhood.

Although the hotel that Maury constructed is no longer standing, the Fry's Spring Beach Club [104-5084-0045; 104-5075], a 9 ½-acre partially wooded area at the center of the proposed district, is still the heart of the neighborhood. The location of the springs, and consequently the hotel and the Fry's Spring Beach Club, dictated how the rest of the neighborhood developed. This is clearly illustrated in the pattern of the main corridor, Jefferson Park Avenue, which gently curves east of the Fry's Spring Beach Club entrance as it continues south. Because the neighborhood surrounding these features did not develop all at the same time but spanned a 20- to 30- year period, the proposed district shows variety in its layout. This tells the story of the growth and development of the district and makes it unique and visually interesting.

As land speculators in the early 1900s bought up the land surrounding Fry's Spring, independent subdivisions began to appear, often with varying types of layouts and lot sizes. Some areas, such as

Todd, Robertson, and Raymond avenues, are laid out on a modified grid pattern with fairly uniform lot sizes. Jefferson Park and Stribling avenues, the earliest roads to develop, have irregular lots sizes. Some parts of the neighborhood are extremely hilly such as the southwest portion that includes Jefferson Park Circle (originally known as Hill Top Road) and Eton Circle. Unlike modern developments, the developers worked with the terrain and in both those cases developed the circle as a clever solution to dealing with an irregular terrain. Since so many developments were created concurrently in the Fry's Spring Historic District, the visual character of the street layout and lots sizes is somewhat organic and not as rigid as many other neighborhoods of this era.

The primary roadway in the proposed district is Jefferson Park Avenue, which contains a wide grassy median between the two lanes and running from the railroad bridge south to the entrance of the Fry's Spring Beach Club. This was the original bed of the Fry's Spring's streetcar line, and was retained as a median after the rails were pulled up in the 1930s. Concrete sidewalks are found on almost both sides of Jefferson Park Avenue and in the case of the other roads, are only found on one side, if at all.

Another characteristic of the neighborhood is the fairly consistent setbacks of the buildings, most of which face the street. The only exceptions are the approximately dozen larger properties located along Stribling and parts of Jefferson Park avenues, which have deeper setbacks.

Mature specimen evergreens, deciduous trees, and shrubbery characterized the well-maintained landscape in the neighborhood. Many properties are delineated by stone walls on their street-front perimeters with some containing stone gateposts.

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

As with the physical nature of the neighborhood, the architectural character of Fry's Spring Historic District illustrates a variety of architectural styles, forms, and materials, all within the vocabulary of the early 20th century. Although the vast majority of buildings are dwellings of frame construction, stone and brick are also used, sometimes in combination with the frame. The building forms and architectural styles in the district are in keeping with the popular ones of the region for the time period.

Most of the buildings in the proposed district had been built by the end of the 1930s and reflect popular architectural styles, sometimes used in combination with each other. Nearly half of the dwellings in the potential district are rendered in the Craftsman style. Bungalows were often found in recreational areas and mountain retreats across the country and perhaps their use here is meant to evoke much of that same mood.

The second most popular style used in the district was the Colonial Revival with its categories of Dutch Colonial Revival and Cape Cod as well as the American Foursquare form. The Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle Style and Spanish Eclectic are also used on fewer than ten examples each. The Minimal Traditional was employed in nine dwellings from the late 1940s and 1950s. Less than ten percent of the dwellings in the potential district do not follow any architectural style and were categorized as vernacular.

The earliest resources in the proposed district stand along Stribling and Jefferson Park avenues. Constructed ca. 1891 by Stephen Price Maury, Huntley Hall [104-0236; 104-5084-0022] is located with a deep setback on the south side of Stribling Avenue and is the oldest resource in the neighborhood. A stone wall runs the length of the northern border of the property, and a stone gatepost sits on the southwest and southeast corners of the driveway's entrance. The large, rambling, two-story, multiple-bay dwelling exhibits design elements of the Shingle Style, though it is built of stone with wooden shingles used only in the gable end and in some of the detailing. The cross gable incorporates the entrance and a two-bay, hip-roofed porte cochere that has rough-lain square stone posts and a wooden balcony above. A three-story circular stone tower is set into the corner just east of the entrance and has a white cross painted on

its side (the house was originally known as White Cross). The tower is topped by a pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A large two-story wing extends off the rear.

Price Maury constructed Carrsgrove [104-0065; 104-5084-0020] also on Stribling Avenue. The 11-acre property sits on the south side of Stribling Avenue at a level grade with the road and features very large front and back yards and stone gateposts, each crowned with a large fieldstone, on either side of the property's street entrance. The two-story, four-bay, hip-roofed dwelling is random rubble stone on the first floor and wood frame, with wood shingle siding on the second floor. It appears to have been constructed ca. 1896 although it is reputed to have a core that dates to the 18th century. The roof suggests that the house was originally three bays and was enlarged by a bay to the west. The front port cochere with stone supports and exposed rafters originally had a porch above it as is evidenced by the double-leaf doors on the second floor covered by a shed roof. Numerous types of windows are used throughout the house including 2/2-sash with elaborate bracketed hoods on the first floor and 20/1-sash double-hung windows on the second floor. The diagonal batten entrance door is flanked by Federal-style sidelights with curvilinear tracery that may have been salvaged from another dwelling. The entrance is topped by a stone jack arch. The rear of the house reveals an enclosed three-bay integral porch that has been enclosed with jalousie windows.

The house at 2429 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0018] is the other dwelling in the potential district believed to have been constructed before 1900. It is a relatively small one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, weatherboarded Gothic Revival-style house constructed ca. 1896. Built into a sloped bank, the front section rests on a low brick foundation while the nearly contemporary rear wing is set on a raised foundation. The house has a steeply-pitched gable roof with a large central-front gable containing a pointed-arched double-hung window. It is a good example of the style and was built by D. R. Snow.

Eight additional houses along Jefferson Park Avenue were constructed in the first decade of the 20th century. The house at 2303 JPA [104-5084-0005] is the only one in the district to use elements of the Folk Victorian, a popular form of the late 19th century. Constructed ca. 1900, it features a hipped roof with lower cross gables, weatherboard siding, decorative vergeboards and cornice-end returns. The six-bay, wraparound front porch contains turned posts, turned balusters, a spindle frieze, and sawn brackets.

Four dwellings employ the Queen Anne style, which is characterized by asymmetrical massing, complex roof lines, textured wall surfaces and wraparound porches. The earliest is at 2209 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0004] and is of frame construction. The houses at 2434 and 2428 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0133 and 0134] were constructed ca. 1905. The house at 2434 is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay brick dwelling with a hipped roof with lower cross gables that are covered in slate shingles. Two front doors lead out onto a five-bay wraparound porch that has turned posts and a three-board balustrade. The form of the house at 2428 is similar although it is of frame, not brick construction. The only other house in the district that follows the Queen Anne style is the frame one located at 2421 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0016].

By around 1910, the Craftsman style began to appear in the neighborhood and continued to be the style of choice until the mid-1930s. Nearly half of the dwellings in the potential Fry's Spring Historic District can be categorized as rendered in this style. This architectural style promoted hand-craftsmanship and was part of the larger Arts and Crafts Movement. It contrasted sharply with the larger and more ornate Victorian forms such as the Queen Anne. Bungalows were relatively inexpensive to build and maintain and many were available as mail-order kits. Characteristics include low-slung profiles, 1- or one-and-one-half-story heights, widely overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces, exposed rafter ends, and a full-width porch. The materials used on dwellings of this style in the potential district range from frame, stucco, brick, and stone to formed concrete block.

Although there are some fine high-style examples in the potential district, there are also others that exhibit more subdued Craftsman characteristics that are often reserved to a front porch with battered wooden columns resting on brick piers. Sometimes the Craftsman is used in combination with other styles. Brick is the most popular material used for Craftsman-style dwellings in the district. Well-preserved examples of the style in brick are found at 2307, 2309, 2401 and 2407 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0006, 0007, 0008, and 00101], all of which date to the 1910 and 1920s. Two later brick examples on Jefferson Park Avenue, constructed ca. 1940, are 2406 and 2404 [104-5084-0139 and 0140]. Ten brick examples of Craftsman bungalows are found on Robertson Avenue [104-5084-0160, 0162, 0165-0170, 0172, and 0175]. Highland Avenue contains seven example of the style, dating from the 1920 up to the 1940s [104-5084-0184-0186 and 0188-0191]. Some are of brick construction while others are stuccoed and they vary in the amount of detailing.

The southern end of Jefferson Park Avenue across from and south of the Fry's Spring Beach Club contains sixteen examples of the style – most have stucco siding and are one-and-one-half stories in height with a full-width porch, shed roofed dormers, and overhanging eaves. Some of the more notable examples include two, almost identical stuccoed ones at 2705 and 2707 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0095 and 0096]; 2600 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0113], which has weatherboard siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the upper half story; and 2530 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0114], which features some elements of the Tudor Revival style in its detailing.

Todd Avenue contains nine well-preserved, stuccoed, Craftsman bungalows dating to the late 1910s and early 1920s [104-0143, 0145-0149; -151, 0152, and 0156]. Another stuccoed example is found at 239 Stribling [104-5084-0021], with two on Highland [104-5084-0185 and 0188]; and two on Roberston Avenue 104-5084-0164 and 0171]. Craftsman bungalows with horizontal wood siding were also found in the district and were sometimes clad in wooden shingles. They include eight examples on Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0061, 0066, 0073-0077 and 0091] and one on Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0180]. The collection of bungalows along Woodland Drive that was once referred to as the "Swiss Village" [104-5084-0125, 0128-0131] are also of the Craftsman style and feature wood shingle siding with stone used in the porches and chimneys. All were constructed ca. 1925 by Mrs. S. W. Coombs on a 9-acre tract originally called "Wooded Acres."

Three stone bungalows were identified in the potential district: 123 Stribling [104-5084-026]; and 2306 and 2206 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0143 and 0145]. The house at 2422 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0136] and the one at 106 Raymond [104-5084-0181] are examples constructed of formed concrete block.

The house at 2710 Eton Circle [104-5084-0055] is among the most unique examples of the Craftsman style in the district. Constructed in 1907 on a sloping site, the one-story, frame house is clad in board-and-batten, and has a gabled roof with double projecting cross gables that are covered in asphalt shingles. The house features a mixture of casement and 6/6-sash windows, a fifteen-light front door, and two central-interior stone chimneys. It was built as a summer residence for the Norvell family and was photographed by Rufus Holsinger in 1916.

The Colonial Revival, a nationally-popular style which first appeared in the 1880s and was a result of a renewed interest in America's colonial past, came into use in the Fry's Spring neighborhood as early as the mid-1910s and continued into the early 1950s. Nearly twenty percent of the buildings within the proposed district employ the Colonial Revival style with an additional six percent following the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival style freely combined decorative elements from the Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles in innovative ways as opposed to directly copying colonial forms. Two well-preserved brick examples of the Colonial Revival style are found at 2625 and 2626 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0040 and 0048]. The house at 2424 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0135] is visually interesting because it has a jerkinhead roof and uses rusticated concrete block corner

quoins along with the brick walls. Segmental arches in a lighter colored brick are located above the one-over-one-sash wood windows and front door. The brick house at 113 Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0179] was constructed ca. 1930 and features a fine Colonial Revival-style door surround with broken pediment. Constructed ca. 1952, the one-story, three-bay, gable-end brick house at 201 Todd Avenue [1045-84-0155] is laid in a Flemish-bond pattern and features a pedimented, gable-end with a lunette attic window, and a sunburst-pattern attic vent. The windows, which are 3/3- and 9/9-sash are topped by cast stone jack lintels and projecting keystones. The eight-paneled front door is topped by a transom with x-shaped tracery. Thought possibly to have been designed by local architect Stanislaw Makielski, it is certainly one of the most architecturally sophisticated buildings on the street and one of the few from the ca. 1950 period and Colonial Revival style.

Three stone Colonial Revival-style dwellings were identified in the potential district. The house at 2636 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0052] is a garrison-type form where the second story, in frame, extends out past the first floor. The large two-and-one-half-story house at 2662 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0057] was constructed ca. 1934, and has a gable roof clad in slate shingles that contains three hipped dormers. Supported by stone construction on the first floor, the house is frame on the second story and clad in wood shingles. Another example of stone is found at 115 Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0179]. Frame and stucco examples of the style are found at 2523 Brunswick Road [104-5084-0030] and 112 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0088]. Constructed ca. 1915, the one-and-one-half-story house at 2510 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0119] is unique in its use of smooth-faced concrete block on the first floor, then six rows of rusticated concrete block up to the eaves.

A dozen dwellings in the Dutch Colonial Revival style were identified in the district. These are so named because of the use of a gambrel roof, a common form in early Dutch dwellings. Examples were found that employed brick, frame, and stone, and most date from the 1920s. These include three houses along Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0014, 0094 and 0014], Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0019], three along Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0043, 0050 and 0059], three along Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0064, 0069, and 0081], one along Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0177], and one on Highland Avenue [104-5084-0183].

This Colonial Revival style often manifested itself into new forms including the American Foursquare which was extremely popular. Most often two-and-one-half-stories in height, American Foursquares have a cubic form and incorporate a four-room plan on each floor and usually have a pyramidal roof with one or more attic dormers. Five examples were identified in the potential district including one of brick [104-5084-011], two of stucco [104-5084-0097 and 0098], one of frame [104-5084-0017]; and two with Craftsman-style porches [104-5084-0060 and 0111].

The Cape Cod is another form influenced by the Colonial Revival. Six examples of the style were identified in the potential district, ranging in date from the 1930s and 1940s. These include houses along, Jefferson Park Circle, Monte Vista Avenue, and Todd Avenue [104-5084-0042, 0047, 0063, 0150, 0153, and 0082].

With a dozen buildings identified, the Tudor Revival style is another relatively popular style within the proposed district. They range in date from the 1920s to the 1940s and used frame, stone and brick in their construction. The most elaborate example of the style is located at 2666 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0058]. Constructed ca. 1923, the two-story, five-bay, dwelling has a first floor of stone construction and an overhanging second floor, supported by brackets, that is stuccoed and decorated with half timbering. The gabled roof is covered in slate and has a double cross gable that incorporates the entrance. Diamond-pane, twenty-four-light casement wood windows are found throughout the house. Stone steps arranged in a half-circle pattern lead to the pointed-arched, vertical tongue-and-groove wooden front door with a wooden door surround with a flat entablature. A steeply-pitched double-cross gable frames the entryway and has a narrow, round arched, five-light window placed directly above. The second floor has segmental-

arched, wall dormers and a hip-roofed attic dormer with an eight-light window. The north side of the structure has a side one-bay open porch with a gable roof and an enclosed half-story with timber framing with a segmental-arched dormer and an exterior-end stone chimney with a triple, diagonal-placed brick stack.

Other examples of the Tudor Revival include a stuccoed house on Brunswick Road [104-5084-0029], four additional houses on Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0034, 0039, 0044, and 0049], three on Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0068, 0072, and 0087], one on Park Lane [104-5084-0105], and one on Cleveland Avenue [104-5084-0121].

The largest and most prominent example of the style is the Fry's Spring Beach Club [104-5075; 104-5084-0045]. The Fry's Spring Beach Clubhouse is a large rambling structure that has developed over the past century and is currently made up of three distinct parts. The main entrance is through the westernmost, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay section that includes a lobby. False half-timbering in the gable end gives the late 1940s structure a Tudor Revival-style appearance. Gabled dormers are located on the east and west sides of the gable end. A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, recessed section connects the entrance lobby to the large one-story, five-bay ballroom to the east and also appears to date to the late 1940s. The large five-bay gabled section to the north is the oldest part of the clubhouse and is thought to incorporate the old dance pavilion that was part of the Fry's Spring Park depicted on the 1920 Sanborn Map. This one-story section is stuccoed with false half timbering delineating the window and door bays, and has glass block windows, and a central double-leaf entry. The ballroom, which may date to the 1910s, is a large open space with wooden floors, built-in circular banquets along some of the walls, exposed pine-faced wood beams with a tray ceiling, and a stage at the east end. Large openings lead to an enclosed porch that looks out over the pool area. Also included on the site is the Fry's Spring, located in a wooded area west of the club house; three swimming pools that were reconfigured in 2003 from the original wedge-shaped 1921 pool, and two tennis courts.

The potential historic district contains three examples of the Spanish Eclectic style. A three-story example is located at 2638 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0053], although the top story was probably added later. The best preserved example is at 2652 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0056]. Constructed ca. 1930, the two-story, three-bay dwelling is covered in textured stucco siding. The house at 2400 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0141] was constructed ca. 1930, and was originally one story in height and was raised to one-and-one-half stories in 1938. The front of the structure has two front doors, two sets of entryway stairs, and a four-bay porch with stuccoed supports and round arches, suggesting it was constructed as a duplex.

By the late 1930s and early 1940s, much of the neighborhood had been built out. Nine houses were constructed in the late 1940s and early 1950s that followed the vernacular Minimal Traditional form with its one-story, rectangular shape with intermediate roof pitches and limited architectural detailing. These include ones on Jefferson Park Avenue, Jefferson Park Circle, Monte Vista Avenue, and Woodland Drive [104-5084-0015, 0038, 0041, 0063, 0080, 0092, 0093, 0124, and 0127]. Two houses were identified that are of the Modern Movement, these include one on Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0037] and one on Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0018], both constructed in the mid-1950s.

Approximately fifteen dwellings were identified in the potential district that are not of any distinguishing high style but instead are examples of traditional vernacular forms or combine decorative features from several styles. These include houses on Jefferson Park Circle, and on Jefferson Park, Stribling, Cleveland, Robertson, and Highland avenues.

In addition to the dwellings and their outbuilding, which are generally limited to garages, sheds, and in some cases small guest houses, or a former barn or chicken coop, the potential district also contains two churches. The oldest is located on Park Lane at its junction with Woodland Drive [104-5084-0107] and is

known as the Park Lane Free Will Baptist Church. The vernacular building appears to have been constructed in the mi-1930s but may encapsulate an earlier building. The Immanuel Lutheran Church [104-5084-0137] was constructed in 1953 and is a good example of a Colonial Revival-style, brick religious building.

The only commercial building in the potential district has been converted into a dwelling. Located at 2618 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0110], the vernacular one-story brick structure dates to the early 1900s and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map labeled as a commercial building. It was converted into a dwelling by the time the 1950 update of the Sanborn was drawn. It still retains its character-defining façade as a commercial building because of the large paired window openings.

One structure is also included in the district. Bridge #8012 along Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5081; 104-5084-0001] spans the Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks. Constructed ca. 1920, this concrete, three-span, 99-foot, T-beam bridge carries two lanes of vehicular traffic. It contains a sidewalk along the east side and has solid, four-foot-tall concrete parapets, comprised of twelve, six-foot, recessed panels divided into bays by slightly projecting piers. The parapet side walls are capped by a slightly ramped concrete cap. Spalling is evident in multiple places, exposing some of the reinforcing steel bars in the concrete. Evidence suggests that the bridge once had light fixtures on the end and center piers. The exact construction date is not known as many of the old Southern Railway bridge records were purged- but based on its technology; it was constructed ca. 1920 or the late 1910s. It appears in the 1920 Sanborn Map but is not labeled as a concrete bridge until the 1929 Sanborn Map.

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the proposed district. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Please list all sources of information. Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

The proposed Fry's Spring Historic District, located in the southwest portion of Charlottesville in Virginia's rolling piedmont region, traces its name to the 18th- and 19th-century Fry family, landowners in the area, and the two abundant natural springs on the property. In 1817, Nelson Barksdale sold 305 acres in the vicinity of Charlottesville to James Frank (Francis) Fry, grandson of Joshua Fry who had died in 1754. Joshua Fry is well known for his surveying work with Peter Jefferson, resulting in the famous Fry-Jefferson Map of Albemarle County and central Virginia in the 18th century. James F. Fry married Barksdale's daughter in 1822. Albemarle County 1850 census records confirm James F. Fry owning substantial real estate in the area, valued at more than \$15,000. The dwelling was known as Azalea Hall, and according to local historians was "famous for its architectural and landscape features."¹ His son, Jesse L. Fry, inherited the property from his father and appears in census returns for the area from 1860 through 1880, and was listed as "County Assessor" for Albemarle in 1900, a measure of his prominence in the county. As early as 1875, the Green Peyton Map of Albemarle County depicts "Fry's Spring" prominently sited south of the railroad tracks and Observatory Mountain.

Fry's Spring as a residential area dates from the 1890s. Paralleling similar land developments in suburban areas around Virginia, the Charlottesville Land Company arose with the establishment of the trolley line that followed what is essentially Jefferson Park Avenue today. In 1890, San Antonio, Texan S. Price Maury, whose family owned substantial land in the area, purchased "170 acres of land surrounding Fry's Spring and created the Jefferson Park Hotel and Land Improvement Company." According to UVA architectural student, Scott Silsdorf, writing in 1991, Mr. Maury advertised "lots for sale in the new development and listed such future amenities as a resort hotel, summer cottages, a lake, wide residential boulevards, and a circuitous rail car line."² Maury secured rights to operate a streetcar line that terminated at his hotel. The hotel, known as the Hotel Albemarle, was opened in 1892, a year after the streetcar line went into operation. A mere five years later, the hotel was placed in receivership and Maury sold the hotel and surrounding land for \$12,740. He apparently reserved about 40 acres from the sale, and the land was subsequently referred to as "Maury Land."³ The peaks and valleys associated with the establishment of the electric street car lines very much determined how Fry's Spring's development progressed. Jefferson Kean writing in several articles published in the Magazine of Albemarle History in 1978 and 1979, vividly describes the history of the transportation routes during this period.

This was just one of a number of other so-called land holding companies that platted and sold lots in the area in the succeeding four decades. Fortunately, Mayo Brown in 1936 searched the titles on all these developments and prepared an unpublished manuscript allowing in depth examination of the ownership of properties in the proposed historic district and exploration of the accompanying plats. This manuscript, available at the Albemarle-Charlottesville Historical Society, is a useful tool for establishing title to many of the properties in the Fry's Spring neighborhood. Names of the major developments include: Jefferson Park Company, (1909) a subsidiary of the Piedmont Construction and Improvement Company; Redlands Land Corporation developer of the Fry Springs Terrace (1913) and land surrounding Fry's Spring Park as well as Overhills Addition; Jefferson Park Addition (1910) belonging to the Park Place Improvement Company, Inc.; Albemarle Place (first owned by the Albemarle Horse Show Association (1905) and incorporating several parcel on Jefferson Park Avenue, Raymond and Robertson avenues and developed by the Atlantic Coast Realty Company; Monte Vista Subdivison, (1912) properties adjacent to present-day Monte Vista and whose primary owner in 1920 was Robert L. McElroy; Oaklawn Addition (1922); Millikan Land Company (1926) developer of Highland Park; and Wooded Acres, also known as Swiss Village, a 1929 subdivision of 16 parcels located on present-day Woodland Drive. In 1934, "My Own Development Company" is recorded as owning a number of unimproved lots in the 1930s. The real estate tax records for Albemarle County seldom record these various developments and companies with the

exception of Redlands and Monte Vista; the ever-changing nomenclature defining the street names and the lack of house numbers assigned by an essentially rural jurisdiction leads to considerable confusion about the exact location of lots and buildings.

In establishing the approximately building dates for the dwellings in the Fry's Spring area, the Massie Map of 1907 and the Sanborn Insurance maps of 1920 and 1929 are probably the most dependable. In the case of the Massie map, tiny dots are used to denote buildings along Stribling Avenue and Jefferson Park Avenue. The Sanborn maps are far more detailed, showing the footprint of each dwelling, its placement on the map, and its building materials. Land tax books were supposed to list property owners whose lots were improved, including a value for their particular structure. However, it appears that in some cases the land tax books may have lagged behind what the map rendered, a situation that was not unusual for rural counties that were not accustomed to inventorying suburban lots and improvements to the same degree that cities and incorporated towns were. In evaluating the building patterns for the area, both sources were used, with the realization that likely the land tax books may have lagged somewhat behind the maps.

There are two distinct threads that define the Fry's Spring neighborhood. First, it compares with the broad movement in the early years of the 20th century to move out from the core city or town. Land developments emerged galore, stimulated by the building of electric street car lines that allowed people to visit surrounding rural-type destinations. This trend was mirrored in communities like Richmond where outlying neighborhood like Westhampton and Forest Hills were seen as both residential and recreational areas broadly accessible only by street cars. This was coupled with the growth of suburban areas as entertainment centers. In 1907 the "Wonderland Corporation" was chartered with a dream to construct an amusement park. On land just south of the Albemarle Horse Show land (just off present-day Jefferson Park Avenue in the 2000 block – Wonderland's president built a large building with bowling alleys, pool and billiard parlors, and a dancing pavilion and bandstand,⁴ all to attract visitors from in town. The trend toward establishing Fry's Spring area as a recreational destination culminated in the building of the Fry's Spring Beach Club, opened in 1921 with a rare swimming pool. The enormous size of the pool and the surrounding grounds led to its naming as a "beach club", surely a rarity for a community over 150 miles from any large bodies of water. The buildings, whose antecedent was a late-19th-century hotel, demonstrated the new trend toward recreation facilities for a growing community. The Spring, whose healthy waters attracted visitors in the last quarter of the 19th century, and the attractive park land and winding roads that served as its setting, were hugely popular in Charlottesville. Also, unlike many nearby residential developments in Charlottesville, Fry's Spring did not depend solely on the University of Virginia for its success. Public records and directories during the pre-World War II era do not show more than a handful of residents directly associated with the University. Although some dwellings may have served as weekend or vacation "getaways," most documentary evidence points to a preponderance of permanent residents who worked in town. Although there were a few professionals – lawyers and doctors or dentists – among the long time residents, most homeowners in the neighborhood were tradesmen or were associated with retail operations or employed by local government. Occupations ranged from a "state forester," or "associated with the U. S. Postal Service," to supervisor of dyers at the Albemarle Weaving Company or auto mechanics, carpenters, contractors, or developers. The convenient transportation line permitted them to live farther away from their place of employment and enjoy the dream of home ownership at the same time.

Examination of land records, census returns, and directories, along with the always invaluable Sanborn maps, confirm the remarkable variety of housing and the eclectic and diverse nature of the Fry's Spring's residents. Although the area appears to have been known as "Fry's Spring" throughout its illustrious history, as shown in the census returns for 1910 and 1920 when everyone appears to have resided on Fry's Spring Road," the land tax records more often call it "Jefferson Park." With some very special exceptions, houses that date from the first two decades of the 20th century were impressive brick and frame two- and three- story dwellings. Valued at more than \$1200-\$2500 and sited on large lots along Jefferson Park Avenue (then known as University Avenue) and on Stribling, unexplainably called

Wampus in 1920), these houses often belonged to families who retained their ownership through much of the period up to World War II. Other houses that encircled the Fry's Spring Club and the park area south of Jefferson Park Avenue, were far more varied, and their heterogeneous residents had occupations such as printers, salesmen, mechanics, surveyors, and clerks as well as bankers, dentists, government workers, and railroad employees. The only minority group that seems to have been universally excluded from the Fry's Spring neighborhood were African-Americans. Census records indicate that the only Black residents lived in the area farther from town and are nearly all described as "farmers" and even they disappear from the public records for the area after 1910. This would have been common in the years of Jim Crow where residential development covenants denied black ownership in what were portrayed and marketed as "white" neighborhoods. The founder of the Fry Spring's Beach Club, G. Russell Dettor, was an avowed white supremacist and denied admittance to his recreational facilities to any Blacks. African Americans were unable to join the Beach Club and use the swimming pool until the Club was purchased by local residents in the 1970s. Beyond residences, there was a dance studio operating as the "Redland School of Dancing," located at 2236 Monte Vista Avenue and a grocery store operated by Henry P. Vasseur who lived at 2625 Jefferson Park Circle in 1945 and on Monte Vista in 1934. In the 1934 directory, his grocery store was described as located on "Fry's Spring Road, near Monte Vista."

As Scott Silsdorf, who has written about Fry's Spring's evolution, has pointed out, housing developments today are spread out over large areas since most people have cars allowing them to live farther from public transportation lines. In the earliest years of the 20th century, most middle class people were dependent on some kind of public transportation. That Fry's Spring developed along the critical transit corridor was to be expected. Even locations of properties and roads were described by what stop number on the trolley line they were close to. Stop 12 appears to have been at a point just south of the bridge carrying Jefferson Park Avenue across the Norfolk-Southern railroad tracks. Dwellings continued to be constructed on available lots into the mid-1950s. The proposed district contains very few modern structures.

One observation about the Fry's Spring neighborhood is the lack of early-20th-century institutional buildings except for the structures associated with the Fry's Spring Beach Club and the Park Lane Free Will Baptist Church [104-5084-0107], constructed ca. 1935. Directories from the 1930s however, record no churches in the immediate neighborhood, and only Mr. Vasseur's store appears among commercial enterprises. The Immanuel Lutheran Church at 2416 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0137], constructed in 1953 is a more recent institutional building in the neighborhood.

Beginning as a destination for visitors seeking healthy spring waters in the 19th century, and later becoming fertile ground for residential development and a transportation system that allowed town residents to enjoy recreational facilities, the Fry's Spring Historic District is eligible under Criterion C for its rich and eclectic collection of well-preserved residential architecture from ca. 1890 to 1955. Its rolling topography, winding streets and generous tree cover along with its distinctive avenue along which the trolley and electric street car line ran have made the Fry's Spring neighborhood a well known landmark among Charlottesville's residents for over 100 years. It is also eligible under Criterion A as a surprisingly vibrant example of suburban development that followed public transportation lines leading to popular outdoor recreation sites. Its significance is greatly enhanced by the availability of detailed information about its residents in city directories, census records, and tax records, making possible an analysis and portrayal of a truly eclectic neighborhood in the period from the last decade of the 19th century to the mid 20th century.

Endnotes

¹ Fry's Springs Neighborhood page, "About our Neighborhood," www.charlottesville.org. This site is not located within the Fry's Spring neighborhood. It is located directly south of the proposed district on Azalea Drive, just north of I-64.

² Mayo Brown. Land Records, 1763-1936. [Albemarle County Historical Society]. See "Jefferson Park," 423-429. Albemarle County Deed Book 109, 114-115. Scott Silsdorf, "A History of Land Development at Fry's Spring," a paper written for Architecture 512, 3. Also see Jefferson Randolph Kean. "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville," The Magazine of Albemarle County History. Volume 33, 1975. [Blue Ridge Press Inc., 1978].

³ Jefferson Randolph Keane. "Forward is the Motto of Today: Electric Street Railways in Charlottesville, 1893-1936." Magazine of Albemarle County History. Volume 37, (1979). [Richmond, VA: Carter Composition Corporation, 1982].

⁴ Keane, *ibid*.

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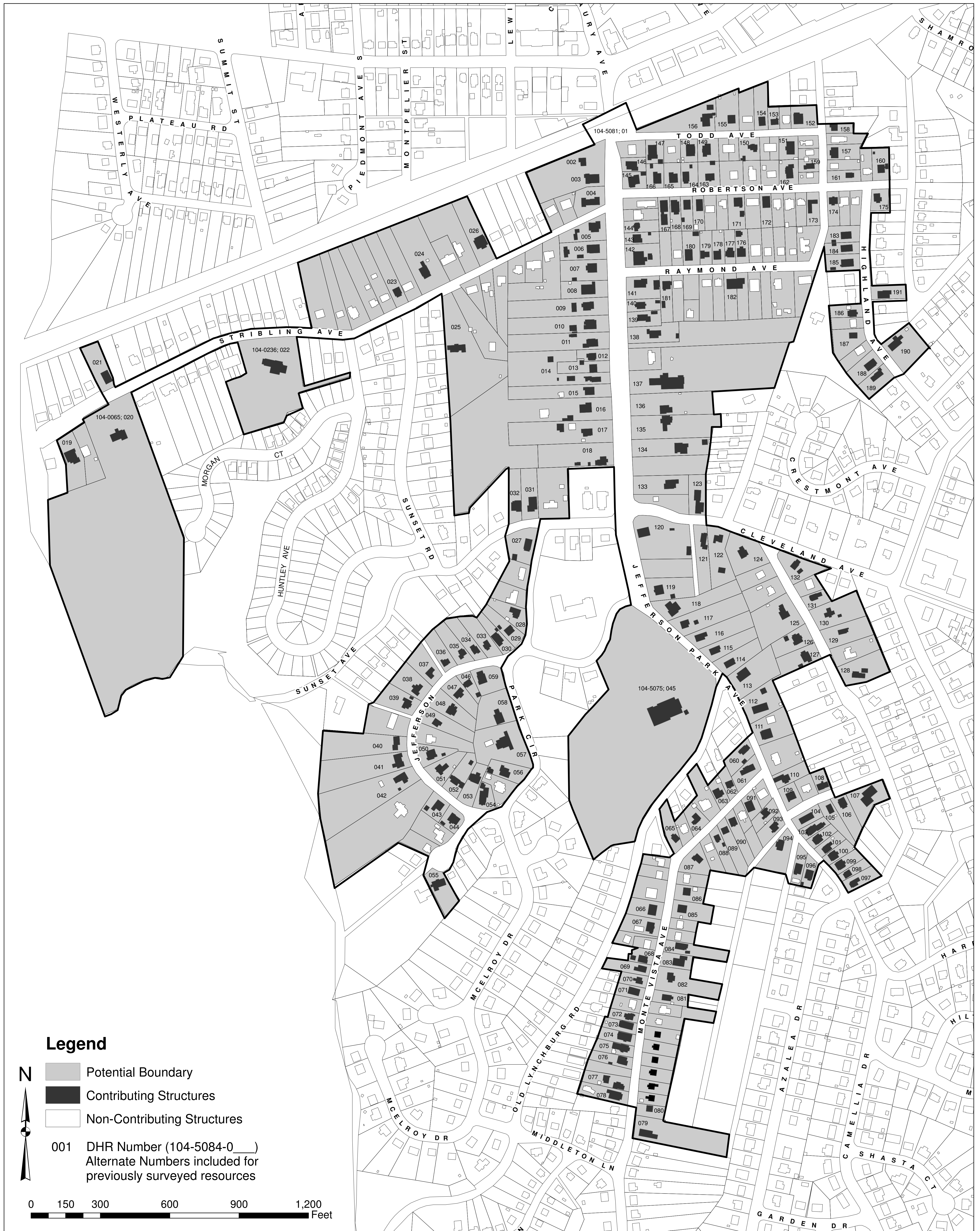
Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)			
Mr. <input type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>		
Ms. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Maral S. Kalbian; Margaret T. Peters	Maral S. Kalbian, LLC
		(Name)	(Firm)
P. O. Box 468	Berryville	VA	22611
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
mkalbian@verizon.net			
(Email Address)		(Daytime telephone including area code)	
Applicant's Signature: <i>Maral S. Kalbian</i>		Date: June 19, 2010	

Notification			
In some circumstances, it may be necessary for the department to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.			
Mr. <input type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	Hon. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Mary Joy Scala	Preservation & Design Planner
		(Name)	(Position)
City of Charlottesville	City Hall- 610 Market Street P. O. Box 911		
(Locality)	(Address)		
Charlottesville	VA	22903	434-970-3130
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	(Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this district.
This area is worthy of recognition for its well-preserved and significant historic resources.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes No
 Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes No

Fry's Spring Neighborhood Potential Boundaries for Preliminary Information Form



FRY'S SPRING: CHARLOTTESVILLE'S EARLIEST SUBURBAN SETTLEMENT

By Margaret T. Peters

June 13, 2010

EARLY HISTORY

Fry's Spring is arguably Charlottesville's first suburban development. Although the earliest dwellings date from the last decade of the 19th century, its identification as a significant landmark area for both Charlottesville and neighboring Albemarle County reaches back far earlier. In 1817 Nelson Barksdale conveyed 305 acres in the vicinity of Charlottesville to James Francis (Frank) Fry, his son-in-law and grandson of Joshua Fry. This parcel incorporated the spring that gives the area its name.¹ Joshua Fry (d. 1754) partnered with Peter Jefferson to produce one of the most valuable maps of Virginia that shows early Albemarle County in the 18th century. The Barksdale name appears throughout Albemarle's 19th - and early-20th -century records, with John Barksdale listed as a resident on "Fry's Spring Road" in the 1920 census and the name "Barksdale" penciled in on the 1920 Sanborn Insurance map. "Fry's Spring Road" is the earliest address designation in the census records to identify residents in the area. The entry in the tax books would have been referring to his widow, Dolly Barksdale, who appears in the land tax records as the owner in 1920. Her house is the present-day 2209 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0004], which evidence suggests was constructed ca. 1900.

The 1850 census records for Albemarle County indicate that James F. Fry owned substantial real estate in the area of Fry's Spring valued at \$15,000. His plantation was known as Azalea Hall and according to local histories was "famous for its architectural and landscape features."² The immediate site of James Fry's dwelling, Azalea, is on the

higher ground above Azalea Park, where the land was developed into two long residential streets beginning in the 1950s, first Azalea Drive and then Camellia Drive and the connecting streets. There was some suggestion that there was a cemetery in this area where some residents of Fry's Spring area and possibly their slaves were buried. A case study for Azalea Park prepared by Gregg Bleam, Landscape Architects, indicates that the Azalea plantation was sold to Captain James Archer Harris in 1876. The estate was reduced to about 175 acres, indicating that it was only a portion of the property originally held by James F. Fry. By World War I, Robert L. McElroy owned Harris's property along with lots described as Monte Vista Addition, a subdivision that appears in the land tax records for Albemarle County for 1920 and 1925. After 1925, a number of lot owners are recorded in the land books as owners of parcels in either Monte Vista or Monte Vista Addition.³

The spring is the defining feature of the property that was owned by the Fry family and ultimately sold to the Maury family in the 1890s. Springs were not only considered an important water source but were looked upon as having rich healing properties in the 19th century. As early as 1869 Fry's Spring was a public gathering place, when a "great Conservative jubilee without regard to color" was held there. The notice goes on to say that "the colored men . . . were treated with all consideration." At this time, as Virginia was bidding to have Reconstruction lifted, the white Conservatives were trying to demonstrate their solicitude for the newly enfranchised black voters.⁴ During the next thirty-five years, Jim Crow laws were gradually introduced, and Charlottesville's African-American residents were not allowed to enjoy the Fry's Spring recreation possibilities.

Although the Hotchkiss map of 1867 clearly shows the waterway known as Moore's Creek and the area of the spring's location, the earliest map that clearly depicts Fry's Spring is the Green Peyton map of 1875. This map shows Fry's Spring, along with "Piedmont," the home of the Maury family north of the rail line, and "Maury's Mill," west of the spring.⁵ The railroad line (currently the Norfolk Southern rail corridor) leading to Lynchburg is clearly identified, along with the site where it intersects with the old C&O railroad line. The corridor of Jefferson Park Avenue as it branches southwestward from Main Street is also clearly delineated. Both the Oakhurst and Gildersleeve areas are shown on the map, with houses lining that part of Jefferson Park Avenue closest to Main Street.

Jesse L. Fry, son of James F. Fry, inherited much of the property associated with his father's estate and appears in the census returns for this part of Albemarle County from 1860 through 1880. He lived at the plantation known as Piedmont located north of the Fry's Spring neighborhood. Jesse Fry appears as the county assessor in 1900, a measure of his prominence in the county.

MAURY OWNERSHIP

The primary property holder in the area of Fry's Spring in the second half of the 19th century, however, was Jesse Lewis Maury. The 1860 census shows him living in St. Anne's Parish with real estate valued at \$21,220 with five slaves. This parish encompassed the area just to the west of Charlottesville, including present-day Ivy Road. His father, Reuben Maury, who is listed in the same household, is recorded as holding \$31,000 worth of real property with sixty-two slaves.⁶ Although Jesse L. Maury for some reason does not appear in the 1870 census, in 1880 he is recorded with a very large

household, including five persons described as “mulattos” and one “black” servant. His son, Stephen Price Maury, is not listed in his household in 1880. Local historians say that S. Price Maury had married a “rich woman from San Antonio” and moved to Texas,⁷ but he appears to have returned to Albemarle County by 1890 when his father deeded him a tract of 104 acres.⁸ It is this parcel that became the heart of the Fry’s Spring neighborhood. With the acquisition of some additional acreage, Price Maury created the Jefferson Park Hotel and Land Improvement Company. This method of developing residential property, by acquiring large parcels and subdividing them into more salable-size lots, was common for so-called development companies throughout the country at this time, coinciding with the tremendous boom in land development from coast to coast. Areas where streetcar lines could be installed were particularly attractive to potential buyers. Maury advertised “lots for sale in the new development and listed such amenities as a resort hotel, summer cottages, a lake, wide residential boulevards, and a circuitous rail car line.”⁹ It appears that Maury planned to take advantage of Fry’s Spring and Moore’s Creek to provide water for his lake, but there is no indication the lake was ever created. His plans also underscore the goal of making the Fry’s Spring area a destination for vacationers from Charlottesville, a trend seen in other areas such as Westhampton and Forest Hills in Richmond. Both Richmond communities went on to become residential neighborhoods and/or recreational centers with a water feature at their cores. Jefferson Park Avenue, then called Fry’s Spring Road in census records, land tax records, and directories, was an ideal corridor for a streetcar line. It could be widened enough for the construction of a median with traffic ways on either side, the ideal conditions for a landscaped boulevard.

In 1890 Maury, knowing full well that there must be transportation methods in place to bring visitors to his development, “applied to the (Charlottesville) City Council for a franchise to operate his railway in the city streets.” He explained that the “motive power” would be “either Horse power, steam or electricity or some other noiseless motor.”¹⁰ Despite lack of local support, Maury proceeded with his plans.¹¹ At the same time, Maury was building his grand establishment to be called the Hotel Albemarle. Designed by the Texas architectural firm of Gordon and Laub, the hotel opened to visitors in June 1892. The design, with “over 400 feet of porch space,” recalls some of the grand hotels constructed at resort springs in Virginia during the 19th century.

HOTEL ALBEMARLE AND THE JEFFERSON PARK LAND COMPANY

The flavor of the entire hotel complex and the Fry’s Spring area is captured in a presentation given by Booton Herndon in 1984 and transcribed for future reference. Herndon, a longtime resident of Fry’s Spring, not only discussed the early history of the Fry’s Spring club but provided a first-hand consideration of various residents, the trolley line, and the entertainment and recreational history of the neighborhood. He quotes liberally from Maury’s vision for the hotel, an exercise repeated throughout the country when entrepreneurial individuals described their facilities. Beyond extolling the curative qualities of the spring’s waters, Maury proceeded to describe not only the hotel as he envisioned it but also the grounds surrounding it, saying in his promotional brochure: “The hotel will be situated on a hill about 600 feet above the level of the sea.” The prospectus further details the plan:

Twenty acres around the springs are to be used as a park. The fifty-thousand-dollar hotel is contracted for and in course of construction.

Two miles of street car line are already finished; an eight-room clubhouse, spring house, water mains and roads through the property have been built. It [the hotel] will have 100 rooms, be lighted by electricity, heated by steam, have an elevator, bathrooms, and fireplaces in many of the rooms. And over 400 feet of covered porches, ten-feet wide. There will be no bar room, billiard room or anything that could be objectionable in a family hotel. The clubhouse, already completed, is situated in the grounds about 200 yards from the hotel.¹²

It is little wonder that the area surrounding an elaborate hotel, a verdant park, and a spring would be hugely attractive to people seeking residences in healthy suburbs and away from the perceived unhealthy environments of towns and cities. The burgeoning land development companies around urban areas in the closing years of the 19th century hoped to capitalize on the spirit of the Progressive era in America where healthy living environments were considered a worthy goal for the nation's increasingly affluent families.

The overheated market led to a nationwide crash in 1893. Maury appears to have held on until 1895 but, confronted with numerous failures of the trolley line in the succeeding two years, resigned his position as "manager of the hotel." Ultimately the hotel was forced into receivership. With 30 acres of the hotel land transferred to his personal ownership before his resignation, Maury proceeded to carve up this parcel into lots for sale. This land, simply referred to as "Maury Land," and comprised of lots on both sides of present-day Jefferson Park Avenue Extended, is shown on a plat prepared in 1897 by J. T. E. Simms, surveyor, for Jefferson Park Land Company, which Maury was

now calling his real estate venture. It shows the lots lining what was then called University Avenue north of the Fry's Spring "Park."¹³ Despite the economic woes of the hotel, the attraction of suburban living endured for the next 100 years, and the Fry's Spring neighborhood thrived.

EARLY RESIDENCES

Houses associated with this time from 1890 to 1920 in the part of Fry's Spring closest to the railroad survive today. In fact, several houses along Stribling Avenue were constructed before Maury's venture into land development along Jefferson Park Avenue. The first house that Stephen Price Maury built was White Cross, or Huntley Hall, at 214 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0022] ca. 1891. The Shingle style employed for the house was not uncommon to resort and vacation houses of that era. Stribling was Maury's wife's name, but early maps and the land tax books merely label the houses along the street as "VMRR" or "Virginia Marine Railroad," suggesting its location parallel to the railroad tracks, rather than giving it a name. On the 1920 Sanborn maps, the street name assigned was "Wampus," perhaps a reference to the fearsome wampus cat of American folklore. In 1898 Maury moved his family to nearby Carrsgrove at 240 Stribling Avenue [104-0065; 104-5084-0020], selling White Cross to John Lovell, who renamed it Huntley Hall. Lovell is listed in Alexandria directories in 1940 as a "Methodist minister."

According to local historian Eugenia Bibb, the Lovell family owned the property for forty-seven years, except for when it was owned by Robert S. Osburn who operated the Charlottesville School for Boys at this location for some time during the 1930s. Osburn's residency and the school cannot be confirmed from the city directories for that

decade,¹⁴ but the Charlottesville School for Boys is recorded in the 1931 City Directory as located on Stribling Avenue and adjacent to Dr. Edward McCue.¹⁵

Carrsgrove [104-0065; 104-5084-0020] at 240 Stribling Avenue is known as the Maury-McCue house. It was built by Stephen Price Maury ca. 1898 on property that had belonged to his grandfather Reuben Maury. S. P. Maury sold the house in 1902 to Warren Walsh, described in the 1910 census as a seventy-two-year-old “minister of the Gospel.” The house on the property in 1905 was valued at \$2,500, a very large sum at that time. By 1920 it had been transferred to Dr. Edward McCue and was valued at \$1,000. Dr. McCue appears in the 1920 census as a general physician living on the New Lynchburg Road with his wife and three children. It is clear that the census enumerators were not always familiar with the names of the local streets; they appear to have assigned Fry’s Spring Road as an address for everyone in the area. By 1932 the dwelling valuation for Carrsgrove had increased to \$1,900, and Dr. McCue was still recorded as the resident.

Another dwelling located in the area that dates from the 1890s is the Snow-Herndon cottage [104-5084-0018] at 2429 Jefferson Park Avenue, constructed ca. 1898 on a lot purchased by D. R. Snow from Maury’s Jefferson Park Land Company. This modest dwelling may represent what Maury had in mind in his original vision for vacation cottages. According to the land tax records for 1905, Snow owned a half-acre parcel with a house valued at \$400, confirming that it was probably viewed as merely a cottage. Snow had married in 1896 and by 1900 his household included his wife Bessie and three small children. He was listed in the 1900 census as secretary and treasurer of the Monticello Wine Company. Snow was deceased by 1915 as the property with the \$400 cottage was charged to his widow, Bessie, in that year. Although it has been

suggested that the rear wing was added sometime before 1920, the valuation of the property in the tax records does not reflect any change between the year it was built and 1920. A C. H. Snow appears in the land tax books for 1925, but his parcel is described as located on Monte Vista, which was some blocks farther from the railroad. C. H. Snow lived on Cherry Avenue at the time of the 1910 census. Bessie Snow appears on the 1920 Sanborn fire insurance map on Jefferson Park Avenue and in the 1920 census as living on Fry's Spring Road and working as a stenographer for a coal company.¹⁶

A particularly interesting residence stands at 2710 Eton Circle, just off Jefferson Park Circle, and may date as early as 1907 as it appears on the Massie map of that year, located in the collections of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society. Associated with this property was R. W. Norvell, who appears in the 1910 census as a "carpenter, doing odd jobs." His residence is depicted in pictures taken in June 1916 by the Holsinger Studio and appears to be a simple rustic residence.¹⁷ His neighbors, as represented in the 1910 census, appear to have been tradesmen. The present owners have preserved the house and researched its history. Local legend maintains it was a gentlemen's club, but they believe it was a summer cottage for the Norvells where they could be close to Fry's Spring. Another dwelling in Charlottesville associated with the Norvells is also depicted in the Holsinger Studio Collection, suggesting the Norvells had another residence.

Other owners of properties who had residences on lots listed as being on Fry's Spring Road or in Jefferson Park are F. A. Hodge, George Hall, J. W. Lovegrove, C. J. Rixey, William R. Ellison, and Daniel Harmon. However, some of these lots, such as Harmon's, may have been part of a development north of the railroad tracks by the Jefferson Park Land and Improvement Company, including acreage sold by Maury as a

result of his 1895 bankruptcy. These lots would not now be considered part of Fry's Spring, which lies entirely south of the tracks.¹⁸ Mr. C. E. McMurdo and Julian Corbett were taxed in 1905 for a 15.5-acre parcel on the Virginia Midland Railroad with \$1,300 worth of improvements. J. W. Lovegrove is recorded in the 1910 census as in the "milling business," living on Fry's Spring Car Line with his wife and three daughters. Mrs. J. F. Rixey was listed in 1910 as owning a house valued at \$2,500 where she lived with her two sons and two daughters on the Fry's Spring Car Line. By 1915 her house was valued at \$2,000. Lew Wood, a bookkeeper, and his wife Roberta, with a house valued at \$1,000, also lived on the Fry's Spring Car Line with their two grown daughters. Noble K. Sneed, a railroad conductor, is recorded in the census as another home owner on the streetcar line in Fry's Spring. His house appears in the 1915 land tax records with \$1,000 worth of improvements. Mrs. Gleason, with her "own income," is another house and property owner recorded in the neighborhood. Other family names that appear on the Fry's Spring Car Line are Kenney, Homer Richie, Jones, and Dillard. Because they do not appear in the land books, it may be that they were renters or likely lived in the area north of the railroad tracks.¹⁹

Records confirm that virtually no African Americans were ever residents of the Fry's Spring area unless they were domestic servants in private homes or were farmers residing on small rural parcels on the far reaches of Fry's Spring Road in the late 19th century.²⁰ Early-20th-century legal restrictions against integrated neighborhoods were supported by Charlottesville ordinances in the first decade of the 20th century and later by prohibitions written into land development covenants in succeeding decades that were not ruled unconstitutional until 1948.²¹

FRY'S SPRING AS A RECREATIONAL DESTINATION

Beyond the expansion of residential land use in the Fry's Springs area before 1920, the primary activities associated with the neighborhood were recreational. In 1892 S.P. Maury's advertisements captured his vision of the area. Historic photographs illustrate the flavor of the neighborhood, beginning with a picture of groups visiting the spring to enjoy its special waters. Writing in Albemarle Magazine in 1991, Fry's Spring resident Jeanne Nicholson Siler cites a brochure for the hotel which describes the hotel accommodations with "high-ceilinged rooms and electricity newly strung," for visitors who paid \$3 a day or \$16 a week. She surmised that visitors "were sure to wander down the 250-yard wooden walkway from the hotel to the gazebo-covered spring for sips of the famous healing waters." One guest, L. S. Macon Jr., declared "after his second visit that it is a most excellent water to build up an overworked and tired man."²² The healing properties of spring waters in Virginia had long been hailed throughout the commonwealth. A particularly striking example was at Paeonian Springs in Loudoun County, which ultimately was bottling its water and shipping it to Washington.²³ Jefferson Park and the hotel and pavilion became a destination for those seeking entertainment and recreation in the closing years of the 19th century beginning with the construction of the Hotel Albemarle, which was renamed the Jefferson Park Hotel after Maury resigned as manager. Elaborate social functions were held at the hotel, with dancing and music. Charlottesville residents flooded the area in the summer months to enjoy picnics and concerts. "Baseball games, lectures, tournaments and even a balloon ascension" were magnets for children and adults alike. By 1900 a bandstand was erected at the northern end of the pavilion, and a "boardwalk" was constructed to link the hotel

with the spring. Images of trolley cars full of children and a large grandstand draped with patriotic bunting convey the very special atmosphere of the Fry's Spring area.²⁴ The success of these events was enabled by the presence of an affordable transportation system. The streetcar line that initially had the Fry's Spring hotel as its destination continued to thrive in the two decades before the automobile rendered that method of public transportation practically obsolete in the mid 1930s.

Utilities beyond electricity were not overlooked in the Fry's Spring neighborhood. The 1907 Massie map shows a "T" in various locations on the map. According to the map's legend, this notation marked a telephone box. A plat prepared for the Redland Land Corporation in May 1913 shows the location of both septic tanks and sewer lines in the parcels at the intersection of Sunset and University (Jefferson Park) avenues.²⁵

A Chautauqua (named for its original location in New York State) was held at Fry's Spring in 1904. Chautauquas were popular across the country at that time, as summer gathering events for families to enjoy educational and cultural presentations. A product of the desire for education, enlightenment, and entertainment, Chautauquas provided an opportunity for large summertime gatherings that appealed to the betterment of whole families. The proximity of the University of Virginia may have influenced such an undertaking although no documentation for any participation by members of the University community has been uncovered, such an undertaking, and Fry's Spring would have been an ideal setting for such occasions, but there is no record that it was repeated beyond that single year. The Fry's Spring pavilion was the site for motion pictures, roller skating, and dancing.

In 1905 the Albemarle Horse Show Association acquired land a few blocks away on Robertson Avenue near Jefferson Park Avenue. The land tax books record that the group added \$400 worth of improvements to the land, possibly reflecting the value of a grandstand. The equestrian property, located on the eastern side of Jefferson Park Avenue south of the railroad, appears on early maps and plats of the area. Apparently the horse-show grounds were used for baseball as well. The association eventually was forced to default on its property, and in 1917 it was sold and replatted for development by E. W. Fectenber^g.²⁶

Facilities with an even broader popular appeal were installed nearby in 1907. Building on land just south of the Horse Show Association property, the Wonderland Corporation created what amounted to an amusement park. The 1909 land tax records show \$500 worth of improvements on “Lot 5” owned by the corporation, likely reflecting the structure built as an entrance building, along with a dancing pavilion and dance floor, by Wonderland Park owner Jacob L. Letterman, who also operated Charlottesville’s Letterman Department Store.²⁷

When speculating about the nature of the Fry’s Spring area as an economically diverse residential neighborhood, it may be that its association with popular entertainment such as Wonderland diminished its appeal in the succeeding decades as an upscale area in which to live. City directories from 1920 to 1950 confirm that residents of Fry’s Spring included few bankers, lawyers, or university officials.

The Jefferson Park Hotel limped along but was finally pulled down ca. 1913. Its decline as a resort hotel may have stemmed from its proximity to Charlottesville when those who could afford vacations might prefer to travel to cooler locations in the

mountains. There has been some disagreement as to whether it burned or was torn down, but both may be correct. However, it is generally believed that parts of the hotel were recycled in the nearby residences.²⁸ In the 1970s Jefferson Kean wrote that much of the lumber from the hotel was used in the construction of houses at 2712 [104-5084-0099], 2714 [104-5084-0098], and 2716 [104-5084-0097] Jefferson Park Avenue and 201 Sunset Avenue [104-5084-0031]. These houses have building dates ranging from 1918 to 1925, so it is quite possible some of the hotel's building materials were used. Kean also suggested that some of the materials were used to upgrade the Fry's Spring pavilion. Scott Silsdorf, a University of Virginia architecture student, in 1991 cited a detailed map of the topography of the Fry's Spring property in 1912, prepared by a landscape engineer from Baltimore. However, he did not give the current location of the map, which would go a long way to providing a picture of the physical characteristics of Fry's Spring at that time.²⁹

EXPANSION OF RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN FRY'S SPRING

From 1910 to 1925 another large player entered the scene, the Redland Land Corporation, which would continue to shape the development of Fry's Spring as a primary landholder well into the 1930s. Redland bought approximately 300 acres from the Jefferson Park Land Company in 1913. Nearly a third of this purchase lay in the present-day Fry's Spring area, including blocks 4, 5, 6, 11, and 12 and parts of blocks 1 and 7 of the 1897 plat. The corporation in turn sold these lots to buyers who included Nathaniel Burnley, lot 5 on which he built a dwelling valued at \$1,500; C. H. Birch, part of lot 5; Dr. J. O. Quainstance, a local dentist, lot 6; Ellen Rixey, who constructed a residence valued at \$2,000 on lot 6, which soon served as a temporary location for the

Jefferson School for Boys.³⁰ Robert C. Wood's new house valued at \$1,000 stood on lot 4, and Lena Wood Snead was taxed with a house valued at \$1,000. Mostly located south of Sunset Avenue, these lots later became part of Fry's Spring Terrace; the plats for Fry's Spring Terrace (Section 2), dated 1913, were drawn by W. Washabaugh. This area is located across from Fry's Spring Park and is depicted on the Sanborn Insurance map of 1920 with houses on many of the lots. In 1920 the road name "Park Lane" appears to refer to present-day Jefferson Park Avenue immediately beside the park.³¹

The Fry's Spring neighborhood is characterized by the ever-changing names of the roadways. Shamrock Road south of the railroad was known until the mid-1940s as Pine Avenue and ran from the railroad right-of-way south to Cherry Avenue. The 1936 City Directory records only four families living on Pine Avenue, one of which was headed by Erwin R. Merz. The Merz family lived there until at least 1945 when Mrs. Annie Merz, presumably Erwin's widow, is recorded as living at 244 Shamrock Road [104-5173]. One interesting property on Shamrock recorded in the 1945 city directory was a clothing cleaners plant owned by the Spicer brothers who both resided on Shamrock Road.

THE FRY'S SPRING BEACH CLUB

In 1920 a giant leap for Fry's Spring as a recreational destination resulted when G. Russell Dettor, manager of the local movie theater, approached the City of Charlottesville for a permit to build a giant swimming pool, utilizing the abundant waters of Fry's Spring and nearby Moore's Creek. Euphemistically called "The Fry's Spring Beach Club," since no large body of water warranting a beach was within 150 miles of Charlottesville, the 300-foot-long pool became a huge success in the community. Dettor

had acquired land for the pool from the Jefferson Park Land Corporation. He constructed a fence around the site and actually charged for people to watch it being built. Dettor also built the clubhouse that still stands today. The clubhouse contains a ballroom. In the late 1940s Dettor chose to take the club private, which allowed it to continue selling liquor despite the local prohibition laws. Discrimination against blacks in recreation facilities was the rule until the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s. Only one of Virginia's state parks, Twin Lakes State Park in Prince Edward County, was available to African Americans. Throughout its history until the 1970s, the Fry's Spring Beach Club had a strict color line, and no African Americans were allowed either to swim in the pool or to use the club facilities.³² The late Booton Herndon, president of the Fry's Spring Club, was fired by Dettor because Herndon had signed a petition in favor of fair housing that appeared in the Daily Progress. As Herndon explained, "We all knew it was Dettor's club." The Fry's Spring Beach Club with its swimming facilities as well as the surrounding park and green space has remained relatively unchanged since 1921. As Dettor had predicted, the pool was a huge success, attracting hundreds to swim, most arriving by the electric trolley in the early years. Dettor purchased the surrounding facilities in 1927, and upgrades to the buildings occurred in the 1940s. In 1950 the facilities were chartered as a nonprofit social club for "dining, dancing, swimming, tennis and bridge." An eight-member corporation acquired the facilities in 1971 and then sold the entire complex to the club's members, under "non-profit, social club status" (501(c)7), in 1992. Dettor's original pool, by then more than seventy-five years old, was replaced in 2003.³³

THE NEIGHBORHOOD FROM 1920 TO 1945

Land tax records, census returns, and city directories portray a picture of a vibrant and diverse neighborhood in the period 1920-45. These sources make it possible to connect some specific residents with individual houses that are extant and to describe the livelihoods of those home owners. Samuel L. Anderson, age 74, is recorded in the 1920 census as residing at 2303 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0005]. He is described as a foreman for the railroad on bridges, possibly as an inspector. Charles L. Anderson, age 72, probably Samuel's brother because they are recorded as having residences on portions of the same lot, is listed in 1920 as living on Fry's Spring Road and working as a traveling tobacco salesman. Likely it is his son, also Charles L. Anderson, who in 1945 was living at 2307 Jefferson Park [104-5084-0006] and described as an ABC store manager. Both Andersons are recorded in the land tax books in 1920, with S. L. Anderson having a residence valued at \$1,200 and Charles owning a part of the same lot (1-B-1) but without any improvements. By 1925 Charles Anderson had a house valued at \$1,500 in the land tax records.³⁴

A family named Coombs appears in the city directory as living on what is now called Woodland Drive in ca. 1925. The 1920 census records Elizabeth Coombs as a real estate agent residing on Fry's Spring Road (there is no differentiation for streets in 1920; everyone was listed as Fry's Spring Road). However, her name does not appear in the land tax records so it is possible she was a renter. Dolly Barksdale's name appears in a number of the contemporary records for the area. She lived at what is now 2209 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0004]. In 1925 the house, now taxed only to her, was valued at \$1,600. Mrs. Barksdale was the widow of John Barksdale, who was listed as a farmer in

1920. In the 1930 census return, her residence was recorded as being located on Fry's Spring Road and in the land tax records it was valued at \$1,500.

It is likely that the house at 2401 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0008] belonged to George W. Rober (also spelled Reber or Roeber), who was taxed in 1925 for lot 4-B-1 (half of the lot) with \$1,200 worth of improvements. The property is described as "near Sunset." He is listed in the 1929 and 1936 city directories as secretary of the W. T. Martin Hardware Company. The 1930 census records him as being 53 years old, living alone, and his occupation as bookkeeper for a hardware company. A resident of 2304 Jefferson Park Avenue (no older house with this number is now standing) was H. Berlin Eye, a district forester. Other residents with interesting occupations who lived on Jefferson Park Avenue in 1936 were Luther A. Dovel, an "excavating contractor," whose house was valued at \$1,500 in 1937 and J. Thurston Fitch, a pharmacist for Fitzhugh Brothers, Inc., whose residence was taxed at \$2,500. J. Ebert Coplin, who lived somewhere along the street, was a superintendent of dyers at the Albemarle Weaving Company. Carl Hillers is listed as a chemist, while Walter W. Gray was the chief operator with Charlottesville's WCHV Radio station, the city's first radio station, and still broadcasting. These residents are listed as living "on Fry's Spring Road near Sunset." James L. Humbert, who was taxed for \$2,100 worth of buildings on lots 6 and 7 in 1925, is recorded as a surveyor for the highway department in 1920 and as working for the postal service in 1930. Humbert, a native of South Dakota, was shown as living with his mother on Ivy Road in 1910. By 1920 his house in Fry's Spring was valued at \$1,200. His widow, Maude, is listed as living at 2428 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0134] in the 1945 city directory. Grover T. Failes, was charged with a lot with \$1,600 worth of

improvements in 1925 and is described as living on Hill Top Road (now named Jefferson Park Circle) in 1934. He was president of Failes-Barrage Construction Co., Inc. Others who lived on Hill Top included V. E. Kemp, with the Charlottesville-Albemarle Chamber of Commerce; Neal O. Wade, a city tax collector, and L. L. Tilman, a executive with Stevens-Shepherd clothing store. The Wade family was recorded as occupying properties at 2608 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0046] and 2672 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0059], the former possibly a “mother-in-law” house. Again, with no house numbers that are currently in use, it is often difficult to associate these people with individual houses without detailed title searches. However, their occupations point to a somewhat more affluent street than some of the others in the Fry’s Spring neighborhood. Fry’s Spring residents with other occupations also appear in the 1936 Charlottesville directory. Charles T. Cook, a salesman, lived on Todd Avenue, as did Eugene L. Connock, a mechanic at Charlottesville Motor Company; Fannie Ferguson, an office secretary at Ferguson Funeral Home; James H. Miller, a carpenter; and Carl D. Proffit, a locomotive engineer. On Stribling Avenue (where house numbers in the 1930s were in the 2200 series rather than today’s three-digit addresses) lived Samuel Arundale, superintendent at the Thomas J. Michie Company; Nimrod Catterton, an insurance agent; Raymond Kline, a technician at the University of Virginia; Henry P. Porter, minister at First Baptist Church on Jefferson Street, and Dr. J. Yates Smith, a dentist in practice with another Fry’s Spring resident, Dr. James Quainstance. Dr. Quainstance’s home, located on the east side of Hill Top Road, was valued at \$1,800 in 1932. Another dentist, Thomas C. Keister, lived on Highland Avenue, just south from Robertson Avenue.

No more than a handful of nonresidential properties have ever existed south of the railroad tracks in Fry's Spring. Besides the Beach Club buildings, the Park Lane Free Will Baptist Church [104-5084-0107], constructed ca. 1935, stands at 112 Park Lane. The 1924 City Directory identifies the "Fry's Spring Service Station" on Jefferson Park Avenue where it still stands north of the bridge crossing the railroad tracks. In 1934 H. F. Vassuer appears to have had a grocery store on Fry's Spring Road "near Monte Vista." His residence is recorded on Monte Vista, but with no house number. The building on his property was valued at a modest \$400. A store on Fry's Spring Road identified as "The Community Store" is listed under grocers in the 1934 city directory but carries no specific address. In 1936 and 1940, the "Redlands Swimming Club" and the "Redlands School of Dancing" are listed at the end of Fry's Spring Road, but both operations obviously refer to the Fry's Spring Beach Club. Not only was there a flourishing Redland land development company in town, but local leaders had also formed the Redland Club in 1905 for male social gatherings; perhaps they were using the swimming pool and clubhouse. No other institutional or commercial properties are identified in the 1934 Hill Directory, although the Charlottesville School for Boys operated in 1931 next door to Dr. McCue, in what was a residence built ca. 1891 at 214 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0022], known as White Cross or Huntley Hall.

The Fry's Spring area was not annexed by the City of Charlottesville until 1939, and Albemarle County officials were not particularly adept at identifying properties that stood in essentially suburban neighborhoods. The street names in 1920, as confirmed by the Sanborn maps, included Fry's Spring Road as an "extension of Jefferson Park Avenue" although it is portrayed as "University" on the Sanborn map of that year. The

city directory of 1924 includes Todd and “Robinson,” both “south of the Southern Railway.” By 1929 only Todd Avenue and Fry’s Spring Road are mentioned in that year's directory. Monte Vista Park is included in the 1931 directory, and the land tax records of the following year show at least fourteen property owners either in Monte Vista or Monte Vista Addition. This location is described as “southwest from Fry’s Spring.” Sunset (Avenue) is included for the first time in 1931 and in succeeding years is used to describe a property’s location on Fry’s Spring Road. In 1934 Hill Top Road is also called Jefferson Park Circle, and Raymond Avenue, “one stop south of Robertson,” is added. Highland Avenue is described as in Jefferson Park, “south from Robertson.” The 1936 directory presents Swiss Villager Drive as located south from Cleveland and east of Fry’s Spring Road, an area also known as Wooded Acres. According to Mayo Brown’s compilation of the development plats, Wooded Acres or Swiss Village was platted in 1932 by a deed with a plat recorded in 1932.³⁵ This was land sold by Mrs. Elizabeth Coombs, mentioned earlier as a real estate agent, to N. J. Shumate, H. H. Dinwiddie, and E. O. McCue Jr. Houses built in this development include 2513 Woodland Road [104-5084-0125]; 2519 [104-5084-0126]; 2521 [104-5084-0127]; 2526 [104-5084-0128]; 2520 [104-5084-0129]; 2516 [104-5084-0130]; and 2512, the Coombs-Paxton cottage [04-5084-0131]. These five houses appear on the 1935 U.S. topographic map for Charlottesville. According to local historian Eugenia Bibb, Mrs. Coombs and her family lived in, but did not own, one of the cottages.

Other land development parcels from this period, according to Mayo Brown’s research, included Oaklawn Addition, platted in 1922, and Highland Park, developed by the Milliken Land Company as shown on a plat dated 1926.³⁶ One of the intriguing

development companies that appear in the land tax records for 1934 is the “My Own Development Company.” All but one of this company’s lots (no. 20) were unimproved, and its name does not appear anywhere else.³⁷ It is unclear exactly where this lot was located.

A count of the improved lots in the Fry’s Spring neighborhood totaled at least forty dwellings by the 1932 tax year. The values of the dwellings ranged from \$240 for a house in the Monte Vista Addition owned by Guy Miller to \$4,800 for a house described only as in Jefferson Park, belonging to R. E. Yowell. Emory Parrott, a car salesman, had a house valued at \$500 at Monte Vista; Dr. McCue’s house on Stribling was valued at \$1,900. Mary J. Hibbert, a widow, had a modest house on Monte Vista valued at \$800. Most of the neighborhood's dwellings were valued for tax purposes between \$1,000 and \$2,100. It is clear that the diversity of the houses and their attendant taxable values mirrored the residents, particularly when defined by their various livelihoods. There were likely far more than forty dwellings, because the records described the location of many houses quite vaguely and because the boundaries of the neighborhood have always been somewhat indefinite.

Cleveland Avenue (east of Jefferson Park Avenue) appears in the 1940 directory, described as located “east from Stop 18.” Locations along Jefferson Park Avenue were often identified by the number of the street car stop. The first stop after cross the railroad bridge was Stop 12. The 1940 directory also includes Park Road as intersecting with Fry’s Spring Road. Jefferson Park Road is described as running southeast from the intersection of Fry’s Spring Road and Park Road. Swiss Village Drive is described as running south from Cleveland Avenue, east of Fry’s Spring Road.

One of the present owners has indicated that several houses on Mulberry Avenue [104-5170] and Cherry Avenue [104-5171] were moved ca. 1940 from federal property where CCC camps were located in Virginia. Photographs of buildings built both at Grottoes and in the Shenandoah National Park near Skyline Drive to house Civilian Conservation Corp workers suggest this account could very well be true although no local records have been uncovered yet to provide definite confirmation.³⁸

Finally, by 1942 the designation “Jefferson Park Avenue” appears to have replaced the name “Fry’s Spring Road” in the land tax records, and the houses are numbered, although not yet with today’s numbers. The side roads include Todd, Robertson, Stribling, Raymond, Sunset, and Cleveland, Park Road or Park Lane (presumably at the Fry’s Spring Park), Old Lynchburg, Monte Vista, and Harris Road. The listing for Swiss Village Drive says “see Woodland Road.”

The 1945 and 1947 city directories have the house numbers that are still in use today. Names like Barksdale, Berlin, Dovel, Humbert, Vasseur, Failes, Bishop, Herndon, Ritchie, and Wade appear in those years, recalling their residency over several of the preceding decades. Most of the familiar names are recorded as owners, not renters, of their respective properties. One of the single houses with an address on Eton Circle in 1945 is listed as “vacant.”

CONCLUSION

The enchanting rural atmosphere of Fry’s Spring continues to attract a broad diversity of residents. A rare occurrence in the 21st century, the neighborhood retains its charm as a residential area with virtually no commercial intrusions. Residents of Fry’s Spring historically have represented the backbone of the Charlottesville community:

young families, small businessmen, craftsmen and developers, builders, bankers, storeowners, a policeman, teachers, other professionals, and a growing number of IT people. The 300-member Fry's Spring Neighborhood Association has its own web site. They communicate quickly by e-mail about such matters as the design of the upcoming replacement of the ca. 1932 bridge that carries Jefferson Park Avenue over the railroad tracks into Fry's Spring. Residents of all ages live in the neighborhood, from young families to long-tenured seniors, all likely attracted to a neighborhood that cannot be pigeonholed as home to any particular economic group. Historical records confirm a high percentage of owner occupancy, an important factor in preserving a strong sense of neighborhood. Dwellings that range from stately three-story residences to small cottages stand along the tree-lined streets. The name "Fry's Spring" conjures images of what most would like to think are the essence of traditional American communities. A history reaching back more than 100 years confirms this picture.

Records examined for the 20th century do not show a sizable portion of residents using Fry's Spring as a vacation destination as Stephen Price Maury had envisioned. It is worth noting that few Fry's Spring residents in the first half of the 20th century had any direct association with the University of Virginia. This is particularly striking given the proximity of the university and its hospital and the growth of both its student body and its faculty and staff during this period. The neighborhood's greater distance from the university grounds before the widespread use of the automobile may be a partial explanation, but more likely is the fact that those who bought here and their children appear to have held onto their houses. The rural atmosphere of Fry's Spring and its convenient recreation facilities clearly were appealing to a number of Charlottesville

residents in the period between the two world wars. Until the 1970s it was not a racially integrated neighborhood, because both the Fry's Spring Beach Club and the covenants of the various subdivisions enforced segregation. The large lots and abundant tree canopy have been retained. Although a rash of duplexes were constructed in the 1970s, for most of its history Fry's Spring has resisted large-scale multifamily housing that would diminish its attraction. Zoning was tightened in the early 1990s to maintain single-family houses, many with interior or exterior apartments. The identity of Fry's Spring as an ideal suburban residential community has indeed endured and thrived far beyond what Stephen Price Maury and other early Charlottesville residents could ever have imagined.

END NOTES

¹ Jeanne Nicholson Siler. "Fry's Spring," *Albemarle Magazine*, August-September, 1991, 37ff.

² www.charlottesville.org. See also electronic correspondence between Mary Joy Scala, Rob McGinnis, and Maral Kalbian, October, 2009. The site of James Fry's dwelling, Azalea, is located on Azalea Drive, north of I-64 above Azalea Park. A report prepared by George Bleam, Landscape Architects, for the City of Charlottesville, documents this information, which appears in "The City as a Park: A Citizen's Guide to Charlottesville Parks," undated. Sources cited in this report include John Hammond Moore, *Albemarle Jefferson's County, 1727-1976* (Charlottesville, 1976). Azalea Farms File, Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society; Albemarle County Chancery Order Book 22:369; Mayo Brown, "Additions or Subdivisions in or on the Immediate Suburbs to Charlottesville, Va., 1763-1935;" located in the collections of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society.

³ See Land Tax Books for Albemarle County (Monticello Precinct) for 1920, 1925, and 1932.

⁴ *Magazine of Albemarle History*, 13 (1953); 44. This jubilee probably took place shortly after Virginians overwhelmingly ratified the new Underwood Constitution in July, 1869, which granted freedmen the right to vote. Having affirmed this right, Virginia was readmitted to the Union in January 1870. See *The Hornbook of Virginia History*, 4th Edition, ed. Emily J. Salmon and Edward D. C. Campbell, Jr. (Richmond, 1994). 53.

⁵ Both these maps are in the collections of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society and can be viewed at <http://www.albemarlehistory.org>.

⁶ U. S. Census, 1860; U. S. Federal Slaves Schedules, 1860, St. Anne's Parish, Albemarle County, Virginia.

⁷ U. S. Census, 1870 and 1880; Booton Herndon. "When Fry's Spring Was Charlottesville's Spa," transcript of a presentation to the Albemarle County Historical Society, July 29, 1984. (Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society).

⁸ Albemarle County Deed Book 94:157 (1890).

⁹ Brown, "Additions or Subdivisions in or on the Immediate Suburbs to Charlottesville, Va., 1763-1935," Jefferson Park, 423-429; Albemarle County Deed Book 109:114-115; Scott Silsdorf, "A History of Land Development at Fry's Spring," a paper prepared for Architecture 512, School of Architecture, University of Virginia (1991), 3. See also Jefferson Randolph Kean, "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville," *Magazine of Albemarle County History*, 33 (1975) and reprinted as off print, 1978.

¹⁰ For a detailed consideration of public transportation lines in Charlottesville, see the two lengthy articles by Jefferson Kean, in the *Magazine of Albemarle History*, 34 (1975-76) and 37/38 (1979).

¹¹ Silsdorf. "History of Land Development at Fry's Spring," 3 ff; Kean, "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville," 14-17.

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- ¹² Herndon. "When Fry's Spring was Charlottesville's Spa, 6.
- ¹³ Silsdorf, "History of Land Development at Fry's Spring," 5; the plat referenced as "I-4" by Silsdorf is reproduced in the Magazine of Albemarle History, 37/38 (1979-1982), 83.
- ¹⁴ Eugenia Bibb. "White Cross or Huntley Hall," a survey conducted for the Department of Community Development. (Charlottesville, 1983).
- ¹⁵ Charlottesville Hill Directory (1931).
- ¹⁶ Land Tax Records for Albemarle County: 1905, 1909, and 1915; U. S. Census for Albemarle County, 1900 and 1910.
- ¹⁷ <http://mcgregor.lib.virginia.edu/holsinger/FMpro>. "Norvell Residence," Charlottesville, negative no. X4236B2.
- ¹⁸ Some of the land ownership is confused by the fact that the Jefferson Park Land and Improvement Company was formed from the property that Maury was forced to see after his 1895 bankruptcy. A large portion of its acreage was north of the railroad. Captain T. O. Troy, the general manager of the streetcar line, led a group that formed the new land development company and platted fourteen blocks of new lots. He and several others secured these lots for their own residences. This area is not in what today is considered "Fry's Spring." See Silsdorf, "History of Land Development..." 5-6.
- ¹⁹ U. S. Census for 1910 for Albemarle County, Monticello District, Sheet 5-B, image 10 at <http://www.ancestry.com>; land tax Records for Monticello District, Albemarle County, 1905, 1910.
- ²⁰ U. S. Census for Albemarle County, 1900, 1910.
- ²¹ "See "Fife and Tonsler Neighborhood Historic District," NRHP, 2009, Section 8, 97-98, for a discussion of residential segregation history in the City of Charlottesville. The Charlottesville ordinance of 1911 was ruled invalid by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1917; subdivision segregation mandates were ruled unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1948.
- ²² Siler, "Fry's Spring," 37.
- ²³ National Register nomination for Paeonian Springs Historic District, Loudoun County, Virginia, Department of Historic Resources 053-5072 (2006).
- ²⁴ Silsdorf, "History of Land Development..." 7-9. For images depicting Fry's Spring, see Fred T. Heblich and Mary Ann Elwood, Charlottesville and the University of Virginia: A Pictorial History, (Norfolk, 1982), 62-64, 130.
- ²⁵ 1907 Massie Map, Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society; plat prepared by W. Washabaugh, C.E. for Fry's Spring Terrace, May 7, 1913. Albemarle County Deed Book 152:332, in Brown, "Additions or Subdivisions in or on the Immediate Suburbs to Charlottesville, Virginia, 1763-1935;" Marked as document I-6.
- ²⁶ Silsdorf, "History of Land Development..." 11; Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1909.
- ²⁷ Jamie Simpson, "Club Pools Memories for Milestone," Daily Progress, June 9, 1996.
- ²⁸ Silsdorf, "History of Land Development..." This article says that the hotel was "demolished" sometime after 1914, 12. He is citing Jefferson Randolph Kean, who says that the hotel was "dismantled."
- ²⁹ Silsdorf, "History of Land Development..." 12.
- ³⁰ Moore, Albemarle, 329.
- ³¹ Brown, "Additions or Subdivisions..." Plat for the Redland Land Company, Section 2, Fry's Spring Terrace, 1913. Sanborn Insurance Maps for the City of Charlottesville, 1920.
- ³² Simpson, "Club Memories for Milestones." Erika Howsare, "Pooling Resources," Charlottesville Weekly, March 4-10, 2003.
- ³³ Erika Howsare, "Pooling Resources," Charlottesville Weekly, March 4-10, 2003.
- ³⁴ Residents on Fry's Spring Road, U. S. Census, 1920; Albemarle County Land Tax Records, 1920; City Directory, 1945.
- ³⁵ Albemarle County Deed Book 217: 345 (1932); it is very likely that the plat was prepared sometime after the lots were laid out and sold because these houses appear on the Sanborn Insurance Map for 1929.
- ³⁶ Albemarle County Deed Book 193:182 (1926).
- ³⁷ Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1934, 1936.
- ³⁸ "Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service." <http://www.nps.gov/history>; <http://www.arscse.org/qCCVA.htm>.

**FRY'S SPRING NEIGHBORHOOD
BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DISCUSSION OF SOURCES
JUNE 2010**

Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society. Collections. Early Plats for Fry's Spring neighborhood. Including area south of Sunset Avenue and east of Jefferson Park (I-12); Horse Show Ground, south of Robertson (I-13); Fry's Spring Park (Redland Land Company in 1913) (H-1); Fry's Spring Terrace, Section 2. (1913) (I-4); Fry's Spring Terrace (1913) (I-16); Albemarle Place (1921) (I-17); Jefferson Park Plat, (1923) (I-19); Portion of the division of the Harmon property, between JPA and Lynchburg Road (1925) I-26).

This work compiled by Mayo Brown is invaluable for identifying the various land development companies in the Fry's Spring area; the plats show the numbers assigned to various lots. Most of the plats are dated and carry the name of the individual land company.

Bibb, Eugenia. Survey and research conducted for selected properties in the Fry's Spring neighborhood. Charlottesville: Historic Landmarks Commission, Department of Community Development 1981-1983.

Eugenia Bibb's research, which was conducted in the mid 1980s for the City of Charlottesville, is very detailed and accurate. Her work related to many properties throughout Charlottesville, and just a handful are in the Fry's Spring neighborhood. The information and documentation is very useful for some of the more significant houses in the area.

Brown, Mayo C. "Additions or Subdivisions in or on the Immediate Suburbs to Charlottesville, Virginia: from 1763 to December 31, 1935 Inclusive." (1936) Housed in the collections of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society, Charlottesville, Virginia.

The text portion of Mr. Brown's work includes detailed descriptions of the various areas platted by different land companies in the early 20th century. The treatise also includes an index to property owners' names, street names and developments. It is essential to review this thoroughly in researching individual properties. It is also useful should anyone wish to conduct a legal title search by providing exact names to search for in the grantor/grantee indexes for Albemarle County deeds.

"Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service."

<http://www.nps.gov/history>; <http://www.arscse.org/qCCCVA.htm>.

This site includes photographs and a history of the residential construction for the various Civilian Conservation Camps in Virginia, including those at Shenandoah National Park and Grottoes. It has been reported that several of the houses on Mulberry Street were moved to their present locations in ca. 1940 from one of the CCC camps, probably Grottoes or Shenandoah.

Donohoe, Edward. "From Horses to Busses in Charlottesville, 1887-1935." Magazine of Albemarle History. Volume 12 (1951-1952) 4-10.

This informative article discusses the evolution of the Fry's Spring neighborhood with a focus on the transportation lines and the development along those transportation corridors. The article includes a good photograph of the Fry's Spring park.

“Fry's Spring: About Our Neighborhood.” <http://www.charlottesville.org/Index>.
This contemporary web site provides a good overall picture of the Fry's Spring neighborhood.

“Fry's Spring Beach Club.” http://fsbc.net/facilities_clubhouse.html.
This contemporary web site describes the various facilities at the Fry's Spring Beach Club and touches on the history of the club as well.

Healy, Patrick. Discovery at Fry's Spring Beach Club. Albemarle/Charlottesville Historical Society Bulletin, Volume 29, No. 3 (September, 2008), 4-5.
This article by Fry's Spring resident, Patrick Healy explores the early history of the Fry's Spring area and describes Mr. Healy's discoveries at the spring itself.

Heblich, Fred T. and Mary Ann Elwood. Charlottesville and the University of Virginia: A Pictorial History. (Norfolk: Donning company, 1982).
The pictorial history of Charlottesville contains a number of important photographs illustrating structures and activities in the Fry's Spring area. Including are charming photos of the trolley cars carrying large crowds to the spring, a group from Warrenton visiting the spring to take advantage of the “healthy” waters; a pictures of the Albemarle Horse Show with a large grandstand, presumably taken at the horse show ring on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue; and many other photographs that appeared in the early 20s in the Daily Progress. The article also has an 1890 map that shows the “park” not within the city boundaries (page 61). A fascinating image shows a big band performing in the Fry's Spring pavilion; apparently bands like Guy Lombardo performed on a regular basis. Many of the performers were African-American.

Herndon, Booton. “When Fry's Spring was Charlottesville's Spa.” A transcript of a presentation to the Albemarle Historical Society, July 29, 1984. (Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society).
Mr. Herndon, a life-long resident of the Fry's Spring neighborhood, gave a presentation in 1984 on his recollections of the neighborhood. For anyone interested in getting the flavor of what life in the Fry's Spring area was like, this is a must read. A transcript is available in the collections of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society. Mr. Herndon's memories are unmatched and an important source for information and name references.

Hill's Charlottesville City Directory (Albemarle County, Va.).[Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Company, Inc.). 1919/1920; 1922/23; 1924; 1929; 1931; 1934; 1936; 1938; 1940; 1942; 1945; 1947-48; 1950.
To secure a detailed understanding of the neighborhood, examination of the directories for the City of Charlottesville is essential. Not only can one search by last name, but one can also determine the livelihoods of the various residents. One curious discovery is,

that unlike most other neighborhoods in the western part of Charlottesville, most residents in the Fry's Spring area were not associated directly with the University. There are a few professors and a few people associated with the hospital, but overall the residents were only indirectly associated with the University. This may have been because Fry's Spring was slightly more removed from the grounds and there were areas directly adjacent to the University to accommodate University employees and students. The City directories also confirm the fluctuating names of various roadways in the neighborhood and indicate in some years which houses were owner occupied rather than rented.

"History of the Fry's Spring Beach Club." http://www.fsbc.net/about_history.html.

This contemporary web site provides a good overall history of the beach club.

The Holsinger Studio Collection. "Fry's Spring Pavilion," (1913); "Albemarle County School Picnic," (1913); "Norvell Residence," (1916) (on Eton Road); Unidentified Scene at Fry's Spring (1916); "Unidentified Swimming Pool," undated but would have been post 1921; "Tracks on Jefferson Park Avenue Charlottesville and Albemarle Railway Company Railway." (1913).

Early photographs are often the best source for understanding the history of a neighborhood. Although only the Norvell House is individually identified, images of the street car corridor and the beach club are excellent sources for the visual history of the neighborhood.

Howsare, Erika. "Pooling Resources." Charlottesville Weekly, March 4-10, 2003.

A feature article in the Charlottesville Weekly in 2003 provides an excellent history of the Fry's Spring club and most notably its distinctive and history swimming pool. Several heretofore unpublished photographs along with a helpful "timeline" make this article any important source for understanding the Fry's Spring area. A copy resides at the Albemarle-Charlottesville Historical Society.

Jefferson Park Hotel (before 1912). Albemarle County Historical Society.

A charming photograph of the Jefferson Park Hotel. There is some question about how much of the hotel was destroyed in a 1913 fire, but some sources suggest that various physical remnants of the hotel were used in the construction of some early residences in the mid teens. Mr. Jefferson Randolph Kern (see below) refers to the "dismantling of the hotel in 1913," but does not mention a fire.

Kean, Randolph. "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville." Magazine of Albemarle County, Vol. 33/34 (1975), 1-52.

Mr. Kean provides probably the best descriptions and history of the Fry's Spring neighborhood. This particular article focuses particularly in the period 1890 to 1922. The illustration of the Jefferson Park Hotel (also called the Hotel Albemarle) says that the hotel was "razed" in 1910. The article also includes a "Map of the Fry's Spring R. R.," dated 1890 that portrays the area under consideration as all owned by the "Jefferson Park Land Improvement Company." Another photograph or rendering shows

the home of Mr. Maury that “still stands at the end of Stribling Avenue,” according to Mr. Kean.

Kean, Jefferson Randolph. “Forward is the Motto of Today: Electric Street Rail Ways in Charlottesville, 1893-1936.” Magazine of Albemarle History, Volume 33/34 (1975-76), 65-185.

Mr. Kean continues his consideration of the Fry’s Spring neighborhood in this article. He mentions a “Jefferson Park Chautauqua” that took place in August of 1904, placing Fry’s Spring in the context of the popular summer gathering across the nation, designed to provide educational and entertainment programs for visitors.

Land Tax Books for Albemarle County (Charlottesville): 1905, 1909, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1932, 1934, 1937.

Consideration of the land tax books for Albemarle County in the period 1900-1940 offers another view of the Jefferson Park-Fry’s Spring neighborhood. Property owners’ names, the value of the improvements on their lots, and the naming of various land development companies like the Redland Land Company and the Monte Vista Addition are helpful in distinguishing the small neighborhood within the overall Fry’s Spring area. These records are available at the Library of Virginia in Richmond.

Lay, K. Edward. The Architecture of Jefferson Country: Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 2000).

This source does not directly address Fry’s Spring.

Macauley, Janie. “Herndon Remembers How Fry’s Spring Grew” (c. 1984). Vertical file Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society collections.

This is a newspaper article reporting on the presentation by Bootie Herndon (now deceased) delivered to the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society in 1984.

Magazine of Albemarle History. Volumes 5, 12 (1951-52, 4-10); 13 (1953, 44): 34 (1975-76, 15 ff); 37/38 (1979-82, 79); 51 (1993, 79).

These citations represent the primary articles in the Magazine of Albemarle History with substantive references to Fry’s Spring. Photographs and allusions to activities in the area appear. One particularly significant notation is from Volume 13 (1953) page 44 that says: Following Reconstruction (1869) a Conservative triumph. A “great conservative Jubilee with regard to color” at Fry’s Spring...the colored men treated with all consideration.” This is a significant statement as it indicates a particularly early date for public gatherings at Fry’s Spring and reflects an integrated group, a practice that was not in evidence any time after the universal enforcement of Jim Crow laws across the south beginning in the early 1890s and continuing through the first five decades of the 20th century.

Moore, John Hammond. Albemarle: Jefferson’s County, 1727-1976. Published for the Albemarle County Historical Society. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1976.

The standard and authoritative history of Charlottesville and Albemarle County. This book provides excellent overall historical information about the Fry’s Spring area. Mr.

Moore delineates the early history and development of the Fry's Spring area. He has assembled his information from most of the best known primary sources. His detailed consideration of the overall history of the neighborhood confirms its significant place in the history of the area.

Mauer, David. "Odds and Ends." *Daily Progress*, December, 1896 to May, 1889. (a regular column with information about Fry's Spring. Communicated to Margaret Peters March 10, 2910 by Jeanne Siler in an electronic format.

Nicholson, Jeanne. "Fry's Spring Once A Summer Place." *Daily Progress*, June 17, 1984. *A very nice feature written by Jeanne Nicholson about Fry's Spring. The story includes a photo of a trolley car filled with children, an image of a picnic shelter dating from the early 20th century, a photo of Booton Herndon and a copy of the distinctive photograph of the old Jefferson Park Hotel. Ms. Siler cites much of the information from John Hammond Moore's book about Fry's Spring.*

"Parks and Planning." *Magazine of Albemarle History*, Volume 56 (1998), 88. *The most interesting quote from this item is one that says... "those of lesser means might frequent Fry's Spring or its swimming pool... grounds maintained by 'eccentric' John Armstrong Chaloner."*

Siler, Jeanne Nicholson. "Fry's Spring." *Albemarle Magazine*, August-September, 1991. 37 ff. *This is a detailed history of Fry's Spring by resident Jeanne Siler. Ms. Siler cites the "150-yard wooden walkway from the hotel to the gazebo-covered spring..." this article discusses some of the residents and their homes. She has effectively pulled together information about the neighborhood, the trolley lines, the Fry's Spring Park and the beach club. Anyone pursuing a context for Fry's Spring will find this feature article very helpful.*

Silsdorf, Scott. "A History of Land Development at Fry's Spring." A paper for Architecture 512 P, University of Virginia School of Architecture (1991). *This is an outstanding academic paper, drawing on many of the sources from the collections of the Albemarle-Charlottesville Historical Society addressing land development for all the neighborhoods at Fry's Spring. Mr. Silsdorf has pulled together much of the information from Jeanne Nicholson, Mayo Brown and Jefferson R. Kean's articles cited above. His manuscript includes copies of several plats along with some photographs. One particularly interesting document is a plat of the property just south of the Albemarle Horse Show and north of Sunset Street date March, 1907, on the east side of "University Avenue," (now Jefferson Park Avenue) in which several property owners are identified including Homer Richey, Mrs. Roberta C. Wood, H. W. Webster, Mr. M. W. Minor, Frich (?), and M. S. Gleason. These property owners' names appear in the land tax records from 1905 and 1909 and several of them in succeeding years as well. Attached to the document is a advertisement for the Jefferson Park Hotel and Land Development Company, reached by the Fry's Spring Railroad. The president is listed as S. P. Maury; R. H. Fife is a director, along with Reuben Maury.*

Simpson, Jamie. "Club pools memories for milestone." Daily Progress, June 9, 1996. *A rather long feature on the Fry's Spring pool accompanied by several photographs. It is clear that there was a recognized interest in the Fry's Spring Club, the pool and its evolution.*

Smith, Gordon. "Fry's Spring Has Dances, Miracle Healing Water." Cavalier Daily, February 14, 1958. *Another news article about the Fry's Spring Club and its history and activities.*

Small, Albert H. Special Collections. Photographs

Truxell, Nicole. "Diamond Jubilee." Charlottesville Weekly, June 18-24, 1996. *A Brief news article on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Fry's Spring Beach Club with some interesting historical information about the pool and G. Russell Dettor, its founder.*

"Twenty Years Ago Today." Daily Progress, May 9, 1941. *A notice in a popular column referring to the opening of the Fry's Spring Beach Club.*

United States Census: 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930. (Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Monticello District). *The census returns for this area are often somewhat confusing but in most cases, residents in the area from the period 1910-1930 are recorded as living on "Fry's Spring Road." The early census records confirm that names such as Fry and Maury are listed in this portion of Albemarle County.*

Maps

1867 Hotchkiss Map of Albemarle County

1875 Green-Peyton Map of Albemarle County

1890 "Map of Fry's Spring RR and Jefferson Park." Charlottesville Chronicle, Dec. 12, 1890. Reproduced in Randolph Kean. "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville." Magazine of Albemarle County, Vol. 33/34 (1975/76), 20.

1897 J. T. E. Simms plat of the lands around and north of Fry's Spring owned by the Jefferson Park Company. (Magazine of Albemarle History, Volume 37/38 (1979-82) page 83.

1907 Massie Map of Albemarle County

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1920, 1929, 1929-50+

1935 Charlottesville Topographic Map

Undated maps show annexations of Albemarle County by the City of Charlottesville that took place in 1939. The Fry's Spring neighborhood is portrayed in yellow on the map.

Summary and Guidelines to Local Residents

One of the biggest challenges in researching the history of properties in the Fry's Spring neighborhood comes from the lack of house numbers and the street names that are consistent throughout the 20th century. Prior to 1939, when the City annexed Fry's Spring from Albemarle County, many homes either did not have numbers at all or had numbers that were inconsistent and did not continue in use after the annexation. In a few cases, the City directories did indicate whether a house was located on the east or west wide of the street and appeared to have arbitrarily assigned numbers 1-10, with the extension "es" or "ws".

The street names present some difficulty in ascertaining exactly what someone's address actually was. In the early years, before 1939, often an owner's address was provided as "near Sunset" (Sunset Avenue) or at a specific "stop" on the street car line. For example, in the 1940 directory, houses on Cleveland Avenue (the eastward extension of Sunset) are described as "east from Stop 18 on Fry's Spring Road, and the house numbers "estimated." In the same year, "Hill Top Road" is listed as "also Jefferson Park Circle." Fry's Spring Road is described as "continuation of Jefferson Park Avenue from Stop 12 on the street car line, just south of the bridge crossing the railroad tracks. By 1945, this part of Jefferson Park Avenue was no longer called "Fry's Spring Road. And on 1920 and 1929 Sanborn Insurance maps, it was called "University Avenue."

Confusing things even further, when property owners are listed in the City directories in the 1930s on a particular street, their names appear alphabetically, not by where they lived on the street. And, "Highland Avenue" appears in two locations in the city, one south from Robertson Avenue in Fry's Spring and one in the Meadowbrook Hills section of the city. All of the directories from the 1920s, describe "Fry's Spring Road" as the extension of Jefferson Park, beginning where the road turns south over the railroad bridge.

The Land Tax records are even less clear. Beginning in the land books in 1905, the entire area of the present-day Fry's Spring neighborhood is called either "Jefferson Park" or "VMRR" (Virginia Midland Railroad). The latter properties are mostly located along Stribling Avenue, which unaccountably is called "Wampus" on the Sanborn maps of the same period. In the 1930s, properties in the vicinity of present-day Monte Vista Avenue, are described as "Monte Vista." Individual properties are described by their lot numbers, which vary for each individual plat prepared by the various land development companies. The U. S. Census is a bit more consistent, describing nearly all the residents as living on "Fry's Spring Road," or Fry's Spring Car Line," regardless of where in the Fry's Spring neighborhood they lived. Only a few are recorded as living on Jefferson Park Avenue or on the Old Lynchburg Road.

It is only by cross checking the names of residents listed in these various sources can one begin to develop a picture of who lived where. In some cases, plats include the name of parcel owners, but usually they do not.

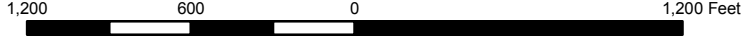
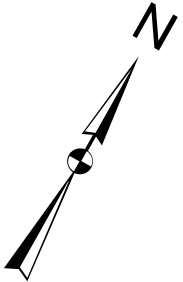
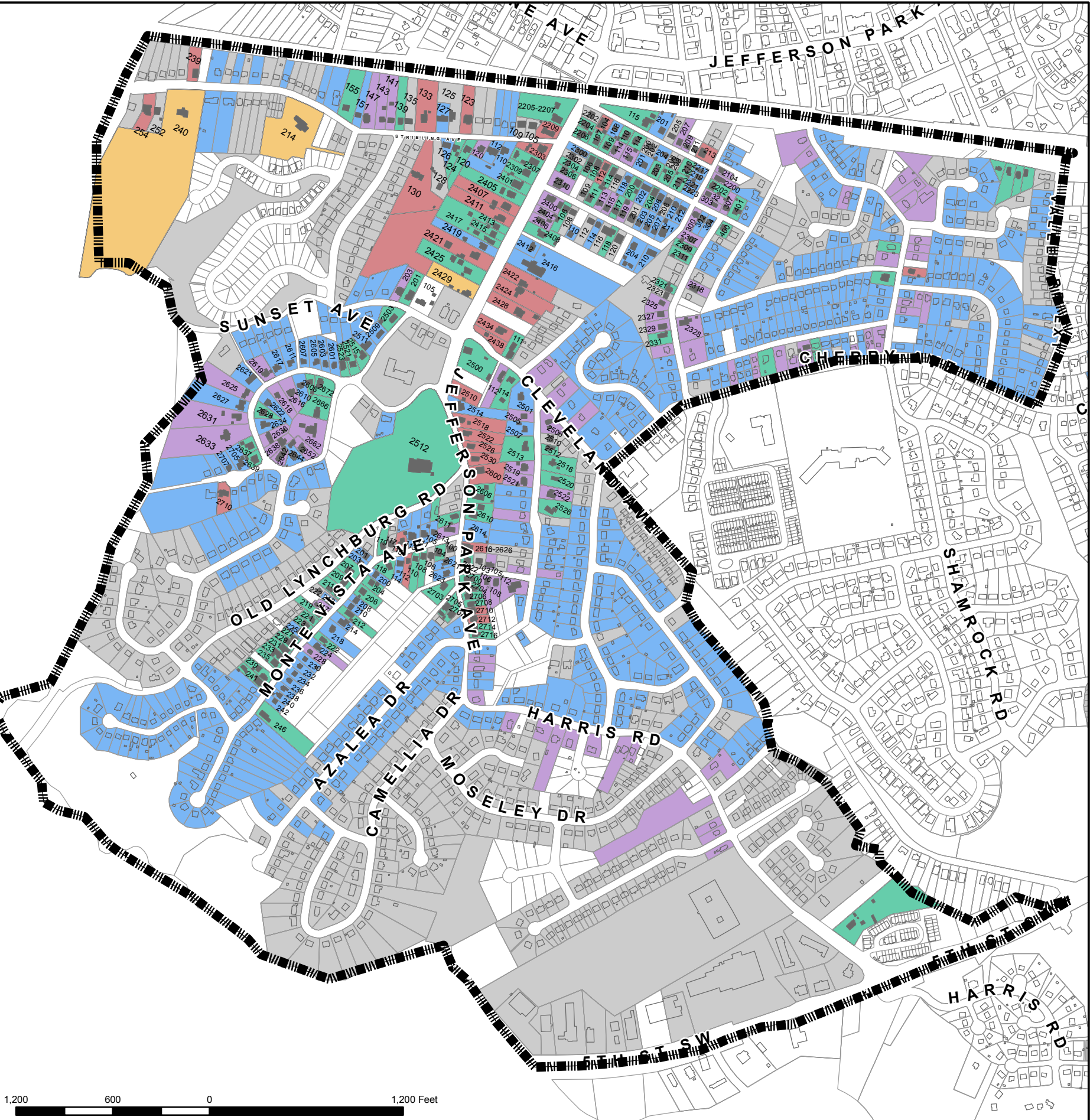
Examination of all four sources (city directories, land tax records, Sanborn maps, and census returns) is required. By 1945, houses along most of the streets, particularly Jefferson Park Avenue, are in place with house numbers and coincide with modern property street numbers. By searching the name of owners then (1945) and talking to Fry's Spring residents whose families have been in the area for several decades, one can begin to get a sense of who lived where, and when a house might have been built. The alternative, of course, is to conduct a thorough legal title search, a task beyond the scope of this work.

Important information can be gleaned from these various record sources. The City directories and the census returns show the employment or profession of various property owners; the land tax books provide the value of the buildings on individual lots. The Sanborn maps give the footprint of the building and depict the number of stories and building materials for the dwellings.

Fry's Spring Neighborhood

Year Built of All Properties by Historic Period

(Data from Assessor's Records with Updates from the Historic Survey by Maral Kalbian)



II. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Quoted from *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htm

Contributing Properties Inventory

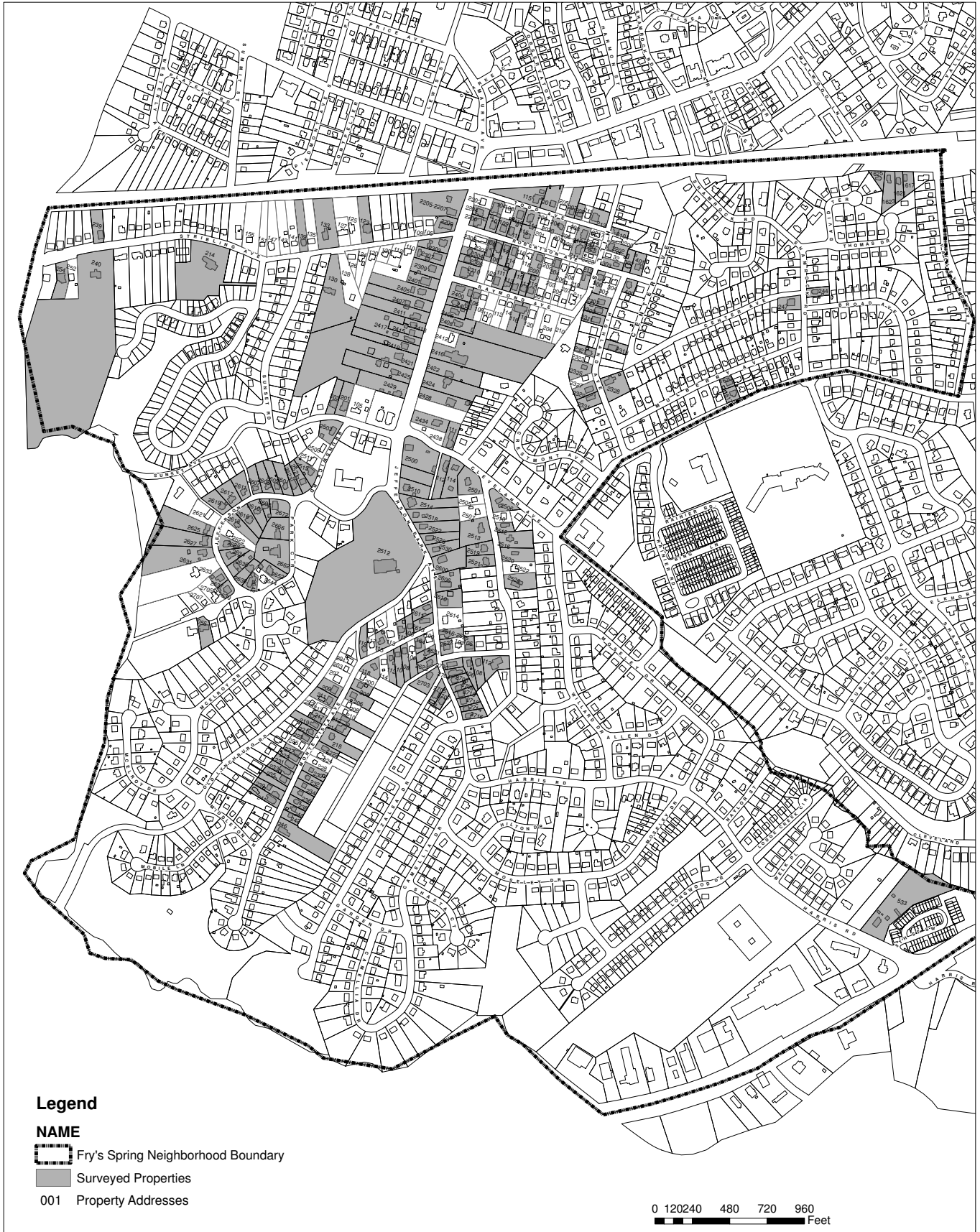
General Significance Statement:

The Fry's Spring Historic District is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as an excellent example of late-19th- and early-20th-century suburban development and associated recreational facilities linked to expansion of public transportation lines from the City of Charlottesville. The potential district also derives significance under Criterion C from its collection of early- to-mid-20th-century residences anchored by several late-19th-century dwellings, all displaying a broad spectrum of architectural styles of the period.

General Site Description

The proposed Fry's Spring Historic District includes approximately 200 properties laid out in an irregular plan with the Fry's Spring Club at its core. Jefferson Park Circle, located at the southwest edge of the district contains houses on both sides of the road. The neighborhood is characterized by a rolling terrain, varying lot sizes, and fairly consistent setbacks. Mature evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubbery characterize the well-maintained landscape. Some properties are delineated by stone walls on their street-front perimeter.


Fry's Spring Neighborhood Historic Survey Map



Legend

NAME

 Fry's Spring Neighborhood Boundary

 Surveyed Properties

001 Property Addresses

0 120 240 480 720 960
Feet



2503 BRUNSWICK ROAD



STREET ADDRESS:	2503 Brunswick Road
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180040000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0027
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located on the west side of Brunswick Road at its junction with Sunset Avenue. The house is sited on a sloped lot below the grade of the road, with a narrow setback, that is considered average for the street. A stone and cement retaining wall surrounds the perimeters of the front yard. A short paved driveway south of the house leads to a longer, graveled, tire path ending at the property's garage. The front yard is landscaped with large holly trees and trimmed boxwoods, while the backyard has lots of cedar and pine trees and portions of an old stone wall.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is located at the end of the property's driveway to the southwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: This two-story, three-bay, stuccoed, frame vernacular dwelling was constructed ca. 1925 with an entrance that is perpendicular to the road. The gable-end roof is clad in slate shingles and has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter and purlin ends. A semi-exterior-end brick chimney located on the south side breaks through the eaves. The main entrance is through the three-bay screened in porch on the south side. The 6/1-sash, double-hung, vinyl windows are modern as are some of the doors. A gabled hood supported by triangle knee brackets shelters a door on the east side. The house rests on a split-level parged foundation.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed, ca. 1925, this stuccoed, gable end, two-car garage is one-story on one side and two-stories on the other. The two-story side has a 6/6-sash double-hung window.

Significance Statement: This is an example of a mid-1920s vernacular dwelling with Craftsman detailing and contributes to the district. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Brunswick Road at that time was known as Hill Top Road.

2515 BRUNSWICK ROAD



STREET ADDRESS:	2515 Brunswick Road
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180045000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0028
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Brunswick Road, the house has an average setback from the street and sited slightly above the grade of the road. A brick path leads from Brunswick to the front door and flagstone pavers define the east border of the front yard. A paved driveway on the south side of the property leads to a paved parking area; a large boulder is placed on the north side of the driveway's entrance. Several bushes dot the front yard, some of which act as a hedge.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this two-story, five-bay vernacular house has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house has new 6/6-vinyl windows, a six-paneled wooden front door, and a semi-exterior end brick chimney on the south end. The front of the house has a modern eight-bay wraparound porch with a shed roof, Tuscan columns, and a centered, pedimented, entrance. A two-story addition, placed at an angle, was added to the south side of the house in 2005. The rear contains a shed-roofed porch. The house has lost much of its architectural integrity through alteration.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is an example of a mid-1920s vernacular dwelling with Colonial Revival detailing and a fair amount of remodeling. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Brunswick Road at that time was known as Hill Top Road.

2521 BRUNSWICK ROAD



STREET ADDRESS:	2521 Brunswick Road
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180046000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0029
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located on the west side of Brunswick Road near its junction with Park and Jefferson Park Circle. The house has an average setback and is sited well above the grade of the road. A shallow stone retaining wall runs along the street side of the front yard. Brick steps and a concrete path lead from the main road to the front door. A paved driveway on the south side of the property (shared with property 104-5084-0030) slopes up to the small garage. Numerous small boxwoods landscape the front yard.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the property's driveway to the southwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this stuccoed, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Tudor Revival-style house has 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, some of which are grouped. The house has a cross-jerkinhead roof covered in asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter ends and overhanging eaves. A gabled hood supported by triangle knee braces covers the simple wood front door. The north side of the house has an integral screened porch and the south side has a shed-roofed dormer and a side entrance.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This, stuccoed, one-bay, jerkinhead-roofed garage matches the house in style and has exposed rafter ends and a double-leaf wooden door.

Significance Statement: This is a fine example of a mid-1920s stuccoed dwelling with a jerkinhead roof and Tudor Revival-style detailing that contributes to the district. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Brunswick Road at that time was known as Hill Top Road.

2523 BRUNSWICK ROAD



STREET ADDRESS:	2523 Brunswick Road
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180047000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0030
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located on the west side of Brunswick Road, at its junction with Park and Jefferson Park Circle. The house has an average setback and is set well above the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall runs along the east side of the front yard and a terraced brick pathway leads from Brunswick Road to the front door. The north side of the property shares a paved driveway with property number 104-5084-0030, which slopes up to the small garage. A mature tree, small shrubs, and wood-board terraced flowerbeds landscape the front yard.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the property's driveway, northwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this stuccoed, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style house rests on a stretcher-bond brick foundation. The house has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles, with a semi-exterior-end brick chimney on the south end. The 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, and twelve-light front door sheltered by an arched hood with arched triangular knee braces look original. A one-and-a-half-story wing projects off the north side of the house and it has an integrated porch on its upper story with plain picket railing. A gabled, one-and-a-half-story, weatherboard addition extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1925, stuccoed, gable end, one-car garage has modern double swing doors, exposed purlin ends, and an asphalt shingle covered roof.

Significance Statement: This is a well-preserved example of a small, mid-1920s, stuccoed Colonial-Revival-style dwelling that contributes to the district. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Brunswick Road at that time was known as Hill Top Road.

1617 CHERRY AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	1617 Cherry Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	220161000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5171
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1940 ca,
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the south side of Cherry Avenue, the house is sited above the grade of the road with an average setback from the street. A paved driveway, lined by a wooden retaining wall on its east side, is located west of the house. A concrete retaining wall and stairs are placed behind the driveway to the north. A chain-link fence encloses the backyard. The front yard is heavily landscaped with mature trees and shrubs.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is sited west of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Probably constructed in the early 1930s, this one-story, four-bay, vernacular frame dwelling rests on a solid concrete block foundation and, appears to closely resemble one located directly behind it at 1620 Mulberry Street [104-5170]. The house has vinyl siding; a standing-seam metal gabled roof; six-over-six-sash double-hung wood windows; a four-light window next to the modern front door; louvered vinyl shutters, and a central-interior brick chimney with a plain cap. The house has a modern wooden deck and pergola in front. A full-width shed-roofed wing extends off the rear. A basement door is located along the west side.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern, pre-fabricated shed has a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles and T-1-11 siding.

Significance Statement: This is one of several nearly identical buildings along the south side of Mulberry Street and on the north side of Cherry Avenue that are reputed to have been housing for CCC workers employed to build the Skyline Drive. They may have been relocated to Charlottesville in 1940 when work was concluded from either Big Meadows or Grottoes where photographs confirm that such housing was built in the mid-1930s. This one is almost identical in design to the house directly behind it at 1620 Mulberry Avenue [104-5170]. The house next door to the east on Cherry Avenue may also be one of these houses but it has been greatly altered.

111 CLEVELAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	111 Cleveland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210095000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0123
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn (was known as Sunset Avenue)

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the north side of Cleveland Avenue, the house is sited above the grade of the road with a stone retaining wall running along the front yard. Concrete steps and a walk lead from Cleveland to the front door. Light posts and concrete posts with lights are placed in the front yard and a white, three-board fence lines portions of the east, west, and north sides of the property. A driveway leads behind the house. Mature trees and boxwoods landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame Craftsman Bungalow rests on a brick stretcher-bond foundation. The dwelling has weatherboard siding and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features single and paired 6/1-sash double-hung windows, a small shed dormer with a four-light window and exposed rafter ends, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, decorative purlin ends, and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney. The two-bay, pedimented front porch has two square brick posts placed on brick piers, one central wood post support, and a three-rail balustrade. A large, one-story, gable-roofed modern wing extends off the rear of the house. The dwelling is currently used as a duplex.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1920 Craftsman Bungalow contributes to the district and appears on the 1920 Sanborn map.

112 CLEVELAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	112 Cleveland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200091000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0121
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1940 ca.
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 +1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a steeply sloping lot on the south side of Cleveland Avenue, the house is sited below the grade of the road. The property has two paved driveways, one short, straight driveway to the east of the house and a longer one to the west that curves behind the house to a large parking area. A concrete block wall lines the northern border of the front yard and a wood picket fence surrounds the backyard. Mature oaks and boxwoods landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1940, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame, vernacular Tudor Revival-style dwelling rests on a split-level concrete block foundation. The house has new vinyl siding and a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features 6/6-sash double-hung windows, a multi-light bay window, two front gabled wall dormers clad in German-lap siding with six-light windows, and a central-interior brick chimney. The front entryway is a gable-end projecting bay with a paneled front door. Sited below the grade of the road, a large, one-story, concrete block wing and a modern deck extend off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1940 vernacular Tudor Revival-style dwelling contributes to the district.

114 CLEVELAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	114 Cleveland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200089000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0122
RESOURCES:	1 sd, 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1928 ca
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a steeply sloping lot on the south side of Cleveland Avenue, the house has a somewhat deep setback from the street. A paved driveway east of the main house, curves towards the backyard and to a parking area located between the main house and the shed. A concrete path leads from the driveway to the front door. Rail fencing surrounds the front yard. Mature trees and bushes landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits behind the main house to the south.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1928, this one-story, four-bay, frame vernacular dwelling rests on a split-level, parged concrete foundation. The house has stucco siding and a cross-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features paired and single 6/1-sash double-hung windows, a wooden paneled front door with lights, a projecting bay on the east side of the house, and a projecting cross gable front. The house has a large fourteen-course American bond brick exterior-end chimney on its front façade and a front flagstone stoop. A gable-roofed wing and an enclosed shed-roofed porch extend off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This ca. 1928, one-story, three-bay, frame shed has German-lap siding and a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features 6/6-sash double-hung windows, exposed rafter ends, and a three-bay porch with modern square supports and balustrade.

Significance Statement: This ca. 1928 vernacular dwelling contributes to the district.

2710 ETON CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2710 Eton Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190011000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0055
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1907
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn; Norvell residence; Holtzinger photos; originally called Hilltop Road

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a steeply sloping lot on the south side of Eton Circle, with a deep setback, the house is sited slightly below the grade of the road. A picket fence encloses the front yard. Concrete stairs lead from Eton to the property's entrance through a natural stick gate and arbor. A gravel path leads through the entrance gate to the front door and a flagstone patio. Mature oak trees and stone-defined planting beds landscape the front yard. The rear of the lot has a severe downward sloping terrain covered in mature trees.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed in 1907, this highly unique, one-story, frame, Craftsman style house is clad in board-and-batten, and has a gable roof with double projecting cross gables that are covered in asphalt shingles. The house features a mixture of casement and 6/6-sash windows, a fifteen-light front door, and two central-interior stone chimneys. The front of the house has a three-bay, standing seam metal shed roofed porch supported by de-barked tree trunk posts. A large deck projects off of the rear sheltering a full-height stone basement level.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved Craftsman-style cottage was constructed ca. 1907 as a summer residence for the Norvell family and is one of the earliest dwellings in the immediate area. It was photographed by Holtzinger and retains much of its original appearance. It is a contributing resource to the district and first appears on the 1929 Sanborn map (an earlier map of the area was not found). The present owners (Janet King and Rob McGinnis) have preserved the house well and conducted research on its history. They say that local legend maintains it was a Gentlemen's Club but they believe it was a summer cottage for the Norvells so they could be close to Fry's Spring.

1617 GROVE STREET EXTENDED



STREET ADDRESS:	1617 Grove Street Extended
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	220006000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5169
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the west side of Grove Street, the house is sited well above the grade of the road with a shallow front yard. A large parking area is placed in front of the house and wooden steps lead from the parking area up to the front door. Mature trees landscape the property. The railroad tracks sit directly across the street.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this two-story, two-bay vernacular dwelling rests on a random-rubble foundation. The stuccoed house has a hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal. It features vinyl 1/1-sash double-hung windows, a paneled front door with an arched light pattern, a shed-roofed lean-to on the south side, overhanging eaves, and a central-interior stone chimney. The front of the house has a two-bay porch with Tuscan columns and a modern picket balustrade. A shed-roofed porch extends off the rear of the house. This dwelling is the most original of the four on Grove Street.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of four historic buildings that survive on Grove Street Extended. The vernacular dwelling appears to date to ca. 1920 and is the most unaltered of the group.

1621 GROVE STREET EXTENDED



STREET ADDRESS:	1621 Grove Street Extended
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	220005000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5168
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the west side of Grove Street, the house is sited well above the grade of the road with a deep setback. A parking area is placed in front of the house and wooden steps lead from the parking area up to short walkway to the front door. Mature trees landscape the property. The railroad tracks sit directly across the street.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame vernacular dwelling rests on a split-level, parged concrete foundation. The house has aluminum siding and a gable-end roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features replacement paired and single 6/6-sash double-hung windows, a paneled front door with lights, overhanging eaves, and a large gable-roofed dormer on the east side. The front of the house has a two-bay porch with square posts placed on wooden piers and a modern picket balustrade.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of four historic buildings that survive on Grove Street Extended. The vernacular dwelling appears to date to ca. 1920.

1623 GROVE STREET EXTENDED



STREET ADDRESS:	1623 Grove Street Extended
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	220004000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5167
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the west side of Grove Street, the house is sited well above the grade of the road with a deep setback. A parking area is placed in front of the house and wooden steps lead from the parking area up to the front door. Mature trees landscape the property. The railroad tracks sit directly across the street.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this two-story, two-bay vernacular dwelling is now used as several apartments. The structure has asbestos shingle siding and a hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal. It features vinyl 6/6-sash double-hung windows, a paneled front door with lights, and overhanging eaves. The three-bay front porch has square columns and a modern picket balustrade. A one-story, shed-roofed wing with asbestos siding extends off the back of the house. An exterior staircase and modern, second-story deck are used to access the second floor, rear apartment.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of four historic buildings that survive on Grove Street Extended. The vernacular dwelling appears to date to ca. 1920.

1625 GROVE STREET EXTENDED



STREET ADDRESS:	1625 Grove Street Extended
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	220003000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5166
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the west side of Grove Street, the house is sited well above the grade of the road with a deep setback. A parking area is placed in front of the house and wooden steps lead from the parking area up to a short walkway and the front door. Mature trees landscape the property. The railroad tracks sit directly across the street.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this two-story, three-bay, frame, vernacular frame dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation. The stuccoed dwelling has a gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. It features new 6/6-sash double-hung windows, vinyl louvered shutters, a paneled front door with lights, and a one-story wing on the south side. The two-bay front porch has a hipped roof, turned posts, and a modern picket balustrade. A one-bay, shed-roofed porch extends off the rear of the house. The structure's original chimney has been removed.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of four historic buildings that survive on Grove Street Extended. The vernacular dwelling appears to date to ca. 1920.

533 HARRIS ROAD



STREET ADDRESS:	533 Harris Road
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	21B020000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5165
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 gar.; 1 chckn c.; 1 ruin; 2nc sheds
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the north side of Harris Road on a 2.25-acre lot, the house is sited well above the grade of the road with deep setback. A curved, gravel driveway, lined by boxwoods is placed on the east side of the property and ends in a parking area behind the house. A tall stone retaining wall marks the street side border of the front yard and the front yard is partially terraced. Mature oaks, magnolias, boxwoods, and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: Shed 1 sits directly behind the main house to the north and shed two is placed directly to the east of shed 1. A ruin is located behind shed 2 to the north. A garage is placed east of shed 2 and a chicken coop is located northeast of the garage.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Craftsman Bungalow rests on a low concrete block foundation. The walls of the house are of smooth concrete block whereas the foundation and corners quoins use rusticated concrete block. The hipped-roof is clad in standing-seam metal. Other details include 2/2- and paired 4/4-sash double-hung wood windows, a paneled front door with lights, front and rear gabled dormers with 3/2-light windows, a side asymmetrical shed-roofed dormer with a three-light window, a plain frieze, overhanging eaves, and three interior-end brick chimneys. The integral, three-bay front porch has rusticated concrete block posts. A one-story, frame, shed-roofed wing extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed 1: This modern prefabricated, two-bay shed has T-111 siding and a gable roof clad in v-crimp metal.

Shed 2: This modern prefabricated, one-bay shed has T-111 siding and a gable roof clad in v-crimp metal.

Garage: This ca. 1925 gable-end garage has v-crimp metal siding and a double-leaf sliding garage door.

Chicken Coop: This ca. 1925, five-bay, concrete block chicken coop has a shed roof clad in v-crimp metal, six-light windows, and two doors.

Ruin: This ca. 1925 ruin was probably originally a shed.

Significance Statement:

This ca. 1925, concrete-block, Craftsman Bungalow is one of the few historic houses on this part of Harris Road. It has an intact setting with a fine stone retaining wall and several period outbuildings. It is a fairly subdued example of the style but is notable for the use of rusticated concrete block in its detailing.

2307 HIGHLAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2307 Highland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210121000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0183
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1939 ca
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a sloped site on the west side of Highland Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door. A gravel driveway south of the house leads back to the garage. A mixture of wood-picket and privacy fencing enclose the backyard. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed southwest of the house.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling is constructed of brick laid in a stretcher-bond pattern. Constructed ca. 1939, the house rests on a brick foundation with exterior basement access through a door on the south side. The house has a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles with front and rear shed-roofed dormers clad in weatherboard siding containing 6/6-sash windows. Details include single- and paired-6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, louvered wooden shutters, a paneled front door, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The three-bay, shed-roofed, front porch has Tuscan columns and a plain picket balustrade.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1939, this gable-end garage has a roof clad in asphalt shingles, v-crimp metal siding, exposed rafter ends, and double-leaf garage doors.

Significance Statement: This is a well-preserved example of a late-1930s Dutch Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling, and the only example of this style on Highland Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

2309 HIGHLAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2309 Highland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210120000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0184
RESOURCES:	1sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1929 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a slightly sloped site on the west side of Highland Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door. A short, graveled driveway north of the house leads back to the garage. A mixture of wood picket and chain-link fencing enclose the backyard. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed behind the house to the northwest.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style bungalow is constructed of brick laid in a stretcher bond and rests on a brick foundation. Constructed ca. 1929, the dwelling has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and a front, shed dormer with paired six-light windows and wood siding. Details include 1/1-sash double-hung wood windows, brick jack arches, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The integral, three-bay front porch has square post supports resting on brick piers and has been enclosed. A gable-roofed wing with shed-roofed, wall dormers was added to the rear of the house in 2000.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1929, this gable-end garage has sheet metal siding, a roof clad in asphalt shingles, exposed rafter ends, and a paneled garage door with lights.

Significance Statement: This is one of several Craftsman-style brick dwellings on Highland Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area.

2311 HIGHLAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2311 Highland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210119000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0185
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1929 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the west side of Highland Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door. A short, graveled driveway south of the house heads back towards the garage. Mature trees and sparse shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed behind the house to the southwest.

Primary Resource Description: Currently abandoned, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed frame Craftsman-style bungalow rests on a raised stuccoed foundation with door access on the south side. Constructed ca. 1929, the dwelling has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles, with a front, gable-roofed dormer with exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces, and a six-light casement window. Window configurations on the house include 15/1-sash and triple-9/1-sash on the first floor front façade, twelve-light casements, and single-and paired-9/1-sash on the sides and rear. Details include overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces, exposed rafter ends, an interior-end stuccoed chimney, and a central-interior stuccoed chimney. The integral, one-bay, round arched, front porch has stuccoed posts and a plain picket balustrade. A single-bay, shed-roofed porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1930, this one-bay, gable-end, frame, stuccoed garage has a roof clad in asphalt shingles and is also abandoned.

Significance Statement: This is one of several Craftsman-style dwellings on Highland Avenue. Although it is abandoned, it retains architectural integrity and has had few alterations. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1935 topo map of the area.

2318 HIGHLAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2318 Highland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210131000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0191
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1940 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a banked site on the east side of Highland Avenue, the front of the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback, while the rear elevation has a full-height basement level. A concrete walkway, that has been treated to appear like brick, leads from the sidewalk on Highland to the front door. A semi-circular, pea-gravel driveway with brick edging curves behind the house. A small pond has been built in the southwest corner of the front yard. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, stretcher-bond-brick Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation that is a full story in the rear because of the banked site. Constructed ca. 1940, the dwelling has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends. Details include 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a Craftsman-style front door, and an exterior-end brick chimney. The two-bay, inset corner porch has square posts and an hourglass-shaped wooden balustrade. A two-car garage and a screened-in porch extend off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is Craftsman-style dwelling dates to ca. 1940 and is one of several on Highland Avenue that are brick. The dwelling contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

2321 HIGHLAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2321 Highland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210116000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0186
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1921 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a sloped lot on the west side of Highland Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete driveway placed north of the house heads back towards the garage. A brick walkway leads from the driveway to the front door. Young trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed northwest of the house.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, vernacular Craftsman-style dwelling is constructed of stretcher-bond brick and rests on a brick foundation that is a full-story on the rear because of the sloped site. Constructed ca. 1921, the dwelling has a gable roof clad in standing seam metal, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, paired-6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, brick sills, an exterior-end brick chimney on the north side, and an interior-end brick chimney on the south side. A gable-roofed hood with a barrel vault and triangular knee brace supports shelters the round-arched, cottage-style front door. A shed-roofed, screened-in porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This modern gable-end garage has asphalt shingle roofing, T-111 siding, and plywood double-leaf garage doors.

Significance Statement: This is one of several Craftsman-style brick dwellings on Highland Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area.

2325 HIGHLAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2325 Highland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210115000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0187
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1933 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a sloped site on the west side of Highland Avenue, the front of the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a deep setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door. Stone walls line the street side border of the front yard. Young trees and a couple of shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, gable-end, vernacular frame dwelling rests on a parged brick foundation that is exposed in the rear because of the sloped site. Constructed ca. 1933, the house has weatherboard siding with corner boards and a roof clad in asphalt shingles. Details include 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, a Craftsman-style front door, rectangular attic vents in the front gable end, and a central-interior brick chimney with a plain cap. The one-bay, pedimented, front portico has square columns and exposed rafter ends. A shed-roofed porch and a modern deck extend off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of several dwellings on Highland Avenue that date to the early 1930s. The vernacular dwelling contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1935 topo map of the area.

2328 HIGHLAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2328 Highland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210132000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0190
RESOURCES:	1 sid; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1935 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a sloped lot on the east side of Highland Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway with brick edging leads from the sidewalk on Highland to the front door. A gravel driveway is placed south of the house and a paved driveway is placed to the north. A mixture of chain-link and wooden privacy fence lines three sides of the backyard. A stone wall is placed in the middle of the backyard. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed directly behind the house to the east.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stretcher-bond brick, Craftsman-style bungalow rests on a brick foundation that is full height in the rear because of the sloped site. Constructed ca. 1935, the dwelling has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and a large, front gabled dormer clad in wood shingles that contains three louvered wood windows. Architectural details include paired- and single- 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, decorative brick work as its belt course and cornice, exposed rafter and purlin ends, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The three-bay, integral, front porch has a round wooden arch on its front façade and round brick arches on its sides, as well as battered posts resting on brick piers as supports, a modern wood lattice, and rounded stone steps leading towards the driveway. A two-story, gable-roofed brick wing extends off the rear and contains a one-story, gable-roofed frame addition. A single-bay carport is attached to the north side of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern prefab shed has a gambrel roof and T-111 siding.

Significance Statement: This is Craftsman-style dwelling dates to the mid-1930s and is one of several on Highland Avenue that are brick. The dwelling contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1935 topo map of the area.

2329 HIGHLAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2329 Highland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210113000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0188
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1933 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the west side of Highland Avenue, on a banked site, the front of the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. An aggregate walkway leads from the street to the front door. A short, gravel driveway placed north of the house is framed by railroad tie retaining walls. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-end, Craftsman-style, stuccoed frame dwelling rests on a stuccoed foundation that is exposed in the rear because of the sloped site. Constructed ca. 1933, the house has a roof clad in asphalt shingles with two, gable-roofed dormers on the north side that contain scalloped, exposed rafter ends and weatherboard siding. Details include single- and paired- 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, batten shutters, a modern metal door, exposed rafter ends, an exterior-side brick chimney, and a central-interior brick chimney. The three-bay, hip-roofed front porch has square columns resting on paneled wood piers, and a narrow picket balustrade. A modern deck extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of several dwellings on Highland Avenue that date to the early 1930s. The vernacular dwelling contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1935 topo map of the area.

2331 HIGHLAND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2331 Highland Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210112000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0189
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a sloped site on the west side of Highland Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door and a second walkway leads from the gravel driveway south of the house to the front door. Railroad ties are placed along the street side of the front yard on either side of the walkway. A concrete retaining wall supports the northern borderline. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, gable-end, Craftsman-style frame dwelling rests on a poured concrete foundation that is exposed in the rear because of the sloped site and contains six-light basement windows on the south side. Constructed ca. 1920, the house has stucco siding and a gabled roof clad in new standing-seam metal with a ridge cap. Details of the house include a lunette window in the front gable end, six-light casement windows, triple 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, boxed eaves, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The two-bay, gabled entryway has a single-bay porch with battered posts resting on brick piers. The rear, gable-roofed wing is clad in asbestos shingle siding.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is Craftsman-style frame dwelling is one of several on Highland Avenue that date to the 1920s. The dwelling contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1935 topo map of the area.

2104 HILL STREET



STREET ADDRESS:	2104 Hill Street
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210010000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0158
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1935 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival/ Foursquare
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Built into a banked site on the east side of Hill Street, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A walkway of concrete pavers leads from the street to the front door. Mature trees and small boxwoods landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1935, this two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling rests on a stretcher-bond brick foundation with 6/6-sash windows and door access on the north side because of the banked site. The vernacular Colonial Revival-style house has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, stucco siding, and a front, projecting, polygonal bay window. Following an American Foursquare form, the house features single and paired 4/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a new 6/6-sash window on the front façade with louvered shutters, a paneled front door, a wooden belt course at the foundation and between the two stories, overhanging eaves, and a central-interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The one-bay, front portico has square posts and a two-rail handrail. A shed-roofed, one-bay porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1935, this stuccoed American Foursquare has Colonial Revival-style detailing. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map of the area.

2202 HILL STREET



STREET ADDRESS:	2202 Hill Street
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210019000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0157
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 c
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the east side of Hill Street, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A brick walkway leads from the street to the front door. A paved driveway is located south of the house and a green chain-link fence lines the south border of the backyard. Mature trees, bushes, and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style frame dwelling rests on a raised Flemish-variant brick foundation. Constructed ca. 1920, the house has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, and 4/1-sash double-hung wood windows. The ones on the front of the house have canted corners. Other details include overhanging eaves, scalloped rafter ends, four- and six-light basement windows, and a central-interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The one-bay, pedimented, front portico features flared eaves, exposed rafter ends, a rectangular attic window, Tuscan columns, and full-height windows on either side of the modern front door.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved Craftsman-style dwelling is one of the few houses from ca. 1920 on Hill Street. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area.

2221 HILL STREET



STREET ADDRESS:	2221 Hill Street
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210041000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0159
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1947 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Hill Street, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the gravel driveway on the south side of the house to the front door. Small boxwoods landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, vernacular Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation. Constructed ca. 1947, the house has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, large front and rear shed dormers, and aluminum siding. The dwelling features 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, a paneled front door, and a central-interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The two-bay front porch has a shed roof and square posts.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This house is one of four almost identical dwelling on the west side of Hill Street, that were all probably constructed at the same time by the same builder and may in fact be “kit” houses. The one at 2217 Hill Street has asbestos siding and a one-bay shed-roofed porch with square posts. The one at 2219 has aluminum siding and an enclosed front porch and includes a modern garage. The house at 2223 is clad in Masonite and has no front porch. All of these would contribute to the potential Fry’s Spring Historic District and appear on the 1950 Sanborn Map.

BRIDGE #8012, JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE, SPANNING NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD TRACKS



STREET ADDRESS:	Bridge #8012, Jefferson Park Avenue, spanning Norfolk Southern Railroad Tracks
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	N/A
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5081, 104-5084-0001
RESOURCES:	1 bridge
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Concrete T-beam bridge
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: This bridge is located directly south of a three-way intersection involving Jefferson Park Avenue, Jefferson Park Avenue Extended, and Fontaine. The bridge, part of Jefferson Park Avenue Extended, has lanes running north and south allowing traffic to pass over the Norfolk Southern Railroad Tracks found below. An abundance of mature trees and shrubs surround the railroad tracks that run underneath.

Secondary Site Description: No Secondary Resources.

Primary Resource Description: Bridge#8012; Jefferson Park Avenue spanning Norfolk Southern Railroad Tracks. Constructed ca. 1920, this concrete, 3-span, 99-foot, T-beam bridge that spans the Norfolk southern Railroad Track, carries two lanes of vehicular traffic and a sidewalk along the east side. The bridge has solid, 4-foot-tall concrete parapets, comprised of twelve, 6-foot, recessed panels divided into bays by slightly projecting piers. The parapet side walls are capped by a slightly ramped concrete cap. Spalling is evident in multiple places, exposing some of the reinforcing steel bars in the concrete. Evidence suggests that the bridge once had light fixtures on the end and center piers. The bridge is supported by two sets of three supporting concrete columns with plain caps and bases. VDOT has coded this 3-span bridge as a 104 (concrete T-beam) and identified that the spalled areas show some Ransome reinforcing bar. The exact construction date is not known as many of the old Southern Railway bridge records were purged- but based on its technology; it was constructed ca. 1920 or the late 1910s. It does appear in the 1920 Sanborn Map but is not labeled as a concrete bridge until the 1929 Sanborn Map.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: As a transportation resource, this property contributes to the overall significance and understanding of the district. The bridge was not within the city boundaries until 1939, and it is estimated that it was constructed in the late 1910s, by the old Southern Railway. It has been coded by VDOT as a 104 (concrete T-beam) bridge and determined not individually eligible. It is however, a contributing resource in the potential district.

2204 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2204 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210031000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0146
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1923
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete and flagstone walkway leads from the sidewalk on JPA to the front door and a flagstone front patio. A gravel driveway is placed on the south side of the house. Trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1923, this one-story, three-bay, frame, Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation. It has stucco siding, a gable roof with a front cross gable clad in asphalt shingles, and rectangular wood shingles in its gable ends. The house features 8/1- and paired 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, an eight-light front door, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter and purlin ends, and an interior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The front of the house has a single-bay, shed-roofed porch with rectangular stucco posts and a concrete floor. A one-bay, gable-roofed wing with a secondary door extends off the south side.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, stuccoed Craftsman Bungalow was constructed ca. 1923 and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area. It is a contributing resource within the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

2205 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2205 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180001000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0002
RESOURCES:	1 s.d.
DATE/PERIOD:	1940 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, this house sits off the south side of the railroad tracks. Sited below the grade of the road, it is set back further than most of the surrounding houses. The lot contains two mature trees, some shrubs, and a proliferation of ivy. The house does not have its own driveway, but is instead accessed by the paved driveway of its neighbor at 2207 JPA (104-5084-0003), which leads to the back of the house.

Secondary Site Description: No Secondary Resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1940, this one story, three bay, vernacular dwelling is built on a solid concrete block foundation. It features 6/6-sash, double-hung, wood windows, and a paneled wooden door fronted by a simple concrete stoop. Covered by a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles, this stuccoed frame dwelling also has a central-interior, concrete-block chimney with a corbelled brick cap. A small, enclosed, shed-roofed porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This mid-20th-century vernacular contributes to the district.

2206 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2206 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210032000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0145
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1923
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the northeast corner of the junction of Jefferson Park and Robertson Avenues, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the front door to the sidewalk on JPA and also to the gravel driveway placed north of the house. A vertical wood board fence encloses the backyard. Mature trees and various sized shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed behind the house to the east and a large rectangular piece of marble is found outside of the property's fence line southeast of the house along Robertson Avenue.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1923, this one-story, four-bay, Craftsman-style stone dwelling rests on a stone foundation. The house has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles and stuccoed gable-ends with false half timbering. It features overhanging eaves with triangular knee brackets, 9/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a Craftsman front door with a knocker (H.W. Collins) and two-light sidelights, exposed rafter ends, and a central-interior stone chimney with a concrete cap. The front of the house has a large, gable-roofed, two-bay porch with stone posts, stone piers, and small wooden square posts that support the stuccoed pediment with half timbering and triangular knee brackets. A gable-roofed wing extends off the rear and a shallow porch off the north side.

Secondary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1923, this one-story, four-bay, Craftsman-style stone dwelling rests on a stone foundation. The house has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles and stuccoed gable-ends with false half timbering. It features overhanging eaves with triangular knee brackets, 9/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a Craftsman front door with a knocker (H.W. Collins) and two-light sidelights, exposed rafter ends, and a central-interior stone chimney with a concrete cap. The front of the house has a large, gable-roofed, two-bay porch with stone posts, stone piers, and small wooden square posts that support the stuccoed pediment with half timbering and triangular knee brackets. A gable-roofed wing extends off the rear and a shallow porch off the north side.

Marble: This rectangular piece of marble stone has approximate dimensions of 4' long, 3' wide and 18" tall. It is unknown what it was used for and does not necessarily rest within the property line.

Significance Statement: This extremely well-preserved Craftsman-style stone dwelling was constructed ca. 1923 and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area. It is a contributing resource within the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

2207 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2207 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180001000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0003
RESOURCES:	1 s.d.
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, below the grade of the road and with very little setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front porch. A paved driveway along the south side of the property leads to a gravel parking area behind the house, as well as to the neighboring house to the north. Mature boxwoods, trees, and small shrubs landscape the small yard. A post supporting three mailboxes is located directly in front of this house.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-a-half story, three-bay, stuccoed, frame bungalow is covered by an asphalt-shingled gable roof and rests on a raised, parged concrete foundation. The front slope of the roof features a shed dormer containing four eight-light wood casement windows and wood shingle siding. A semi-exterior-end stuccoed chimney breaks through the overhanging eaves along the north side. Paired ten-light casement windows and a paneled wood door with five-light sidelights are found on the first floor façade. The one-story, three-bay front porch has battered wooden posts on stuccoed piers and simple rectangular balusters. The house contains several different window-sash patterns including 12/1 and 16/1 sash and 6-light basement windows, as well as gable-end returns. A cross-gabled, one-story wing with an enclosed porch extends off the rear, but appears original. A small, one-story polygonal bay projects off the north side.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This Craftsman bungalow contributes to the district.

2209 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2209 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180002000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0004
RESOURCES:	1 s.d.; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1900 ca.
STYLE:	Queen Anne
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn; "Mrs. Barbasdale"

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located at the northwest corner of the junction of Jefferson Park and Stribling avenues, the house faces JPA with parking along Stribling. Sited slightly below the grade of the road, the house has very little setback. Remnants of a concrete walkway lead from JPA to the front door and the yard contains mature maple trees and bushes.

Secondary Site Description: A small shed is located behind the main dwelling to the northwest.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1900, this two-story, two-bay, asymmetrical, frame Queen-Anne style dwelling is clad in weatherboard and rests on a raised, six-course American-bond brick foundation. It retains its original standing-seam-metal, hipped roof with lower cross gables, a side hipped dormer clad in pressed tin shingles, and two central-interior brick chimneys. This house features a double-leaf wood door with a two-light transom, 2/2-sash double-hung wood windows, and a six-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, turned balusters, and denticulated cornice. A large, two-story, rear wing with integral porches and a ten-bay wraparound porch may be original or added shortly after the front section of the house. This dwelling is currently used as two apartments.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: Constructed in the early 20th century, this small shed is clad in weatherboard and has a standing-seam-metal gabled roof with exposed rafter ends. A single wooden door punctuates its south side.

Significance Statement: This turn-of-the-century Queen Anne-style frame dwelling contributes to the district. This appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map with the handwritten name "Mrs. Barbasdale" next to it. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as "University AV, SW."

2303 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2303 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180022000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0005
RESOURCES:	1 s.d., 1 shed, 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1900 ca.
STYLE:	Folk Victorian
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn; "Mrs. Anderson"

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located at the southwest corner of the junction of Jefferson Park and Stribling Avenues. The house has an average setback but is sited well above the grade of the road, and features a cinder block retaining wall along the front sidewalk. Concrete steps and a walkway lead from the sidewalk on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue to the front porch, while a flagstone path and patio leads from Stribling Avenue to a side entrance. A wood privacy fence surrounds the back yard, a concrete path leads from the rear of the house west towards the secondary structures, and a gravel parking area is currently being constructed west of the house off of Stribling Avenue. Mature and young trees and numerous small shrubs landscape this property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is located directly behind the main dwelling to its west. A garage is located slightly southwest of the shed.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1900, this two-story, three-bay, frame Folk Victorian dwelling is clad in weatherboard on the front and stucco on the sides and rear. The hipped roof, covered in asphalt shingles, features lower central gables that contain decorative vergeboards and feature cornice-end returns. The house has a brick foundation on its east and north ends and a stone foundation on its south and west ends, an unusual feature. The 1/1-sash double-hung wood windows, central-interior parged chimney with corbelled cap, and projecting bay window on front elevation appear original. The six-paneled wooden front door features leaded glass, two-light sidelights, a single transom, and a surround characterized by chamfered and reeded trim with bull's eye corner blocks. The six-bay, wraparound front porch contains turned posts, turned balusters, a spindle frieze, and sawn brackets. A two-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This one-story, early-20th-century shed features a gabled roof covered in slate, four-light windows, louvered wooden shutters, and weatherboard siding. A one-story, stucco addition has been added to the front of the shed, which features a shed roof covered in asphalt shingles and two-light windows.

Garage: This mid-20th-century, one-story, concrete block, gable-roofed garage features weatherboard siding in the gable ends, asphalt shingle roofing, louvered triangular attic vents in the gable ends, and 1/1 windows.

Significance Statement: This turn-of-the-century Folk Victorian frame dwelling contributes to the district. This appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map with the handwritten name "Mrs. Anderson" next to it. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as "University AV, SW."

2304 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2304 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210057000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0144
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1928
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on JPA to the front door. A gravel driveway is placed on the north side of the house and a section of white picket fencing connects the driveway's northern edge with the rear corner of the house. Mature trees and small shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1928, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stretcher bond vernacular Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling rests on a brick foundation. It has a jerkinhead roof clad in asphalt shingles and shed-roofed, front and rear brick dormers with 8/8-sash windows. The house features three-light basement windows and modern, 6/6-sash double-hung vinyl windows, a Craftsman eight-light front door, jack arches on the first-floor façade, overhanging eaves with boxed cornices, and a central-interior brick chimney. The front of the house has a single-bay, gabled porch with a barrel vault and square brick posts. An enclosed one-bay porch with brick posts extends off the south side and a shed-roofed hood shelters the rear multi-light door.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1928, this vernacular Dutch Colonial-Revival-style brick dwelling features a jerkinhead roof. In fairly original condition with the exception of new windows and roofing, the house is a contributing resource in the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

2306 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2306 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210058000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0143
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1928
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited above the grade of the road with an average setback. Stone retaining walls support the street side and southern borders of the front yard. A sandstone walkway leads from the sidewalk on JPA to the front door. A gravel driveway placed on the north side of the house leads back towards the garage and a vertical wood board fence surrounds the backyard. Large mature trees, boxwood hedges, and numerous shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed northeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1928, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, Craftsman-style stone dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation. It has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and two front and rear gable-roofed dormers clad in weatherboard with paired three-light casement windows and window boxes. The house features 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, a central eyebrow dormer with a vent, and two interior-end stone chimneys. The front of the house has a partially enclosed porch with four 6/6-sash windows and rusticated concrete-block piers. An enclosed porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1928, this one-bay, stuccoed, gable-end garage has a roof clad in asphalt shingles, exposed rafter ends, and a double-leaf garage door.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved 1 ½-story stone Craftsman-style cottage was constructed ca. 1928 and is a contributing resource in the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area.

2307 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2307 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180023000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0006
RESOURCES:	1 s.d., 1 garage, 1 cottage
DATE/PERIOD:	1919
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn; "Charlie Anderson"

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located on a sloped site on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue. The house has an average setback for the surrounding area and is sited above the grade of the road. A cinder-block retaining wall is located on the east and south perimeters of the front yard. A paved driveway on the south side of the house leads back to a garage and second dwelling. Concrete stairs and a pathway lead from JPA to the front porch. Large boxwoods in the front yard and numerous mature trees and shrubs in the back of the house landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A small garage lies slightly southwest of the main house and a second dwelling sits to northwest of the garage.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1919, this three-bay, one-and-a-half story, 6-course-American-bond brick, Craftsman bungalow rests on a split-level brick foundation. The gabled roof is clad in slate shingles and features front and rear shed-roofed dormers with paired 6/1-sash windows, and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney with corbelled cap that breaks through the overhanging eaves. The integral, shed-roofed, 3-bay front porch has square brick columns, a concrete floor, exposed rafters, and a brick lattice-patterned balustrade topped by a concrete handrail. Other details of this well-preserved dwelling include fish-scale slate shingles in the gable ends and in the dormer, exposed rafter ends; triangular knee brackets in the overhanging eaves, single and paired 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows topped by segmental brick arches, a 24-light front door flanked by paired 6/1 windows, rectangular wood attic vent in gable end, and a rear shed-roofed brick wing addition with small deck. The sloped lot creates a walkout basement on the back of the house and the side elevations contain small basement windows.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed in the mid-1920s, this one-story, one-bay, cinderblock, gable-end, garage has a standing-seam-metal roof, exposed rafter ends, double-leaf wooden doors, and a door and window on its side elevation.

Second Dwelling: Constructed ca. 1920, this small, one-story, two-bay, stuccoed, frame cottage features a gabled standing-seam-metal roof, exposed rafter ends, an exterior-end brick chimney, a two-bay front porch with turned posts; and a 1-bay side wing.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved brick Craftsman bungalow is one of the earliest in the neighborhood and contributes to the district. It is similar in form to its neighbor at 2309 JPA [104-5084-0007]. This appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map with the handwritten name “Charlie Anderson” next to it. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as “University AV, SW.”

2309 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2309 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180024000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0007
RESOURCES:	1 s.d., 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn; 1920 empty lot with "Miss E. Mickie rent land"

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue on a slightly sloping lot with the house at an average setback. A cinder block retaining wall surrounds the south and west sides of the front yard. A concrete path leads from JPA to the front door with symmetrical landscaping on either side. Framed by two mature trees, four large boxwoods, and small shrubs on either side, there are also large rhododendrons planted along the east side of the front porch. A white four-board fence surrounds the rear yard and a paved driveway on the south side of the house slopes down slightly to gravel parking area and gate leading to the backyard.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits in the backyard northwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: This three-bay, one-and-a-half story, brick Craftsman bungalow was constructed ca. 1925. The brick walls are laid in 7-course Flemish bond variant. The gabled roof is covered in slate shingles with front and rear shed-roofed dormers containing paired with 9/1-sash windows. The semi-exterior-end brick chimney that breaks through the overhanging eaves has a corbelled brick cap. The integral, shed-roofed, 3-bay front porch has square brick columns, exposed rafters, and a brick lattice-patterned balustrade topped by a concrete handrail. Other details of this well-preserved dwelling include wooden shingles in the gable ends and in the dormer, exposed rafter ends; triangular knee brackets in the overhanging eaves, single and paired 9/1-sash double-hung wood windows topped by segmental brick arches, an 8-light paneled front door, paired 9/1 windows on the front facade, rectangular wood attic vents in gable end, and a rear two-bay, shed-roofed porch with turned spindle balustrade. The sloped lot creates a walkout basement on the back of the house and the side elevations contain small basement windows.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This early-20th-century, gable-end frame shed has weatherboard siding, a formed concrete foundation, exposed rafter ends, and a double-leaf swinging doors.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved brick Craftsman bungalow contributes to the district. It is similar in form to its neighbor at 2307 JPA [104-5084-0006], but post dates it by about five years. This house does not appear on the 1920 Sanborn Map although "Miss E. Mickie rent land" is handwritten on the empty lot. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as "University AV, SW."

2310 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2310 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210059000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0142
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1930
STYLE:	Craftsman/4square
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 topo (from plans)

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the northeast corner of the junction of Jefferson Park and Raymond Avenues, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on JPA to a set of brick stairs leading up to the front door. A paved driveway allows access to the property's garage off of Raymond. Magnolias and holly trees, boxwood hedges, and numerous other shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed behind the house to the east.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1930, this two-story, two-bay, Craftsman-style, American Foursquare is built of stretcher-bond brick and has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house features 1/1-sash double-hung vinyl, a few 8x8 wooden casement windows, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends. It contains three brick chimneys: a semi-exterior-end, an exterior-end, and a central-interior. The front of the house has a two-bay, shed-roofed porch that has been enclosed with brick and 1/1-sash windows. A one-story, gable-roofed brick wing has been added to the north side and a one-story, hipped roof wing extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1950, this two-bay, brick garage has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles and multi-light overhead doors. It has been attached to the rear of the house by a rear concrete block lean-to.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1930, this American Foursquare contains limited detailing of the Craftsman style. It has been somewhat altered yet retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn labeled as "from plans," indicating it was not yet constructed.

2400 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2400 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210082000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0141
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1931
STYLE:	Spanish Eclectic
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Jefferson Park and Raymond Avenues, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on JPA to two sets of stairs and then the two front doors of the former duplex. A public transportation bus stop is located on JPA just in front of the house. A paved driveway allows access to the property's garage off of Raymond and a chain link fence marks the borders of the backyard. Large mature trees and numerous shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is sited behind the house to the east and is accessible from Raymond Avenue.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1930, this one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, stuccoed, former duplex rests on a paved foundation. Reflecting the Spanish Eclectic style, the house has a hipped roof clad in Ondura (asphalt) shingles made to resemble terra cotta and three hipped roof dormers with triple 4/4 windows. The house features numerous window types including six-light, 4/1, 3/1, and 6/6. It has overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and a semi-exterior-end paved chimney with two flues. The front of the structure has two front doors, two sets of entryway stairs, and a four-bay porch with stuccoed supports and round arches. According to the present owners, the house was originally one-story in height and was raised to 1 ½ stories in 1938. A seam in the stucco confirms the addition of the upper floor and it appears that the house originally had a flat roof.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1950, this two-story, two-bay, concrete block garage has a hipped roof clad in Ondura (asphalt) shingles made to resemble terra cotta. It features four-light steel windows, two paneled garage doors with lights, a front overhang, exposed rafter ends, a double leaf door on the second floor, and a central-interior, concrete block chimney. A greenhouse extends off the rear.

Significance Statement: According to the current owners (Jeannie Williams) this house was constructed ca. 1930 by the Matati family who owned Matati Fruit Company. The house was enlarged and raised to 1 ½ stories in 1938. They believe the garage, which was constructed ca. 1950, was used to service the trucks that were used by the company. The house is an example of the Spanish Eclectic style and is a contributing resource to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1935 topo map of the area.

2401 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2401 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180025000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0008
RESOURCES:	1 s.d., 1 shed (NC)
DATE/PERIOD:	1919
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn; "Reba"

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited at an average setback from the main road, and is at a level grade with the sidewalk. A cinder-block retaining wall runs along the south side of the front yard and a paved driveway is north of the house and leads to a porte-cochere. A brick path leads from the carport to the front door. The front yard is landscaped by a massive Atlas Cedar in the northeast corner and numerous shrubs growing along the edges of the front porch. A white picket fence surrounds the backyard, which includes a concrete patio directly behind the house, mature pine trees, and some shrubs.

Secondary Site Description: A modern shed sits directly behind the main house to the west.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, hip-roofed, Craftsman was constructed ca. 1919 and features brick walls laid in stretcher bond. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal and contains shed-roofed dormers on the front and sides, a large gabled dormer in the rear, and a central brick chimney. The shed dormers contain multiple six-light attic windows while the rear one has 6/6-sash windows. All are covered in weatherboard siding and feature exposed rafter ends. The integral, seven-bay wrap around porch, which extends to a porte-cochere on the north end, is comprised of battered posts resting on square brick piers. Other details include a low parged foundation, five-panel front door with three light transom, single and paired 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, segmental brick arches over the door and window openings, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern, one-story, three-bay shed is clad in T-1-11 siding. It features 4/4-sash double-hung windows, a double-leaf door, and a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved brick Craftsman bungalow is one of the earliest in the neighborhood and contributes to the district. It appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map with the handwritten name "Reba" next to it. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as "University AV, SW."

2404 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2404 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210083000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5048-0140
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1940
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited above the grade of the road with an average setback. A tire-path gravel driveway north of the house heads back to the garage. Wood and concrete stairs lead from the driveway to the front door. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed northeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1940, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stretcher-bond brick, Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation. It features a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles, 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, a Craftsman-style front door with lights, a basement door on the north side, exposed rafter ends, stuccoed gable ends, and a central-interior brick chimney. The front of the house has a shed dormer with paired 6/6 windows and a one-bay, shed-roofed porch with battered posts resting on brick piers and a Chippendale-style wooden balustrade. A one-bay, shed-roofed porch with square piers and a plain, picket balustrade shelters the rear, multi-light, paneled door.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1940, this frame, gable-end garage is clad in corrugated siding.

Significance Statement: This fairly well-preserved Craftsman-style brick dwelling dates to ca. 1940 although it echoes architectural forms popular in the 1920s and 1930s. It is one of many of this architectural style in the neighborhood and contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map of the area.

2405 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2405 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180026000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0009
RESOURCES:	1 s.d.; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn; 1920 empty lot

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house sits at an average setback from the road and sidewalk. A cinder block retaining wall is located on the south side of the front yard. A horseshoe shaped, paved driveway curves behind the house to the garage and a paved parking area with a concrete path leading from the north side of the driveway to the front door. Mature Atlas Cedars, boxwoods, and extensive amounts of ivy landscape the front yard. The large open lot in the rear of yard contains some mature trees.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is located directly behind the house to the west.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this two-story, three-bay, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling has walls laid in a five-course Flemish-variant brick pattern and rests on a low poured concrete foundation. Bricks laid in a soldier course are found at the foundation and above the door and window openings. The front of the hip-roofed (asphalt shingles) has a slightly projecting front gable entrance with cornice-end returns framing a gabled one-bay porch with round-arched opening, square brick posts, and a solid balustrade. The house has flat brick arches over the 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, a semi-exterior-end brick chimney on the north side, cross-shaped cut-out attic vents in the gable end, a boxed cornice with end returns, and an exterior two-story staircase on the rear of the house that is contained within a two-story, hip-roofed brick enclosure with a round-arched door as its only exterior opening.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-bay, brick and terra-cotta-block garage has an attached carport on its south side, and a shed roof clad in corrugated metal.

Significance Statement: This interesting vernacular brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling contributes to the district. It first appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as “University AV, SW.”

2406 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2406 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210084000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0139
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1940
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited above the grade of the road with an average setback. Stone retaining walls support the street border of the front yard and both sides of the paved driveway that runs north of the house. Concrete stairs lead from the sidewalk on JPA to a semi-circular brick walkway curving towards the front door and the driveway. A vertical wood board fence encloses the backyard. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: The garage is placed north of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1940, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, stretcher-bond brick, Craftsman-style dwelling has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features three-light basement windows, 3/1-sash double-hung wood windows with jack arches, a multi-light front door, a secondary door on the north side, overhanging eaves, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The front of the house has a large gable-roofed dormer clad in weatherboard with three windows, window boxes, and exposed rafter ends. The three-bay integral front porch has battered posts resting on brick piers and a plain balustrade. The rear of the house has a gable-roofed dormer and a one-story, shed-roofed addition.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1950, this concrete block, gable-end garage has exposed rafter ends.

Significance Statement: This fairly well-preserved Craftsman-style brick dwelling dates to ca. 1940 although it echoes architectural forms popular in the 1920s and 1930s. It is one of many of this architectural style in the neighborhood and contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map of the area.

2407 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2407 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180027000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0010
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 cottage (2409)
DATE/PERIOD:	1910 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue on a slightly sloping lot below the grade of the road. The house has an average setback from the road and is below the grade of the sidewalk with a shallow cinderblock retaining wall located along the north and east sides of the front yard. A graveled tire path driveway on the north side of the property leads to a gravel parking area in the rear. Brick stairs descend from the street to a flagstone path leading to the front door. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A cottage is located directly behind the main house past the gravel parking area to the west.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1910, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Craftsman Bungalow rests on a split-level brick foundation and has brick walls laid in a seven-course American-bond pattern. The house has a hipped roof clad in slate shingles, with an interior brick chimney and large hip-roofed dormers on the front and sides that are covered in slate shingles and each contain three 8/1-light wooden windows. The overhanging eaves contain exposed rafter ends. The paired 20/1-double-hung wood windows and the eight-light paneled front door are topped by segmental brick arches. The three-bay front porch has a standing-seam-metal hipped roof, and square Doric columns as supports. The rear of the house has a large gabled dormer with a balcony as well as an enclosed porch on brick piers, and a modern rear deck.

Secondary Resource Description: Cottage: Constructed around the same time as the house, this one-story, three-bay, vernacular frame cottage is clad in weatherboard and has a hipped roof that is covered in a new standing-seam-metal. The structure has a cinder block foundation (may have been added later), a boxed cornice, corner boards, 6/6-sash double-hung windows, a shed-roofed entry hood, and a rear lean-to.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved brick Craftsman bungalow is one of the earliest in the neighborhood and contributes to the district. It and the cottage appear on the 1920 Sanborn Map. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as “University AV, SW.”

2408 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2408 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210086000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0138
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1925
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A circular gravel driveway and parking area is located in front of the mature trees, holly, and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits behind the house to the east.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this 1 ½-story, two-bay, gable-end, stuccoed vernacular dwelling rests on a parged foundation. It has a roof clad in asphalt shingles, single and paired 9/1-sash double-hung wood windows, an 8/8-sash attic window, louvered shutters, exposed rafter ends, a pointed-arch louvered attic vent, a side shed-roofed dormer, and a central-interior parged chimney. A single-bay, one-story, gable-end, brick wing with a bay window projects off the front façade and provides the entrance to the house. A shed-roofed wing extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: Constructed, ca. 1925, this one-story, three-bay, stuccoed shed has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and six-light windows.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1925, this 1 ½-story vernacular dwelling contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

2411 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2411 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180028000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0011
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 barn
DATE/PERIOD:	1914 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival/ Foursquare
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn; Max Durstly (brick veneered)

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, with an average setback from the road, the house sits at grade with the sidewalk. A concrete walk leads from the sidewalk to the front porch. A cinder-block retaining wall runs along the sloping gravel-tire-path driveway on the north side of the house and leads to a paved parking area and garage in the rear yard. An American-wire fences runs along the south side of the front yard. Bushes, shrubs, and mature trees landscape the front yard. The rear portion of the lot is an open terraced space with dispersed mature trees.

Secondary Site Description: A garage/chicken coop is located at the end of the driveway, behind the main house.

Primary Resource Description: This two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style, brick American Foursquare was constructed ca. 1914 and rests on a split-level parged foundation. The house has a hipped roof clad in standing seam metal, with two interior brick chimneys, overhanging eaves, and modern roof attic vents. The brick walls are laid in stretcher-bond brick with brick jack arches over the door and window openings. Most of the windows have been replaced with modern 1/1-sash windows except on the south side where several multi-light casement wood windows remain and the six-light basement windows. A modern addition has been added to rear of the house along with an older rear brick wing.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage/Chicken coop: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, frame, gable-end building is clad in weatherboard siding, and has a formed concrete foundation and a v-crimp metal roof. It features exposed rafter ends and double-leaf swinging doors on the south side, a garage opening on the east side, a small batten door in the half story, and several batten doors on the first floor. A rear-lean-to wing acts as the chicken coop. From its form, this building was probably originally a barn, although it is depicted on the Sanborns as a garage.

Significance Statement: This is a good example of an American Foursquare with Colonial Revival detailing and appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map with the handwritten name "Max Durstly" and the note "(brick veneered)" next to it. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as "University AV, SW."

2413 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2413 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180029000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0012
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 cottage
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn: 1920 empty lot

Architectural Description

Site Description: The property is located on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, with the house being an average setback from the road and at a level grade with the sidewalk. A brick path leads from the sidewalk to the front door. The lot slopes down in the rear. A concrete and brick driveway runs on the north side and leads to a graveled parking area in the rear yard.

Secondary Site Description: A second dwelling rests directly behind the main house to the southwest.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, Craftsman-style house features some Tudor Revival-style detailing. The house has brick walls laid in a stretcher-bond pattern and it rests on a low brick foundation. Clad in asphalt shingles, the steeply-pitched, hipped roof contains lower cross gables on the front and rear elevations. The deeply overhanging eaves contain exposed rafter ends and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney on the north side of the house breaks through the eaves. The front entrance is located in the projecting, asymmetrical gable end and contains an 8-light paneled door protected by a gabled hood supported by triangular knee brackets next to a triple 4/4-sash, segmentally-arched window. A large round-arched double-hung window is located on the façade next to a small frieze window. Segmentally-arched inset dormers break through the eaves on the side and rear of the house. Six-light casement windows, in addition to 4/4-, 6/6-, and 9/9-sash, with segmental brick arches are used throughout the house. The rear contains an enclosed one-story porch with asbestos shingle siding and a one-bay open porch.

Secondary Resource Description: Second Dwelling: Constructed ca. 1940, this small, one-story, three-bay concrete-block cottage has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles, a central-interior brick chimney, and twelve-light steel windows. A gable hood covers the four-light paneled front door.

Significance Statement: This extremely well-preserved Craftsman-style dwelling exhibits elements of the Tudor Revival in its asymmetrical front gable and multiple window patterns and is a contributing resource. It is portrayed as an empty lot on the 1920 Sanborn Map but is on the 1929 map, indicating it was built ca. 1925. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as “University AV, SW.”

2415 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2415 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180030000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0013
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1928
STYLE:	Craftsman/ Foursquare
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: The property is located on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, with the house being an average setback from the road and at a level grade with the sidewalk. A concrete path leads from the sidewalk to the front porch. A driveway comprised of concrete tire paths leads back to the garage along the north side of the property. Mature shrubs landscape the yard.

Secondary Site Description: A garage lies at the end of the driveway, northwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1928, this two-story, stretcher-bond brick, American Foursquare with Craftsman detailing has two bays on the first floor and three bays on the second. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features overhanging eaves, an interior brick chimney, and a shed-roofed dormer with wooden attic vents. The house has single and paired 1/1-sash double-hung windows with segmental arches on the first floor and flat arches on the second. The full-width, hip-roofed, two-bay front porch has battered posts on brick piers. The segmentally-arched front door is flanked by sidelights. The low parged foundation contains three-light basement windows. A wooden deck extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1928, this hip-roofed, one-car, brick garage has exposed rafter ends and asphalt shingle roofing.

Significance Statement: This American Foursquare with limited Craftsman detailing is a contributing resource. It first appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map, although a frame house is shown on the 1920 Sanborn- perhaps the original house burned? Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as “University AV, SW.”

**2416 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE
IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH**



STREET ADDRESS:	Immanuel Lutheran Church (2416 Jefferson Park Avenue)
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210089000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0137
RESOURCES:	1 church
DATE/PERIOD:	1953
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a very large lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the church is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on JPA to the front door of the church. A paved driveway and large parking lot are placed north and east of the church. Boxwood hedges and some mature trees landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: According to the cornerstone this cross-shaped Colonial Revival-style church was constructed in 1953. Originally T-shaped, the church has a large rear addition constructed in 1990. The exterior brick walls of the church are laid in a Flemish-bond pattern with glazed headers. The front gable end contains a circular stained glass window within a rounded brick arch with a cross of glass bricks beneath it. Corbelled brickwork is used in the rake and marble keystones in the arch. The church is five-bays deep with paired 8 x 8 wood casements with four-light transoms on the side with the main entry through the north side wing. This cross-gabled wing is fronted by a one-bay, flat-roofed, brick portico with a round arches on the north and west side. The main double-leaf, wooden entrance doors have pointed arches. The south cross-gable extension is fronted by a two-bay flat roofed wing with a single door and a window.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of two churches that contribute to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. The other is located on Park Lane and was constructed in the 1930s. This church is a well-preserved example of the Colonial Revival style.

2417 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2417 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180031100
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0014
RESOURCES:	1sd; 1 cottage; 1 tool shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn; 1920 sanborn shows 2-story frame and garage
SOURCES:	

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property sits on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, with a shallow setback, slightly below the grade of the sidewalk with a low stone retaining wall along the sidewalk. Concrete steps leads from the sidewalk to a concrete front walkway. A gravel driveway on the north side of the house leads back to the second dwelling. Boxwoods, mature trees, and ivy landscape the front yard and an American wire fence lines the south perimeter.

Secondary Site Description: A second dwelling sits at the end of the driveway northwest of the main house. A tool shed sits directly behind the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this unusual one-and-a-half-story, brick, gambrel-end dwelling is of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The gambrel-end which extends over the three-bay front porch, is clad in square wood shingles with bands of saw-tooth shingles and paired 6/1 windows with rounded shingle trim, reminiscent of the Shingle Style. The brick walls are laid in 5-course American bond and the house rests on a brick foundation with small basement windows. The roof, which contains hipped all dormers on the north and south sides, is clad in asphalt shingles. The 12/1-sash double-hung wood windows are original as are the two exterior-end chimneys on the south and west sides, and the interior-end chimney on the north side. The front porch rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation and has Tuscan columns as supports and turned wooden balusters. The rear of the house has a hipped roof wing and an enclosed porch.

Secondary Resource Description: Second Dwelling: This modern, two-story, two-bay, gable-end house is clad in asbestos shingle and rests on a concrete block foundation. The rear portion sits on a stone foundation, suggesting that section is older. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and details include 1/1 windows, an exterior-end concrete block chimney, and a gabled hood.

Tool Shed: This mid-20th-century, three-bay, frame tool shed, has vertical wood siding and a v-crimp metal shed roof.

Significance Statement: This is a fine example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style and is a contributing resource. It first appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as “University AV, SW.”

2419 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2419 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180031000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0015
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage (NC)
DATE/PERIOD:	1954
STYLE:	Minimal traditional
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property lies on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue. The house is at an average setback, slightly below the grade of the sidewalk with a stone retaining wall. A paved driveway on the south side of the house leads back to a garage. A curving concrete walk connects the driveway to the front door. Large magnolia trees and mature shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the driveway to the southwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1954, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stretcher-bond-brick, Minimal Traditional-style house rests on a brick foundation. The house has a gabled roof with a projecting, lower, front cross gable, both clad in asphalt shingles. The two-bay, shed roofed porch is covered in standing-seam metal and has square columns on square piers and a two-rail balustrade. A gabled front dormer is covered in weatherboard and contains a 6/6-sash window. Other details include 6/6-sash windows and a bay window composed of a twenty-light casement window flanked by 4/4-sash windows, a nine-light three-panel front door, and an exterior-end brick chimney. The rear of the house has a very large shed roof dormer, an enclosed porch, and a modern deck.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This modern, one-bay, gable-end, two-car garage rests on a concrete block foundation and has asphalt-shingle roofing, and weatherboard siding.

Significance Statement: This is an example of a mid-20th-century Minimal Traditional dwelling that is in keeping with the setback and proportions of the neighboring houses and is therefore a contributing resource.

2421 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2421 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180032000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0016
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 cottage (NC); 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1910
STYLE:	Queen Anne
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue. The house has an average setback and is sited on a slightly sloping lot below the grade of the sidewalk with an ivy covered cinder block retaining wall surrounding the north, east, and south sides of the front yard. Concrete stairs lead from JPA to a wooden picket fence, which opens to a concrete walkway to the front door. A large hemlock and other mature trees landscape the front yard including mature boxwoods along the front porch. A natural wood picket fence surrounds the backyard. A paved driveway, shared with number 104-5084-0017, on the south side of the house slopes down to a graveled parking area and a garage. The main house is separated from the second dwelling by a large boxwood hedge.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the driveway, southwest of the main house. A second dwelling sits behind the garage to the west.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1910, this two-story, three-bay, Queen Anne-style house rests on a split-level parged concrete foundation. The house has a hipped roof with lower cross gables which are covered in pressed metal shingles. Clad in asbestos shingle siding, the house has a projecting front cross gable with cornice-end returns and wood shingle siding and paired 3-light attic windows in the gable end. The double-hung windows are 1/1 sash and the front door has a transom and sidelights. The six-bay wraparound porch has a hipped roof, Tuscan columns as supports, a pedimented gable centered over its entryway, and plain pickets. Other details include overhanging eaves with a boxed cornice, a central interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, a cross gable to the north, and an enclosed rear porch, a two-story rear addition.

Secondary Resource Description: Cottage: Built in the 1960s, this two-story, parged concrete block cottage features a split-level basement, steel casement windows with brick sills, an exterior-end chimney, and a flat roof with overhanging eaves.

Garage: Constructed ca. 1915, this one-a-half-story, gable-end, two-car, garage is constructed of stone. The standing-seam-metal roof has solar panels attached to its south side. The 8-paneled wooden garage doors have four lights and a 6/6-sash double-hung window in located in the front gable end.

Significance Statement: This is one of several early-20th-century, Queen Anne-style frame dwellings and appears on the 1920 Sanborn. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as “University AV, SW.”

2422 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2422 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210090000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0136
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1910 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a fairly deep setback. A graveled driveway and parking area are located west of the house and a concrete walkway leads from the driveway to the house's front door. A mixture of wire and privacy fencing enclose the backyard. Large mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed north of the house.

Primary Resource Description: This two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed Craftsman-style dwelling was constructed ca. 1910 out of formed concrete block with a broken ashlar face. The corners are framed with rusticated concrete block quoins. The two-over-two-sash wood windows have plain concrete lintels as do the two doors, with single transoms, that lead onto the porch. The five-bay wraparound porch has square concrete block columns on concrete block piers. The asphalt-shingled hipped roof has a cross hip to the side and one to the rear. Details include overhanging eaves, louvered shutters, and a missing chimney. The rear-two-story wing is concrete block on the first floor and frame on the second with weatherboard siding.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This ca. 1990, pre-fab, gambrel-roofed shed has T-1-11 siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved formed concrete block dwelling exhibits design elements of the Craftsman style and contributes to the district. It is one of a few buildings in the neighborhood constructed out of formed concrete blocks, a popular early-20th century material. The house appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map where JPA is named University Avenue.

2424 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2424 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210091000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0135
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1912 ca
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a somewhat deep setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on JPA to the front door. A gravel driveway creates a circular parking area along and behind the south side of house. A simple, wire fence marks the borders of the backyard. Large mature trees, a large magnolia, and numerous boxwoods landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This interesting one-and-one-half-story, brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling was constructed ca. 1912 and features a jerkinhead roof covered in standing-seam metal that contains two interior-end brick chimneys. Resting on a raised formed concrete block foundation, the brick walls are laid in 7-course American bond and feature rusticated concrete block corner quoins. Segmental arches in a lighter colored brick are located above the one-over-one-sash wood windows and front door. Other details include louvered wooden shutters; overhanging eaves with cornice-end returns; a transom over the front door; single-light basement windows on the front elevation; a central brick wall dormer that contains a door and is covered by a pedimented gable; and a three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns, turned balusters and a flat roof balcony. A modern, two-bay, one-story brick wing extends to the south. A rear hip-roofed wing of 8-course American bond extends to the rear and contains an enclosed rear porch.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved brick dwelling exhibits design elements of the Colonial Revival style and contributes to the district. It is one of a few buildings in the neighborhood with a jerkinhead roof. The house appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map where JPA is named University Avenue.

2425 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2425 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180033000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0017
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 cottage; 1 garage (NC)
DATE/PERIOD:	1923
STYLE:	Craftsman/Foursquare Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn; current owner said house built in 1923 with cottage in 1947
SOURCES:	

Architectural Description

Site Description: This house is located on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, at an average setback, and well below the grade of the sidewalk. A nicely landscaped front yard contains mature and young trees and numerous shrubs, an ivy-covered stone retaining wall, concrete stairs and a concrete path leading to the front door. A paved driveway on the north side of the house, shared with property 104-5084-0016, slopes down to a graveled parking area and garage. A white board picket gate and a chicken wire fence, supported by metal stakes enclose a back yard landscaped with lots of shrubs and small trees.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits behind the main house to the northwest. A cottage is placed next to the garage to its west.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1923, this two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame American Foursquare has a Craftsman-style front porch. The house rests on a concrete foundation, and has asbestos shingle siding, and a hipped roof with a new standing-seam metal roof. A hip-roofed front dormer has overhanging eaves and paired single-light attic windows. The two-bay, full-width, hip-roofed front porch has battered wooden posts resting on brick piers and a plain picket balustrade. Other details include a three-panel wooden door, 1/1 windows on the front, 2/2 windows on the rear, overhanging eaves with a boxed cornice, a central-interior brick chimney, and a rear two-story wing. A modern deck has been added to the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This one-and-a-half-story, shed-roofed, two-car garage was built in 2005. It is clad in Hardi-plank siding and it features a one-story hip-roofed enclosed front porch on the south side.
Cottage: Constructed ca. 1947, this one-story, three-bay frame cottage rests on a formed concrete foundation. It is clad in asbestos siding and has asphalt shingle roofing, 8/8-sash double-hung windows, and a two-bay gabled front porch with turned spindle resting on piers.

Significance Statement: This is a well-preserved example of an early 1920s American Foursquare with a Craftsman-style front porch and is a contributing resource. It first appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. The current owner (Ellen Catalono 434.960.6009) said that the original owner was a doctor who lived in the upper floor and had his office on the first floor. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as “University AV, SW.” **2428**

JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2428 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210092000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0134
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1906 ca
STYLE:	Queen Anne
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a large lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade with the road. The house has a deep setback from the street allowing for a large front yard. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the front door. A concrete, tire-path driveway filled in with pea pebbles lies north of the house and heads straight back towards the garage and then extends to create a large parking area behind the house. Mature trees and numerous boxwoods landscape the lot and a three-board fence marks the property's northern border.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits northeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: This large, well-preserved Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1906. Resting on a raised brick foundation, the house has a complex roof that includes an angled hipped roof with lower hips and covered in asphalt shingles. The roof contains hip-roofed dormers on each elevation except the rear as well as two large corbelled brick chimneys. The exterior walls are covered in original weatherboards with corner boards while the two-over-two-sash double-hung windows are replacements. Other details include overhanging eaves; louvered wood shutters; double-leaf French doors as the main entrance with a single transom; full-length windows on the first floor under the porch; bulkhead basement entry in rear; and a side basement entry on the south. The front of the house has three doors that lead out onto the wraparound porch that has four bays under a roof that is supported by Tuscan columns. The rest of the porch just has square pickets. A modern deck is located along the southeast corner of the house. To the rear is a two-story frame ell with two-story porches.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1940, this one-story, two-bay, gable-end garage is clad in weatherboard siding. It features a roof clad in asphalt shingles, a louvered cupola on the roof ridge, 2/2-sash double-hung windows and a paneled door on its south side, and paneled garage doors with lights on its west-end.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, frame Queen-Anne-style dwelling contributes to the district. The house appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map where JPA is named University Avenue. The present owner has lived here since 1968 (Teague) and purchased it from the Humbert family. According to her, Mr. Humbert was a local postmaster. The house appears on the 1907 Massie Map.

2429 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2429 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180034100
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0018
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed; 1 garage; 1 shed (NC)
DATE/PERIOD:	1896
STYLE:	Gothic Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: This house is located on a sloped site on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, with a shallow setback, and below the grade of the sidewalk. The property has an ivy-covered stone retaining wall on the north, south, and east sides of its front yard. Stone stairs and a brick path lead from the concrete sidewalk to the front door. Mature cedar, dogwood, and other trees landscape the front/side yard and a bamboo retaining wall is placed on the property's southern border. A paved driveway on the northern side of the property leads to the backyard. The east side of the backyard is lined by a brown picket fence, while the rest of the yard is enclosed by chicken wire. Directly behind the house are a flagstone patio and a stone fountain. Mature and young trees, bushes, and brick terraced garden plots landscape the back yard.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is located directly behind the main house to the west. An large shed is placed west of the garage and a second modern shed is located northwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: This small, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, weatherboarded Gothic Revival-style house was constructed ca. 1896. Built into a sloped site, the front section rests on a low brick foundation while the nearly contemporary rear wing is set on a raised foundation. Both sections have brick piers foundations with later stone infill. The house has a steeply-pitched gable roof, now covered in asphalt shingle) with a large central-front gable containing a pointed-arched double-hung window. The roof which has deeply overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, contains two brick chimneys on the rear slope and a modern skylight on the front slope. The walls are clad in weatherboard and the windows on the first floor are 2/2-sash with paneled shutters. The ½-story windows on the sides are pointed-arched 3/3-light. The one-bay, hip-roofed front porch has chamfered posts and a spindle frieze with sawn brackets and starburst-pattern end blocks. The porch floor is covered in slate tiles (to cover fire damage). The four-paneled front door is topped by a transom. Numerous types of windows have been hung on the first floor (interior) including casement and diamond-pattern stained glass. The rear of the house has an enclosed shed-roofed porch, rear shed dormer, and one-story hip-roofed wing with 2/2-sash windows, and a three-bay porch with Tuscan columns and plain balusters.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1950, this one-story, one-bay, shed has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles and a single-bay opening.

Shed: Constructed ca. 1896, this two-story, frame, weatherboard building has a shed roof covered in asphalt shingles. It has 3/1-sash double-hung windows, exposed rafter ends, and a pier porch on its west side.

Shed: This modern shed is covered in T-1-11 siding and it has a shed roof covered in v-crimp metal.

Significance Statement: This contributing resource is one of only a few late-19th- century dwellings and a good example of the Gothic Revival style and was constructed by D. R. Snow. It appears on the 1920 Sanborn. Jefferson Park Avenue is depicted on the map as “University AV, SW.” According to research conducted by Eugenia Bibb in 1983, “D. R. Snow purchased a lot a block west of the Jefferson Park Hotel in 1898 (ACDB 111-117). Tax records indicated that he had probably built the cottage before receiving a deed. It may have been used originally only for summer vacations. The rear wing was added before 1920. Kenneth F. and Virginia E. Herndon bought the house in 1939 (City DB 98-16, 99-65) and made some alterations in the 1940s. They sold it to John V. Graham in 1977 (DB 387-507).”

2434 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2434 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210093000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0133
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1905 ca
STYLE:	Queen Anne
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a large lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, north of its junction with Cleveland Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade with the road. The house has a deep setback, allowing for a large front yard that is heavily landscaped with mature trees and small boxwoods. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the front door. A graveled driveway north of the house curves around behind it and ends in a parking area. A three-board white fence constructed of either wood or vinyl lines the property's borders and cinder block columns mark the corners of the fence.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is located northeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: This well-preserved, large, two-and-one-half-story, four-bay, Queen Anne-style brick dwelling was constructed ca. 1905. The walls and foundation are laid in a stretcher-bond brick pattern. Clad in slate shingles- the hipped roof features lower cross gables, two large brick chimneys with corbelled caps, and a front pedimented dormer with a raking cornice and 6-light window. The front cross-gable also has a raking cornice and contains a lunette attic window and slate shingles. Overhanging eaves shelter the plain friezeboard, now covered in aluminum siding. Two front doors lead out onto a five-bay wraparound porch that has turned posts and a three-board balustrade. The main entrance is graced with a three-light transom and three- light sidelights. Other details include one-over-one- and two-over-two-sash double-hung wood windows, jack arches over the window openings, an exterior door along the north side of the house with a pedimented one-bay porch, a rear hip-roofed brick ell, and a rear-hip-roofed one-story wing. The second-story, east side of the rear ell is covered in aluminum siding and suggests it may have originally been an open porch.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This ca. 1970 shed has T-1-11 siding, a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles, and a simple one-bay porch.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, brick Queen-Anne-style dwelling contributes to the district. The house appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map where JPA is named University Avenue. The house appears on the 1907 Massie Map.

2500 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2500 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200092000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0120
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 barn; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn (not 1920)

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a large, sloping corner lot at the southeast junction of Jefferson Park and Cleveland avenues, the house is sited below the grade of the road with a shallow setback. A gravel driveway is accessed from Cleveland Avenue and curves back between the shed and the main house to the backyard. A stone wall topped by a chain link fence lines the north and west borders of the lot, while a wire and wood post fence surrounds portions of the backyard. Mature trees and boxwoods landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is located behind the main house to the east and a barn is located behind the shed to the northeast.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a split-level parged concrete foundation. The house has stucco siding and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features six-light basement windows; single, paired, and triple 9/1-sash double-hung windows; an eight-light, paneled Craftsman-style front door; a door on the north side with a shed-roofed hood; overhanging eaves; exposed rafter ends; and a central-interior brick chimney. The front three-bay, shed-roofed porch has stuccoed posts forming round-arched bays, plain balusters, and a scored concrete floor made to resemble tile. The rear of the house has a screened-in porch on brick piers covering over a shed-roofed space below.

Secondary Resource Description: Barn: This ca. 1925, two-story barn has a gable roof clad in standing seam metal, vertical wood siding, and one-story lean-to flanking its sides.

Shed: This ca. 1925, gable-end shed has German-lap siding, a roof covered in rolled roofing, and a side lean-to clad in board-and-batten siding.

Significance Statement: This ca. 1925 Craftsman-style dwelling contributes to the district and is one of only a few with a barn. It does not appear on the 1920 Sanborn but is shown on the 1929 update.

2510 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2510 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200093000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0119
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1915
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920, 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping site on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited below the grade of the road. A gravel driveway south of the house leads back to the garage and a flagstone walkway leads from JPA to the front door. The property is surrounded by a white picket fence. Mature trees and boxwoods landscape the lot. Concrete posts with round concrete caps are found along the front yard at the north and south end, suggesting an earlier fence.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is located southeast of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1915, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Colonial Revival-style dwelling rests on a split-level concrete block foundation. The house is constructed of smooth-faced concrete block on the first floor, then six rows of rusticated concrete block up to the eaves. The gable ends are clad in aluminum siding and the gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles (originally slate). Six-light basement windows, 2/2-sash double-hung windows with brick jack arches, louvered shutters, and a front door with a four-light transom and single-light sidelights are original. Other details include two front gabled dormers clad in horizontal siding with 2/2-sash windows, a central-interior parged concrete chimney, and a one-bay, pedimented front portico with square wood columns.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1920, weatherboard, frame garage has a gable roof clad in slate shingles and paired wooden garage doors.

Significance Statement: This ca. 1915 Colonial Revival-style concrete block building contributes to the district and appears on the 1920 Sanborn map.

**2512 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE
FRY'S SPRING BEACH CLUB**



STREET ADDRESS:

Fry's Spring Beach Club; 2512 Jefferson Park Avenue

TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:

190034000

DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:

104-5075, 45

RESOURCES:

1 clubhouse; 1 spring; 3 pools; 2 tennis courts; 1 secondary dwelling

DATE/PERIOD:

1927, 1949

STYLE:

Neo Tudor Revival

SOURCES:

Charlottesville City Records and 1920 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Fry's Spring Beach Club is located on a 9.66-acre partially wooded parcel off Jefferson Park Avenue at its junction with Park Road on the north and Old Lynchburg Road on the south. Stone gateposts and a sign mark the main entry at the northern edge of the property. The paved one-way driveway is flanked by parking places and loops down in front of the clubhouse. Another smaller graveled parking area is located east of the clubhouse, and also provides for another entrance onto the property. South of the clubhouse and down a series of terraced grassy picnic/play areas are three swimming pools. Originally three adjoining pools they were rebuilt in 2003 and created three separate pools divided by concrete barriers. A concrete apron for pool chairs and loungers surrounds the pools. This area is hidden from Old Lynchburg Road by a tall wooden privacy fence that rests on a low stone wall that is probably from the early decades of the 20th century. Tennis courts with stone retaining walls are located west of the clubhouse. Down a narrow path in a wooded gully area west of the clubhouse is Moore's Creek and the spring for which the property was named. A rectangular stone foundation surrounds the spring and has been covered in parts by concrete.

Secondary Site Description: A small one-story building, known as the caretaker's cottage, is located off the southeast corner of the clubhouse and is sited behind a wooden privacy fence.

Primary Resource Description: The Fry's Spring Beach Clubhouse is a large rambling structure that has developed over the past century and is currently made up of three distinct parts. The main entrance is through the western-most, 1 ½-story, three-bay section that includes a lobby. The stuccoed, gable-end section has a recessed entry beneath a segmental-arched one-bay porch that contains three sets of double-leaf, full-height glass doors. False half-timbering in the gable end gives the late 1940s structure a Neo Tudor Revival-style appearance. Gabled dormers are located on the east and west sides of the gable end. The entrance has a slanted floor that leads into a lobby that is carpeted. A large stone that once sat on top of the springs and allowed people to ladle water was moved into this lobby area from the spring in 2007. It contains an inscription "J Fry 1832."

A 1 ½-story, two-bay, recessed section connects the entrance lobby to the large one-story, five-bay ballroom to the east. This connector, which contains restrooms and a vestibule/waiting room with a large stone

fireplace, wood paneling on the walls and a tray ceiling, has an interior-end brick chimney, two gabled dormers, and two windows. It also appears to date to the late 1940s.

The large five-bay gabled section to the north is the oldest part of the clubhouse and is thought to incorporate the old dance pavilion that was part of the Fry's Spring Park depicted on the 1920 Sanborn Map. This one-story section is stuccoed with false half timbering delineating the window and door bays, and has glass block windows, and a central double-leaf entry. The ballroom, which may date to the 1910s, is a large open space with wooden floors, built-in circular banquets along some of the walls, exposed pine-faced wood beams with a tray ceiling, and a stage at the east end. Large openings lead to an enclosed porch that looks out over the pool area. A shed-roofed wing, that includes the stage area, extends to the east. All the roofs of the building are covered in asphalt shingles and much of the stucco has a pebbledash finish.

Because it is built into a banked site and therefore has a full basement level on the rear, the south elevation of the building is two stories in height. The large openings have steel casement windows on the upper level and the area is used as a large lounge and bar. Large glass-block windows are found on the basement level which contains the main kitchen, a snack bar, game room, dressing and shower rooms, various storage rooms, and the utility/furnace room. This south elevation has false half timbering in a "W" pattern between the upper and lower story openings. A hip-roofed dormer is located on the hipped roof that extends back from the entrance portion of the building. This elevation appears to use elements from the later 1940s.

Secondary Resource Description: Caretaker's Cottage: Dating to ca. 1949, this one-story, stuccoed, frame cottage has an exterior-end brick flue, 6-light casement and 1/1-sash double-hung windows, and a gabled roof with exposed rafter ends.

Swimming pool: The original swimming wedge-shaped pool was constructed in 1921 and was 300 feet long and 35 feet wide at one end and 95 feet wide at the other and had a capacity of 600,000 gallons. In 2003 the pool was reconfigured into three separate pools divided by concrete barriers.

Tennis Courts: These two tennis courts have a stone retaining wall along the south side and are surrounded by a chain link fence. They appear to date to the 1950s.

Spring: Located at the western edge of the property, this spring is surrounded by what appears to be remnants of a stone foundation that was later altered and given a concrete cap. There was perhaps a pavilion here that once sheltered the spring. The stonework appears to date to the 19th century while the concrete must be from the early 20th century. Archaeological work could provide a better understanding of this spring site.

Significance Statement: The Fry's Spring Beach Club is central to this potential district. The neighborhood as it exists today developed around it during the early 20th century. According to a history of the Fry's Spring Beach Club, James Fry was given 305 acres of land that included the spring, by his father-in-law Nelson Barksdale in 1817. The spring is a mineral chalybeate type that contains iron, one of several in Virginia. The "healing" waters were well known during the mid-19th century. A copy of an antique handbill advertizing the waters hangs in the lobby: "If you are suffering from Gall Stones, Rheumatism, Kidney or Bladder trouble, or general disability, try drinking the water from Fry's Spring for a week or ten days and note improvement. It has helped others; it will help you, it being the third strongest of its nature in the world." In 1890, the Jefferson Park Hotel and Land Improvement Company purchased 130 acres that includes the spring and built the Albemarle Hotel, which burned in 1910. A dance pavilion was then constructed using material from the destroyed hotel. Electric streetcar service was extended to this area from downtown Charlottesville around 1900 and stimulated the development of the neighborhood. In 1921, a swimming pool was constructed on the side by G. Russell Dettor who in 1927 purchased all the Fry's Spring assets. The building appears on the 1920 Sanborn map where it is called Jefferson or Fry's Spring Park and is shown to contain a rectangular dance hall with steam heat and electric lights. A recessed, small one-story and a 1 ½-story wing extend off the west side. A large polygonal-shaped, one-story, frame, "Motion Picture Theatre" with an "operator's" house extend to the north. The 1929 Sanborn Map shows a similarly configured Dance Hall with locker rooms in the basement and a 1-story wing to the east that is labeled with an "S"- usually indicating a commercial use (store). The motion picture theatre is no longer there. A large wedge-shaped swimming pool and several pavilions are also shown on the parcel. The 1950 update of the Sanborn, the building looks much like it does in its current configuration.

In 1950, the Fry's Spring Beach Club was chartered as a non-profit private club that included tennis, swimming, dining and social events. It is now a non-profit social club operated by the membership. The main building, which appears to date to the 1910s and has undergone several additions and alterations, along with the swimming pool, tennis courts, and spring make up this unique and important center of neighborhood social activity.

2514 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2514 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200094000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0118
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1954
STYLE:	Modern Movement
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, this house has a shallow setback from the street. A paved driveway on the south side of the lot curves back behind the house to the carport. A concrete walkway leads from JPA to the front door. Wood fencing lines the northern border of the lot. Mature trees landscape the backyard and bushes landscape the front yard.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1954, this one-story, six-bay, frame Modern Movement-style house rests on a split-level, parged concrete foundation. The dwelling is covered in asbestos shingles and has a cross-hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house incorporates many window types including two-light basement, paired and single two-light, and two-light over larger two-light-sash. A cross-hipped front entry on the side of the front projecting portion is fronted by a brick stoop. Other details include overhanging eaves and three central-interior brick chimneys (one is parged). A shed-roofed wing and a lean-to carport extend off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1954 Modern Movement style dwelling is one of only a few in the district.

2518 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2518 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200095000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0117
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1910
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920, 1929 Sanborn similar to 104-5084-0115 and 104-5084-0116

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, this house is placed at an angle to the main road. The dwelling is sited below the grade of the road with a shallow setback. A gravel driveway on the north side of the main house curves in front of the house creating a parking area. A concrete walkway leads from JPA to the front door. Mature trees and bushes landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed behind the main house to the east.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1910, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a split-level, parged concrete foundation. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features basement windows, paired and single 2/2-sash double-hung windows, a paneled wood front door with lights, a front gable-roofed dormer with a triple nine-light window, pent roof in the gable ends, and a central-interior parged chimney. The two-bay, integral front porch has stuccoed rectangular columns and a solid balustrade; vertical vinyl siding covers the walls under the porch. The porch may have originally had three-bays, with one now currently enclosed.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This ca. 1920, one-bay, gable-end shed has vertical wood siding, a roof clad in asphalt shingles, exposed rafter ends and a side shed-roofed wing.

Significance Statement: This ca. 1915 Craftsman-style frame dwelling contributes to the district and appears on the 1920 Sanborn map. It is similar in form to 2526 and 2522 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0115 and 0016].

2522 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2522 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200096000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-00116
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1915 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920, 1929 Sanborn similar to 104-5084-0115 and 104- 5084-0117

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue at a slight angle, this house is sited below the grade of the road with a shallow setback from the street. A paved and graveled driveway is located on the south side of the house and a concrete walkway leads from JPA to the front door. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1915, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style frame dwelling rests on a stuccoed split-level foundation. The house has aluminum siding and a cross-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features paired and single 2/2-sash double-hung windows, triple 1/1-sash windows in its gable ends, pent-roofed gable ends, central-interior brick chimney, and cornice-end returns. The three-bay, integral, screened-in front porch has with rectangular aluminum-sided posts and a solid balustrade. A two-story wing and a modern deck extend off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1915 Craftsman-style frame dwelling contributes to the district and appears on the 1920 Sanborn map. It is similar in form to 2526 and 2518 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0115 and 0117].

2526 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2526 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200097000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0115
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1915 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920, 1929 Sanborn similar to 104-5084-0116 and 104-5084-0117

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited below the grade of the road with a shallow setback from the street. A paved driveway is located on the south side of the house and a concrete path leads from JPA to the front door. Mature trees, shrubs, and bushes landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1915, this extremely well-preserved, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a split-level, parged foundation. The dwelling is clad in German-lap siding and has a cross-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features paired and triple 2/2-sash double-hung windows, a paneled wood front door with lights, wood shingles in the cross gable ends, and the original central-interior brick chimney. The two-bay front porch has German-lap sided rectangular supports and solid balustrade.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This relatively unaltered ca. 1915 Craftsman-style frame dwelling contributes to the district and appears on the 1920 Sanborn map. It is similar in form to 2526 and 2518 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0115 and 0117].

2530 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2530 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200098000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0114
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1915 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman/Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920, 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a fairly level lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited below the grade of the road with an average setback from the street. A gravel parking area is south of the house and a concrete walkway leads from JPA to the front door. A trimmed hedge marks the property's northern border and mature cedar trees and shrubs landscape the rest of the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1915, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay Craftsman is rests on a parged foundation. The house has stucco siding and a cross clipped gable end roof clad in asphalt shingles suggestive of the Tudor Revival style. The house features new paired and single 1/1-sash double-hung windows, a projecting bay window on the north side supported by brackets, overhanging eaves, cornice-end returns, and a central-interior brick chimney. The front of the house has a clipped gable end, integral, one-bay porch with stuccoed square supports and a solid balustrade. A modern deck extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1915 dwelling combines Craftsman and Tudor Revival-style detailing and contributes to the district and appears on the 1920 Sanborn map.

2600 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2600 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200099000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0113
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1915 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1920, 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a large, slightly sloping lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, this house has a shallow setback from the street with large side and back yards. A gravel driveway south of the house curves to run parallel with the front of the property. A stone wall runs along the southwest portions of the lot and a concrete walkway leads from JPA to the front door. Mature pine and oak trees, holly, and other plants landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1915, this well-preserved, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation scored to appear like concrete block/stone. The house has weatherboard siding on the first floor, wood shingles on the upper half floor of the structure, and a gable roof clad in standing seam metal. It features new 1/1-sash double-hung windows, tripartite louvered attic vents with segmental arch, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends with triangular knee braces, and a central-interior parged chimney. A rectangular bay with a shed roof projects off the north side of the house. The dwelling has a wraparound, integral front porch with battered columns placed on concrete block piers and a plain balustrade.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This extremely well-preserved Craftsman-style bungalow contributes to the district and appears on the 1920 Sanborn map.

2606 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2606 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200082000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-00112
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 ncd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1920
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house has a deep setback from the road and a large backyard. Concrete walkways lead from JPA and from the gravel driveway on the south side of the house to the front door. A rail fence surrounds the property, which includes mature oaks, bushes, shrubs, and small trees.

Secondary Site Description: A modern garage sits at the end of the driveway to the northeast of the main house. A modern shed is placed directly behind the main house to the east.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation. The house has stucco siding and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The front façade has been modified to allow two front doors; the original central door and a second that replaced a window to the south. The house features paired and single 3/1-sash double-hung windows, front and rear shed dormers with aluminum siding and two sets of paired 3/1-sash windows, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends with triangular knee braces, and a semi-exterior-end stucco chimney. The two center bays of the three-bay porch have new rectangular supports, while the outer bays have the original battered posts placed on parged piers. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This modern, two-bay, gable end, parged concrete block garage has a roof clad in asphalt shingles and T-111 siding in its gable ends.

Shed: This modern prefabricated shed has a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles and T-111 siding.

Significance Statement: This Craftsman-style bungalow contributes to the district and appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

2610 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2610 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200077100
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-00111
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a slightly sloping lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house has a shallow setback from the street. A rail fence lines the north and west borders of the property and a wire fence with wood posts marks the south side. Brick and stone walkways lead from the gravel driveway north side of the house and from JPA to the front door. Mature trees and bushes landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the driveway, northeast of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this two-and-a-half-story, three-bay Craftsman-style, American-Foursquare form dwelling rests on a cinder block foundation. The house has asbestos shingle siding and a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features three-light basement, paired and single new 1/1-sash double hung windows, a nine-light paneled front door with ten-light side lights, a front shed-roofed dormer with paired eight-light windows and exposed rafter ends, a central-interior brick chimney, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The front of the house has brick stairs flanked by modern wrought iron handrails leading up to a Craftsman-style, shed-roofed, three-bay porch with battered posts on brick piers. A one-story enclosed porch and a modern deck extend off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This modern two-bay, shed-roofed, concrete block garage has a hipped roof rear wing and overhanging eaves.

Significance Statement: This Craftsman-style, frame American Foursquare dwelling contributes to the district and appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

2611 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2611 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200111000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0060
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Foursquare/ Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house fronts the street at an angle. Remnants of a low stone wall can still be seen along the east side of the front yard. A short gravel driveway on the south side of the house leads back to the garage and a vertical wood privacy fence surrounds the backyard. Mature pine and oak trees and small holly shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed at the end of the property's driveway to the southwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this two-and-a-half story, two-bay, Craftsman-style American Foursquare rests on a parged foundation. The frame house is clad in asbestos siding and has a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house uses numerous window configurations including 9/1, triple 9/1 under the front porch, 6/1 on the sides, and a projecting bay window on the north end. It features overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends, a plain frieze board, a hipped front dormer, a central concrete block chimney, and three modern metal flues. The two-bay front porch has square columns on stuccoed piers, and a solid balustrade. The house has a rear two-story screened-in porch.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-car, gable-end garage has a roof covered in standing seam metal, vertical wood siding, decorative purlin ends, and double-leaf wooden doors.

Significance Statement: This 1920s American Foursquare with Craftsman-style detailing contributes to the district. The house and garage appear on the 1929 Sanborn Map where JPA is named University Avenue.

2613 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2613 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200112000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0061
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1936
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the northwest corner of the junction of Jefferson Park and Monte Vista avenues, the house face JPA with its gravel driveway access off of Monte Vista. A gravel parking area and a shed are placed at the end of the driveway behind the house. A bus stop and public trash can area are placed on the southeast corner of the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed behind the main house to the west.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1936, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, Craftsman-style frame dwelling rests on a parged foundation. The house is clad in aluminum siding and has a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. It features 1/1-sash vinyl windows, a paneled door with lights, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and a central-interior brick chimney. The front of the house has a two-bay porch with battered posts resting on brick piers and a solid aluminum-siding balustrade. A one-story wing projects off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern, prefabricated, vinyl-sided shed has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and double doors.

Significance Statement: This late 1930s Craftsman bungalow contributes to the district. It does not appear on the 1935 Topo map but is shown on the 1929 and 1950 updated Sanborn map.

**2616-2626 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE
COMMERICAL BUILDING**



STREET ADDRESS:	Commerical Building, 2616-2626 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200076000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0110
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1910 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn (store)

Architectural Description

Site Description: Built into a banked site on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, this house has no setback from the sidewalk. A gravel driveway on the south side of the lot curves behind the house towards the garage. The property has a large rear yard lined by portions of a wire fence. Mature trees, shrubs, and overgrown vegetation landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources exist.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1910, this one-story, two-bay house rests on a split-level brick foundation that is a full story in the rear. This six-course American bond brick building appears to have been constructed as a commercial building because of the configuration of the large paired window on the front. The building has a hip-on-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and features paired and single 1/1-sash double-hung windows, a five-light paneled front door with segmental brick arch, rectangular attic vents, and a central-interior brick chimney. The front of the house has a two-bay, integral porch with plain pickets and square posts. Other details include overhanging eaves, some replacement windows, a cross-gabled brick rear/side wing, a rear weatherboard addition, and a modern deck extending off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This vernacular brick dwelling dates to the early 1900s and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map labeled as a commercial building. It was converted into a dwelling by the time the 1950 update of the Sanborn was drawn. It still retains its character-defining façade as a commercial building. It may have been the end of the trolley line or just a local neighborhood grocery. It contributes to the district.

2621 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2621 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200114000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0092
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1949
STYLE:	Minimal traditional
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a level lot on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house has an average setback from the street. The property has a gravel driveway south of the house and a concrete walkway from the driveway to the front door. The backyard is enclosed by a wood picket fence and landscaped by mature trees.

Secondary Site Description: A modern shed is placed behind the main house to the southwest, in the fenced rear yard.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1949, this one-story, four-bay Minimal Traditional house rests on a parged concrete foundation. It has a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and aluminum siding. The dwelling features 1/1-sash double-hung windows, new vinyl shutters, and an exterior-end brick chimney. The front of the house has a one-bay, shed-roofed front porch with brick supports and a solid balustrade. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends off the rear elevation.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern, gable-end shed is covered in T-111 siding and has a roof clad in asphalt shingles.

Significance Statement: This somewhat remodeled mid-20th- century Minimal Traditional house contributes to the district.

2622 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2622 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200070000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0109
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloped lot at the northeast corner of the junction of Jefferson Park Avenue and Park Lane, the house has an average setback and faces JPA. A wooden picket fence surrounds the property with gates allowing access from the gravel parking area on the north side of the house and from JPA to the front door. Mature trees and bushes landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1915, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman rests on a split-level parged concrete foundation. This six-course American-bond brick dwelling is currently undergoing renovation and has a new gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. The house features new 6/1-sash double-hung windows, brick jack arches with concrete keystones, a new six-light paneled wood front door, front and rear stucco shed dormers with two sets of paired 6/1-sash windows, exposed rafter ends with triangular knee braces, and a central-interior brick chimney. The front of the house has a three-bay porch with battered stucco posts resting on brick piers.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This Craftsman-style brick dwelling contributes to the district and appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

2625 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2625 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200115000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0093
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1949
STYLE:	Minimal traditional
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, with a shallow setback, this house is placed at an angle to the street. A paved parking area is located north of the house. The backyard is lined by a wood picket fence and mature trees landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional has a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Constructed ca. 1949 and resting on a parged concrete foundation, the house is clad in weatherboard siding. The dwelling features 3/1-sash double-hung windows, a two-light window in the front gable end, a one-light bay window on the front façade, a two-light paneled front door, and an exterior-end brick chimney. The front of the house has a one-bay porch with a shed roof and thin Tuscan columns. A stoop with a shed-roofed overhang extends off the south side of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This somewhat remodeled mid-20th- century Minimal Traditional house contributes to the district.

2700 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2700 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200069000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0104
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, this house is sited below the grade of the road. A paved driveway north of the house leads back to the attached side garage. A chain link fence surrounds the property with double gate access to the driveway.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, Craftsman-style frame house rests on a parged, stone, split-level foundation. The house has stucco siding and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features paired- and single- 6/6-sash double-hung windows, a wood paneled front door with lights, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee braces, a semi-exterior-end brick chimney, and a front shed-roofed dormer with two 6/6-sash windows. The house has an integral three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers. The rear of the house has a shed roof dormer and a modern one-story wing with a four-bay porch and a two-bay garage.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a fairly typical example of a Craftsman Bungalow of ca. 1920 and is a contributing resource in the district. It is one of several of this style in this portion of JPA and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

2703 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2703 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200150000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0094
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn; 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: This house is located on a level lot on the west side of Jefferson Park and placed at an almost 90 degree angle to the road. Mature trees and rhododendrons landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame stuccoed Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house has a two-story, one-bay side wing to the south and two, shed-roofed wall dormers on the front and rear of the house, each with paired- or single-6/1-sash windows. The main body of the house has replacement 1/1-sash double-hung windows, a central-interior brick chimney with an exposed pipe, overhanging eaves, and a one-bay, denticulated portico with square Doric columns sheltering the house's original paneled front door. A four-bay porch with a shed roof, exposed rafter ends, and square Doric columns is attached to the north side of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This Dutch Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has minimal detailing and contributes to the district. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn map, and is the southern-most property shown on map #62 with no others covering the area further south.

2704 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2704 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200054000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0103
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, this house has an average setback from the street. A pea gravel driveway, with concrete edging is located north of the house and a concrete path leads from the driveway to the front door. A tall white picket fence marks the street side border of the front yard and the northern side. Mature trees landscape the backyard.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay Craftsman style brick house rests on a brick foundation. The brick house has b-course variegated wall bonds and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features three-light basement windows, paired and single 6/1-sash double-hung windows, a fifteen-light modern Craftsman front door, brick jack arches, overhanging eaves, a central-interior brick chimney, and a front shed roofed stuccoed dormer with two 6/1- windows and exposed rafter ends. The two-bay front porch has a gabled roof and square columns. A large two-story addition with vinyl siding extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a fairly typical example of a Craftsman Bungalow of ca. 1920 and is a contributing resource in the district. It is one of several of this style in this portion of JPA and appears on the 1935 Topographic Map. The 1929 Sanborn map does not cover this area.

2705 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2705 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200053000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0095
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a level lot on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house has a deep setback, but narrow side yards. It has the same setback as its neighbor 2707 JPA (104-5084-0096). A pea gravel parking area fronts the house and a gravel driveway runs along the north side of the house. The front yard is lined by a rail fence and a vertical board privacy fence encloses the backyard. A concrete walkway leads from the parking area to the front door. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed in the backyard, west of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed, Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a parged foundation and has a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house uses an array of windows including 10/1-sash on the front, paired 8/1-sash on the side, and three-light basement windows. A gable-roofed front dormer contains three 8/1-sash windows. Other details include overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee braces, and an exterior-end stuccoed chimney. The two-bay, integral front porch has battered stucco posts resting on brick piers and a modern wood balustrade. The rear of the house has a shed-roofed dormer with exposed rafter ends and two 8/1-sash windows. An enclosed one-story porch extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This ca. 1925 shed is covered in asbestos shingle siding and has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles.

Significance Statement: This fine example of a mid-1920s Craftsman Bungalow is a contributing resource in the district. The house, which is similar to the one next door at 2707 JPA (104-5084-0096) appears on the 1935 Topographic Map. The 1929 Sanborn map does not cover this area.

2706 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2706 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200055000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0102
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, this house has an average setback from the street. A concrete driveway is located north of the house, a rail fence surrounds the front yard, and a wooden picket fence lines the backyard. Mature trees landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay Craftsman-style, stretcher-bond brick house rests on a brick foundation. The house has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and features modern, paired 1/1-sash double-hung windows with jack arches, a Craftsman-style front door, overhanging eaves, a central and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney, and a front shed dormer clad in weatherboard with two paired 1/1 windows and exposed rafter ends. The two-bay front porch has battered wood posts resting on brick piers.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a fairly typical example of a Craftsman Bungalow of ca. 1920 and is a contributing resource in the district. It is one of several of this style in this portion of JPA and appears on the 1935 Topographic Map. The 1929 Sanborn map does not cover this area.

2707 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2707 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200052000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0096
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a level lot on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house has a deep setback, but narrow side yards. It has the same setback as its neighbor 2705 JPA (104-5084-0095). Gravel driveways run along both sides of the house. A vertical board privacy fence encloses the backyard and boxwood hedges and mature trees landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits directly behind the main house to the west.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed, Craftsman Bungalow has a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house has 4/1-sash windows, a paneled front door, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, a front gable-roofed dormer with three 4/1-sash windows, and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney. The one-bay, full-width porch has battered stucco columns resting on stone piers. A shed-roofed wing extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This ca. 1925, gable-end, one-bay, stuccoed shed has a roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Significance Statement: This fine example of a mid-1920s Craftsman Bungalow is a contributing resource in the district. The house, which is similar to the one next door at 2705 JPA (104-5084-0095) appears on the 1935 Topographic Map. The 1929 Sanborn map does not cover this area.

2708 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2708 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200056000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0101
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping site on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house has an average setback from the street. A gravel parking area is located north side of the house and concrete edging lines the northern border of the parking area. A barren cinder block planter is located in the front yard.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is located behind the parking area, northwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay Craftsman-style stretcher-bond brick house rests on a brick foundation. The house has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and features paired 1/1-sash double-hung windows with jack arches, an eight-light, paneled, Craftsman-style front door, overhanging eaves, a central-interior brick chimney, and a stuccoed, front shed dormer with three 1/1 windows and exposed rafter ends. The two-bay front porch has square wood columns and a plain balustrade. The rear of the house has a shed dormer and a one-story wing.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern, gable-end shed has T-111 siding and a roof clad in asphalt shingles.

Significance Statement: This is a fairly typical example of a Craftsman Bungalow of ca. 1920 and is a contributing resource in the district. It is one of several of this style in this portion of JPA and appears on the 1935 Topographic Map. The 1929 Sanborn map does not cover this area.

2710 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2710 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200057000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0100
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1915 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue this house has an average setback. A graveled driveway is located on the south side of the house. A vertical board fence surrounds portions of the backyard and a concrete walkway is placed between JPA and the front door. Small bushes and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A modern shed is located at the end of the driveway, southeast of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1915, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed Craftsman-style house rests on a brick foundation. It has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles with a large shed-roofed stuccoed dormer and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney. Other details include 4/1-sash double-hung wood windows, new louvered shutters, a paneled eight-light Craftsman-style front door, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends. The shed-roofed integral, three-bay front porch has battered stuccoed posts on brick piers with plain balusters.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern prefabricated shed has a gambrel roof.

Significance Statement: This is a fairly typical example of a Craftsman Bungalow of the late 1910s and is a contributing resource in the district. It is one of several of this style in this portion of JPA and appears on the 1935 Topographic Map. The 1929 Sanborn map does not cover this area.

2712 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2712 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200058000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0099
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1918 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house has an average setback and a graveled driveway with concrete edging to its south. A white picket fence surrounds the front yard and a single gate allows access from JPA to a concrete walk to the front door. Mature trees landscape the backyard.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits directly behind the main house, to its northwest.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1918, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style house rests on brick foundation. It has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and stuccoed walls. The house features 4/1-sash double-hung windows, front and rear shed dormers with three 1/1-sash windows, a semi-exterior-end brick chimney, and overhanging eaves. The three-bay, integral front porch has battered stucco posts placed on brick piers and plain wood balusters. An enclosed porch and a modern deck extend off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This one-bay, modern shed is covered in vinyl siding and has an asphalt-shingled shed roof.

Significance Statement: This is a fairly typical example of a Craftsman Bungalow of the late 1910s and is a contributing resource in the district. It is one of several of this style in this portion of JPA and appears on the 1935 Topographic Map. The 1929 Sanborn map does not cover this area.

2714 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2714 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200059000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0098
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Foursquare/Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, with a shallow setback, the house is sited slightly above the grade of the road. A graveled driveway is located south of the house and a concrete walkway leads from the driveway to the front door. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Resting on a stretcher-bond brick foundation, this two-story, three-bay, stuccoed Colonial Revival-style dwelling follows an American Foursquare form. Constructed ca. 1925, the house has a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles, 4/1-sash double-hung windows, an exterior-end brick chimney, and side stoop with a shed-roofed hood. The three-bay, hip-roofed front porch has plain balusters and two modern inner posts: the original stuccoed columns are still intact at the ends of the porch.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a fairly plain example of a Colonial Revival dwelling of the American Foursquare form and is a contributing resource in the district. The house, which is similar to the one next door at 2716 JPA (104-5084-0097) appears on the 1935 Topographic Map. The 1929 Sanborn map does not cover this area.

2716 JEFFERSON PARK AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	2716 Jefferson Park Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200060000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0097
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Foursquare/Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the east side of Jefferson Park Avenue, the house is sited slightly above the grade of the road with a shallow setback. A concrete path leads from JPA to the front door and a gravel driveway is located south of the house. A vertical-board privacy fence encloses the backyard and mature trees and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Resting on a stretcher-bond brick foundation, this two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed, American Foursquare with Colonial Revival detailing has a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles and a front hipped dormer with a rectangular attic vent. Constructed ca. 1925, this house has 6/1-sash double-hung windows, overhanging eaves, and an exterior-end and central-interior brick chimney. The two-bay, hip-roofed front porch has stuccoed columns and plain balusters. A one-story hipped roof addition extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a fairly plain example of a Colonial Revival dwelling of the American Foursquare form and is a contributing resource in the district. The house, which is similar to the one next door at 2714 JPA (104-5084-0098) appears on the 1935 Topographic Map. The 1929 Sanborn map does not cover this area.

2601 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2601 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180050000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0033
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1947 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929-1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: This house is located on the north side of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, and set slightly above the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall runs along the front yard and a graveled driveway located on the west side of the property (shared with property 104-5084-0034) ends in a graveled parking area. Concrete stairs and a path lead from JPC to the front door. A vertical, wood board, privacy fence encloses the backyard and the stone patio directly behind the house. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style frame house was constructed ca. 1947 and rests on a concrete block foundation. The house has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a projecting front cross gable and a gabled central front dormer. The entire front of the house is clad in weatherboard, but the sides and rear have weatherboard on the upper story and exposed concrete block on the lower portions. The structure features 6/6- and 8/8-sash, double-hung wood windows, a six-paneled wooden front door, and a central-interior brick chimney. The front of the house has an integral, shed roofed, three-bay, round-arched porch with square supports. A two-story, gable-end, wing clad in weatherboard extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a typical example of a small Colonial Revival-style cottage that was probably constructed ca. 1947 but has stylistic elements that could be from the late 1930s. It does not appear on the 1929 Sanborn Map but is on the one that was updated in 1950. It contributes to the district.

2603 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2603 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180051000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0034
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1947 ca.
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929-1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the north side of Jefferson Park Circle, this house has an average setback and is sited slightly above the grade of the road. The south side of the front yard is lined by a stone retaining wall. A graveled driveway on the east side of the property (shared with property 104-5084-0033) ends in a graveled parking area. A flagstone path leads from JPC to the front door. A wire fence encloses the open backyard, while mature trees and shrubs landscape the front of the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1947, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay Tudor Revival house rests on a cinder block foundation. The complex roof line is comprised of a gable roof with a large 1 1/2-story, steeply-pitched cross gabled entrance bay, and a gable dormer above a section of the roof that slants down to a one-bay projecting front wing. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle and the walls are covered in aluminum siding except for the 1/2-story side and rear elevations that are clad in stucco. The dwelling has new 1/1-sash double-hung windows, a four-light wood paneled front door framed by a broken pediment and louvered wooden shutters, and a central-interior brick chimney.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a typical example of a small Tudor Revival-style that was probably constructed ca. 1947. It does not appear on the 1929 Sanborn Map but is on the one that was updated in 1950. It contributes to the district.

2605 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2605 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180052000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0035
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1947 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929-1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the north side of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, this house is sited slightly above the grade of the road on a steeply sloped yard. The south side of the front yard is lined by a stone retaining wall. A paved parking area is located west of the house and a flagstone path curves to the front door. Rows of cinder blocks create a terracing effect in an otherwise open backyard, while mature trees and small boxwoods landscape the front of the property. A small flagstone patio is placed directly southwest of the house.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1947, this two-story, three-bay, vernacular Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features weatherboard siding, 1/1-sash double-hung wood windows, an inset nine-light wood paneled front door, and a central interior brick chimney. The southwest corner of the house has an arched-eight-bay wraparound porch with a gable roof and plain picket railing.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a typical example of a post-WWII vernacular Colonial Revival-style dwelling. It does not appear on the 1929 Sanborn Map but is on the one that was updated in 1950. It contributes to the district.

2607 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2607 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180054000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0036
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1949 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929-1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, this house sits on a sloping site slightly below the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall supports the east border of the front yard. A paved parking area is located in front of the house. Flagstone sitting areas are located off the rear and southwest corner of the house. Large holly bushes and mature trees landscape the small front yard.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Built into a banked site, this two-story, frame, vernacular Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a gabled roof with lower front cross gable. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls in wide weatherboard siding. Constructed ca. 1949, the house features 6/6-sash, double-hung wood windows, a projecting bay window on the first floor, and a central brick chimney. The front cross gable showcases the wood paneled front door surrounded by Doric piers and a broken pediment with urn. A one-and-a-half story side wing on the north side of the house is setback and features a six-paneled wood door and a gabled wall dormer. A screened porch extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a typical example of a post-WWII vernacular Colonial Revival-style dwelling. It does not appear on the 1929 Sanborn Map but is on the one that was updated in 1950. It contributes to the district.

2608 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2608 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190028000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0046
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1923
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn; owner says that associated with Wade family who also built 104-5084-0059 and this was mother-in-law house

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the inner loop (east side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback (the inner loop has a greater average setback than the outer loop), this house is sited above the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall runs along the west side of the front yard. A paved driveway on the north side of the property extends east to the garage. Mature trees, evergreens, boxwood, and ivy landscape the front yard. The backyard is divided into various planting areas.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the property's driveway northeast of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1923, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame, weatherboard house rests on a brick foundation. The Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a gable roof covered in standing seam metal, large front and rear shed-roofed dormers with 6/6-sash windows, cornice-end returns, a plain frieze, and boxed overhanging eaves. The facade features a centered six-panel wood door with a round-arched fanlight flanked by bay windows composed of 6/6-sash flanked by 4/4-sash windows. The south side of the house has a glass-enclosed porch and an exterior-end stuccoed chimney.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This gable-end, one-car garage is clad in masonite siding and has a roof clad in standing-seam metal.

Significance Statement: According to the present owner, this Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling was constructed as the mother-in-law house to the house just to its north (the Wade family) [2612 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0059]. It is one of only a few dwellings on the street dating to the 1920s and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. It is a contributing resource in the district. Jefferson Park Circle was shown as Hill Top Road on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

2610 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2610 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190027000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0047
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1951
STYLE:	Colonial Revival/Cape Cod
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the inner loop (east side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, this house is sited above the grade of the road. A graveled driveway on the north side of the property leads to an attached garage. Stone retaining walls are present on either side of the driveway. Stone steps ascend from the driveway to a concrete path leading to the front door. A white picket fence creates a small enclosure on the north side of the house. Mature oaks, cedars, and boxwoods landscape the front yard while the back of the lot remains open.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, brick Cape Cod dwelling is placed on a stretcher bond brick foundation. Constructed ca. 1951, this house has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, new 6/6-vinyl windows with paneled shutters, a four-light Craftsman-style door, and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney. Other features include two front gabled dormers, a six-bay porch on the north side, and a rear wall dormer. A hipped roof addition extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is an early-1950s example of a brick Cape Cod dwelling and is a contributing resource to the district. It does not appear on the 1929 + 1950 updated Sanborn Map.

2611 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2611 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180056000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0037
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1955
STYLE:	Modern movement
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the west side of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, this house is sited slightly below the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall supports the east border of the front yard. A paved circular driveway curves in front of the house. The front yard is terraced by a concrete retaining wall. Stone pavers create a path between the driveway and the front door. An approximately five-foot tall, black chain-link fence surrounds the significantly sloped backyard. Mature trees, shrubs, and ground covering ivy landscape the front yard.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, split-level, three-bay, weatherboard house is built into a banked site and rests on a parged concrete foundation. Constructed ca. 1955, this house uses elements from the modern movement style. It features a low-pitched, cross-hipped asphalt-shingled roof, overhanging eaves, and a central-interior brick chimney. Other details include six- and fifteen-light steel casement windows, and a nine-light paneled front door, accessed by a concrete stoop with a Chippendale-style handrail and balustrade.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a typical example of a mid-1950s dwelling of the modern movements. It does not appear on the 1929 + 1950 updated Sanborn Map. It is one of the few examples of this style in the neighborhood, but fits in with its neighbors in scale and set back. It contributes to the district.

2616 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2616 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190026000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0048
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1936
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records, 1929 and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the inner loop (east side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, this house is sited above the grade of the road. A pebble driveway on the north side of the lot, leads to the back and a large flagstone patio and garden with walking paths. A stone retaining wall is present on western side of the front yard. Concrete paths lead from the street and the driveway to the front door. A wooden privacy fence surrounds the west, north, and south borders of the backyard. An abundance of shrubs, bushes, and some small trees landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1936, this two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and an exterior-end brick chimney. Well detailed, the house has a denticulated cornice, a six-paneled wood front door surrounded by a broken pediment, gutters with scuppers, and soldier course detailing beneath the first- and second-story windows. The house has 6/6-sash double-hung windows, with the ones on the first floor being full-height with wood panels and flat brick arches. The rear of the house has a single-story, hipped roof, board-and-batten-clad addition. A one-story, enclosed porch with weatherboard siding and a roof patio extends off the south side.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1936, well-appointed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling is a contributing resource to the district. It does not appear on the 1929 map or the 1935 topographic map of Charlottesville but is shown on the 1929 + 1950 updated Sanborn Map.

2617 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2617 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180057000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0038
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1952
STYLE:	Minimal traditional
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Jefferson Park Circle, on the outer loop, with an average setback, this house is sited below the grade of the road. A cinder block retaining wall runs along the front yard. Concrete block stairs flanked by wrought iron handrails and a path made of flagstone pavers lead from JPC to the front door. A mature tree and small shrubs landscape the front yard and the open sloping backyard is partially terraced.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1952, this one-story, three-bay, cross-gable-roofed dwelling follows a Minimal Traditional style. It has weatherboard in its cross gable and board-and-batten siding in its side gable. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The house features 8/8 and 6/6-sash windows, a wood paneled front door with a flat roof hood, an exterior-end brick chimney, and a three-bay side porch on its north end.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a typical example of a mid-1950s dwelling of the modern movements. It does not appear on the 1929 + 1950 updated Sanborn Map. It is one of the few examples of this style in the neighborhood, but fits in with its neighbors in scale and set back. It contributes to the district.

2618 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2618 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190025000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0049
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1931
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the inner loop (east side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, this house is sited above the grade of the road. A gravel driveway on the north side of the lot, leads to the back of the house and a gravel parking area. A stone retaining wall runs along the western side of the front yard and the southern edge of the driveway. Concrete stairs and path lead from JPC to the front door. Mature oaks and shrubs sparsely landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This well-preserved, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed Tudor Revival-style house has an asymmetrical cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. Constructed ca. 1931, this house has triple bay and paired 6/6-sash double-hung windows on its façade and a screened-in integral side porch with segmental arches on the south side. The gabled one-bay entry with square posts, a round arch, and half-timbering in the pediment frames a four-light batten front door. Other features include weatherboard in the house's gable ends, paired front dormers and a side inset dormer each with false half timbering, 6/6-sash windows, and two semi-exterior-end brick chimneys.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a well-preserved example of a ca. 1930 Tudor Revival-style dwelling, one of several on this street, and is a contributing resource to the district. It first appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Jefferson Park Circle was shown as Hill Top Road on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

2619 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2619 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180058000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0039
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1930
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn (from plans)

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Jefferson Park Circle, on the outer loop, with an average setback, this house is sited below the grade of the road. A concrete block retaining wall runs along the east and north sides of the front yard and a flagstone path leads from JPC to the front door. The north side of the property has a concrete tire-path driveway leading straight back to the garage and a red picket fence bridges the space between the garage and the main house. Mature shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is located to the north of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1930, this Tudor Revival-style, stone dwelling is built into a banked site, allowing a full two-story structure to appear as a single-story from the front façade. This house has an asphalt shingled gable roof with an asymmetrical front cross gable. The cross-gable end has an off-center round-arched door topped by a stone arch with voussoirs. Near the gable end is an elongated, round-arched louvered attic vent. The house has 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows with brick sills and batten shutters with half-moon cutouts. Other features include a stone foundation, exposed rafter ends, round arched attic vents in the side gables, a central-interior stone chimney, and a second-story enclosed rear porch.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This gable end, stone, garage sits on a formed concrete foundation. It has a roof clad in asphalt shingles, exposed rafter ends, and an enclosed door with ship-lap siding.

Significance Statement: This is a well-preserved example of a Tudor Revival-style stone dwelling from ca. 1930 and contributes to the district. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map with a note stating “from plans” suggesting it was built shortly thereafter. Jefferson Park Circle was shown as Hill Top Road on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

2625 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2625 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180060000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0040
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1939
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929-1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the outer loop (west side) of Jefferson Park Circle, this house has an average setback and is well below the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall supports the east and south sides of the front yard. The south side of the property has a paved parking area, with concrete pavers creating stairs and pathways from the parking area to the front door and the backyard. The backyard is enclosed by a four-board wood fence on the north side of the house and vertical-board privacy fence with gate access on the south. Mature trees, bushes, and shrubs heavily landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1939, this two-story, three-bay, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling rests on a split-level brick foundation. The gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The six-paneled wood front door is sheltered by a one-bay, gabled (standing-seam) entry porch with square columns, and a classical frieze. The main block of the house has 6/6-sash double-hung windows, with those on the front façade framed by louvered shutters, four-light attic windows, and an exterior-end brick chimney. A single-story, gable-roofed wing with 8/8-light-sash windows, extends off the south side of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a typical example of a late-1930s Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling and is a contributing resource to the district. It first appears on the 1929 + 1950 updated Sanborn Map.

2627 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2627 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190001000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0041
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1949
STYLE:	Minimal traditional
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929-1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping site on the outer loop (west side) of Jefferson Park Circle, this house has an average setback and is at the grade of the road. A half-foot concrete retaining wall runs along the east side of the front yard. The south side of the property has a paved parking area, with a flagstone path leading from the driveway to the front door. Lots of shrubs and some mature trees landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1949, this one-story, painted, stretcher-bond brick, Minimal Traditional house rests on a concrete block foundation. It has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and two projecting cross gables, each with a projecting bay window. The bay window on the north cross gable has a sixteen-light fixed window with 4/4-sash windows on either side, the bay window on the south cross gable has modern vinyl six-light windows. A three-bay, inset porch with a shed roof and chamfered posts sits between the cross gables and protects the nine-light, paneled front door. The house has a central-interior brick chimney and a two-story bay window extending off the rear. Vinyl siding is intermittently used on the back of the house, which is a full two stories because of the split-level foundation.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a typical example of a late-1940s Minimal Traditional brick dwelling and is a contributing resource to the district. It first appears on the 1929 + 1950 updated Sanborn Map.

2628 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2628 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190023000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0050
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1926
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the inner loop (east side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with a shallow setback, this house is sited above the grade of the road. A gravel/paved driveway on the north side of the lot leads back to the tool shed and parking area. A stone retaining wall runs along the west side of the front yard. Stone steps and a path lead from JPC to the front door. A black wrought iron fence surrounds the south side of the backyard. Mature oaks and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A tool shed sits behind the main house to its northeast.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a gambrel-end roof covered in asphalt shingles. Constructed ca. 1926, the house rests on a stretcher bond brick foundation. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and has shed dormers on both sides, a four-bay integral porch with Tuscan columns, and a front exterior-end brick chimney. The six-paneled wood front door has a one-bay portico with chamfered posts, plain handrails, and plain pickets.

Secondary Resource Description: Tool Shed: Constructed ca. 1926, this gable-end, two-bay, weatherboard tool shed rests on a brick foundation. It features a 6/6- sash double-hung window, a five-panel door, and exposed rafter ends.

Significance Statement: This is a well-preserved example of a ca. 1926 Dutch Colonial Revival Style dwelling and is a contributing resource to the district. It first appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Jefferson Park Circle was shown as Hill Top Road on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

2631 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2631 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190002000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0042
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed; 1 workshop NC
DATE/PERIOD:	1930
STYLE:	Colonial Revival/Cape Cod
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929-1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the outer loop (west side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, this house is sited at a level grade with the road. A pebble parking area is located directly in front of the house and a pebble driveway runs along the south side. Stone paths lead from the parking area and the driveway to the front door. An additional path is placed between the driveway and the shed. Shrubs and mature trees landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits southwest of the main house and a workshop sits directly behind the house to the west.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, weatherboard, Cape Cod Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has a gable roof clad in standing seam metal. Constructed ca. 1930, this house has three gabled dormers with 6/6-sash windows on the front and side and a shed dormer with a paired six-light window on the rear of the house. The main block of the structure is three bays wide and has 8/8-sash windows framed by wooden shutters, a six-paneled wood front door sheltered by a gable pedimented entryway, and two exterior-end brick chimneys. A shed roofed wing with 8/8-sash windows extends off the north side and a gable roofed wing with a six-light window and a wooden door covered by a shed roof hood projects off the south side. A screened-in porch and wing extends off rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This ca. 1950, gable-end, weatherboard shed has a roof clad in standing-seam metal. It has 6/6-sash windows, batten shutters, and a four-light wood door.

Workshop: This modern, board-and-batten workshop has a gable roof covered in standing-seam metal. This structure features four-light and 6/6-sash windows and a deck projecting off its west side.

Significance Statement: This is a typical example of a ca. 1930 Colonial Revival-style dwelling with a Cape Cod form and is a contributing resource to the district. It first appears on the 1929 + 1950 updated Sanborn Map.

2634 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2634 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190022000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0051
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1947
STYLE:	Colonial Revival/Cape Cod
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the inner loop (east side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with a shallow setback, this house is sited above the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall runs along the west side of the front yard. Concrete stairs and path lead from JPC to the front door. A scalloped wood picket fence surrounds the backyard. The north side of the lot has a paved driveway that passes through a two-bay fence gate and ends in a parking area in front of the shed. Mature oaks and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits at the end of the property's driveway, directly north of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1947, this one-story Cape Cod house has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and minimal architectural detailing. The walls are clad in modern vinyl siding, and the house has 6/6-sash windows with louvered shutters, and a six-panel wood door covered by a single-bay portico with wooden posts, plain handrails, and picket railing. A side porch with a brick floor, wooden posts, and plain picket railing extends off the north side of the house. The gable roof of the porch is interrupted by an exterior-end brick chimney. The rear of the house has a shed dormer and a gable roofed wing with an exterior-end brick chimney.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern, one-story shed is covered in T-111 siding. It has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, hinged doors, and a 4/4-sash window.

Significance Statement: This is an example of a late 1940s Cape Cod form dwelling with subdued Colonial Revival detailing and is a contributing resource to the district. It first appears on the 1929 and 1950 updated Sanborn Map.

2636 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2636 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190021000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0052
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1930
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the inner loop (east side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, this house is sited above the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall runs along the west side of the front yard. Stone stairs and path lead from JPC to the front door. A vertical board privacy fence surrounds the backyard. The north side of the lot has a paved driveway that leads to the attached garage. Large magnolias, small trees, and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is located in the rear yard.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca.1930, this two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style house a garrison-type house with stone on the first floor, and an overhanging second-story clad in weatherboard. Resting on a stone foundation, the house has new 8/1-sash windows on the first floor, 6/1-sash windows on the second floor, louvered shutters, and a six-paneled wood door with transom and four-light sidelights. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and the house has central-interior stone chimney and a shed roofed, side, screened porch projecting off the south end. A garage is attached to the main house by a breezeway. It is a gable-end, weatherboard, one-car garage on a stone foundation with 6/6-sash windows, a roof clad in asphalt shingles, and a hip roofed front bay that contains the garage door and a corner porch.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This board-and-batten, gable-end shed rests on a poured concrete foundation and has asphalt-shingle roofing.

Significance Statement: This is a well-preserved example of a ca. 1930, Colonial Revival-style garrison-type house with a second-story overhang and is a contributing resource to the district. It first appears on the 1935 Topographic map.

2637 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2637 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190004000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0043
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the outer loop (west side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, this house is sited slightly below the grade of the road on a fairly level lot. A paved driveway is placed on the north side of the property leading straight back to the garage. Stone retaining walls are present on either side of the driveway and the north, east, and west sides of the front yard. Stone steps descend from JPC to a white picket gate, which allows access to a concrete path to the front porch. A five-board fence with plywood backing surrounds the backyard. The property is terraced with stone walls and railroad ties creating numerous planting boxes. Holly trees, mature trees, and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the driveway to the northwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, weatherboard, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles. Constructed ca. 1925, this house sits on a split-level brick foundation and has a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts. The house features weatherboard siding, 6/6-sash windows with louvered wooden shutters, a six-panel front door with three-light sidelights, a semi-exterior-end brick chimney, and a front projecting wall shed dormer. The rear of the house has an additional shed dormer and a two-story wing.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1950, this weatherboard, gable end garage has a roof covered in asphalt shingles and double-leaf sliding door.

Significance Statement: This is a well-preserved example of a ca. 1925 Dutch Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling and is a contributing resource to the district. It first appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Jefferson Park Circle was shown as Hill Top Road on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

2638 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2638 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190020000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0053
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1935
STYLE:	Spanish Eclectic
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the inner loop (east side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with a deep setback, this house is sited above the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall, topped with a course of quartz is located on the west side of the front yard. The driveway passes through gateposts and creates a circle in the front of the house. There is a grassy median with a magnolia in the center of the circular drive. The north side of the lot has a paved driveway that passes through a two-bay fence gate and ends in a parking area. Mature oaks, small trees, and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This three-story, four-bay, stuccoed Spanish Eclectic-style dwelling has a hipped roof of terra cotta tiles. Constructed ca. 1935, this house features a central-interior brick chimney, overhanging eaves, and an inset balcony on its third floor. The dwelling has new 1/1-sash and 6/6-sash vinyl windows with brick sills, a nine-light metal paneled front door, and a shed-roofed carport on its south side. It appears that the third floor was a later addition.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of the two examples of a Spanish Eclectic-style dwelling in the neighborhood and the only building that is three stories in height. It contributes to the district and first appears on the 1929 and 1950 updated Sanborn Map as a two-story structure showing that the third floor was added later.

2639 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2639 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190005000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0044
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located at the northwest corner of the junction of Jefferson Park and Eton circles, the house faces JPC with its gravel driveway access off of Eton. Sited at a level grade with the road, the house has an average setback. Along the east side of the front yard is a stone wall with gateposts and a wrought iron gate. A flagstone path leads from JPC, passing under the gate, and leads to the front door. A chain-link fence defines the southern border of the lot. Shrubs, bushes, and one mature tree landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the property's driveway to the northwest of the main house and is accessible off Eton Circle.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, five-bay, stuccoed Tudor Revival-style house has a hipped roof with lower cross gables. A blue tarp has been placed on portions of the asphalt shingled roof. Constructed ca. 1925, this structure rests on a parged concrete foundation and features 6/6-sash double-hung and six-light fixed windows, a circular sixteen-light round-arched front door, and a central-exterior-end random rubble chimney on the front façade slightly south of the entrance.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1925, one-car, stuccoed, gable-end garage has a roof clad in asphalt shingles and a projecting shed roof over the open-bay.

Significance Statement: This is an example of a ca. 1925 Tudor Revival-style cottage and is a contributing resource to the district. It first appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Jefferson Park Circle was shown as Hill Top Road on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

2642 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2642 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190019000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0054
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1935
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the inner loop (east side) of Jefferson Park Circle across from its junction with Eton Circle, this house has a shallow setback and is sited above the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall with a top row of quartz runs on the west side of the front yard. Concrete stairs and path lead from JPC to the front door passing through gateposts emerging from the retaining wall. A vertical wood privacy fence surrounds the backyard. The south side of the lot has a concrete driveway that leads to the attached garage. Mature oaks, large magnolias, and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, gable-end vernacular Craftsman-style stone house has wood shingles in the gable ends. Constructed shortly after 1935, the house has 6/1-sash wooden windows, jack arches, brick sills, a stone foundation, a six-panel front door, a semi-exterior-end stone chimney, overhanging eaves with knee braces, and asphalt shingle roofing. A side cross-gabled wing with a corner exterior-end stone chimney and side deck extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is an example of a vernacular gable-end stone dwelling with some Craftsman-style detailing. It is a contributing resource to the district and first appears on the 1929 and 1950 updated Sanborn map.

2652 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2652 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190017000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0056
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1930 ca.
STYLE:	Spanish Eclectic
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the inner loop (west side) of Jefferson Park Circle, with an average setback, this house is sited above the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall topped by a course of quartz supports the street side border of the front yard. A tire path driveway made of concrete pavers leads back to the garage south of the house. Stone steps ascend from the driveway to a stone path curving towards the front door. Mature cedar and pine trees, shrubs, and ivy landscape the property. A line of trees and assorted foliage creates a privacy fence along the north side of the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the driveway, slightly to the southwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1930, this well preserved, two-story, three-bay Spanish Eclectic-style dwelling is covered in textured stucco siding. The house is comprised of a two-story, one-bay hip-roofed section with a recessed, one-story, flat-roofed, two-bay section. The main block contains a round-arched, four-light, tongue-and-groove wood front door and a round-arched, single-bay, shed-roofed front porch. The rear of the house has a single-story small shed roof wing and a large flat roofed wing. The house has forty-light casement/ fixed steel windows on the first floor and twenty-four-light steel casement windows on the second and a semi-exterior-end gabled chimney.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This gable-end, one-story, stuccoed, former garage has a standing-seam metal roof, an enclosed front porch, and modern windows. It appears to now be used as a studio.

Significance Statement: This is an extremely well-preserved example of a Spanish Eclectic Style dwelling from ca. 1930; one of only two in the neighborhood. It is a contributing resource to the district and first appears on the 1935 Topographic map.

2662 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2662 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190031000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0057
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1nc garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1934
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and on 1935 map

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the inner side of side of Jefferson Park Circle, across from the Fry's Spring property, the house has a deep setback and is sited above the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall supports the roadside border of the front yard. The wall breaks to allow the placement of stone and brick staircase from the street to a flagstone path that leads to the front door. The stairs are flanked by a pair of stone gateposts and framed by a scrolled wrought iron arch with a central wrought iron lantern. A long paved semi-circular driveway curves behind the house to a paved parking area and a garage. Mature magnolias, other trees and lots of shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed is placed directly behind the main house to its west.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1934, this two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a gable roof clad in slate shingles that contains three hipped dormers. Of stone construction on the first floor, the house is frame on the second clad in wood shingles. Details include 8/8-sash double-hung wood windows, overhanging eaves with decorative purlin ends, cornice-end returns, and a six-light front door with an arched transom, and a pedimented door surround supported by scroll brackets. A two-bay hipped roof Florida room is attached to the house's south side and a screened-in porch extends off its north side with a (now enclosed) parking bay underneath. The north and south ends both contain semi-exterior-end random rubble chimneys that break through the eaves. A two-story, gable-roofed stone and frame wing extends to the rear and includes a wrap-around, one-story hip-roofed wing that appears to have once been a porch that was partially enclosed.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This modern, one-car, three-bay, weatherboard garage, rests on a concrete block foundation. It has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, a 6/6-sash window, a nine-light door, and overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends. Although it blends in well wit the house it appears to date to within the last twenty years.

Significance Statement: This is an extremely well-preserved example of a Colonial Revival-style dwelling with some Craftsman-style detailing and dates to ca. 1934. It is a contributing resource to the district and first appears on the 1935 Topographic map.

2666 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	House, 2666 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190030000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0058
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1923
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the inner side of side of Jefferson Park Circle, across from the Fry's Spring property, the house has a deep setback and is sited well above the grade of the road. A stone retaining supports the roadside of the front yard, the wall increases its elevation as it approaches and supports a round arched brick arbor covered in ivy. The arbor hovers over a brick entranceway containing a brick staircase with stone stairs that lead from the street to a flagstone path headed for the front door. A long paved driveway on the west side curves behind the house to a paved parking area. The front yard has mature oak and magnolia trees and lots of shrubs. The rear yard is terraced with numerous stone walls.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1923, this extremely well-preserved, two-story, five-bay, Tudor Revival-style dwelling has a first floor of stone construction and an overhanging second floor supported by brackets. The walls of the second floor are stuccoed with decorative half timbering. The house has a slate gable roof with a double cross gable that contains the entrance. Diamond-pane, twenty-four-light casement wood windows are found throughout the house. Stone steps arranged in a half-circle pattern lead to the pointed-arched, vertical tongue-and-groove wooden front door with a wooden door surround with a flat entablature. A steeply-pitched double-cross gable frames the entryway and has a narrow, round arched, five-light window placed directly above. The second floor has segmental-arched, wall dormers and a hip-roofed attic dormer with an eight-light window. The north side of the structure has a side one-bay open porch with a gable roof and an enclosed half-story with timber framing with a segmental-arched dormer and an exterior-end stone chimney with a triple, diagonal-placed brick stack.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is an extremely well-preserved example of Tudor Revival-style stone and frame dwelling with exquisite detailing. It is the most elaborate house in the neighborhood. It dates to ca. 1923 and is a contributing resource to the district and first appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map when the street was known as Park Road.

2672 JEFFERSON PARK CIRCLE



STREET ADDRESS:	2672 Jefferson Park Circle
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190029000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0059
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1924
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the inner side of side of Jefferson Park Circle, across from the Fry's Spring property, the house has a deep setback and is sited well above the grade of the road. A short stone retaining wall surrounds the borderlines of the property. Stone steps and a path lead from JPC to the front door. A short paved driveway, on the east side of the house, heads straight back to the garage. The front yard has mature cedar and poplar trees, a large boxwood hedge, and planting beds.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the property's driveway, directly to the east of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1924, this one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, house has a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles. Placed on a random rubble stone foundation this Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling has random-rubble stone walls on the first floor and frame covered in weatherboard on its upper portions. The house features flared overhanging eaves, 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, a shed dormer with four windows, an eye-lid dormer, and a semi-exterior-end stone chimney. The six-paneled wood front door has sidelights and a fan light transom and is covered by an overhanging pediment entranceway supported by scroll brackets. A glassed-in, flat roofed side porch extends off the west side of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1925, one-car, stone garage has a flat roof and an open bay.

Significance Statement: This is a well-preserved example of Dutch Colonial Revival-style stone and frame dwelling and is one of the earliest in the neighborhood. It dates to ca. 1924 and is a contributing resource to the district and first appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map when the street was known as Park Road. It was associated with the Wade family who also built the house directly behind it at 2608 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0046].

104 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	104 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200113100
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0091
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the south side of Monte Vista Avenue on a slightly sloping lot above grade, this house has a paved driveway on its east side. A white picket fence lines the west and north borders of the front yard. A break in the fence, in front of the house, provides access from the street to a concrete path leading to the front door. Holly, crepe myrtle, and oak plants landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a paved concrete foundation. The house has aluminum siding and a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It uses numerous window types including 4/1-sash double-hung, two-light windows, and a front bay window with two, 2/1-sash framing a 4/1 sash. The dwelling features a paneled front door with lights, overhanging eaves, a large front shed-roofed dormer with four 3/1-sash windows, a central-interior, and an exterior-end brick chimney. The front of the house has a four-bay integral porch with battered wood posts placed on brick piers and a brick lattice balustrade.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This somewhat remodeled ca. 1920 Craftsman-style dwelling contributes to the district and appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

105 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	105 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200110000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0062
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1946
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the north side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback. The property is surrounded by a white picket fence with gate access to a graveled walk leading to the front door. A graveled parking area is located outside of the fence, in the front of the house. Small bushes landscape the front yard and mature oak trees are planted in the rear.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, vernacular dwelling is covered in vinyl siding and has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. Constructed ca. 1946, this house has a concrete block flue with an exposed flue pipe, 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, vinyl shutters, and an eight-light paneled front door. The front façade has a shed dormer with a single light window and a concrete stoop featuring plain handrails and a shed overhang with exposed rafter ends.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This mid-1940s vernacular dwelling is several of this age on this street. It contributes to the district. It does not appear on the 1935 Topo map but is shown on the 1929 and 1950 updated Sanborn map.

108 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	108 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200116000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0090
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the south side of Monte Vista Avenue, with an average setback, the house has a graveled driveway on its east side. A concrete walkway leads from the driveway to the front door and a fence surrounds the backyard. Mature trees, a rhododendron, and other shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half story, three-bay, remodeled Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a parged split-level foundation. The house has vinyl siding and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features new, paired 1/1-sash double-hung windows, a front shed-roofed dormer with two sets of paired 1/1-sash windows, and a central-interior brick chimney. The front of the house has a three-bay integral porch with square supports and plain balustrade. The roof appears to have been raised to two-stories in the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This somewhat remodeled ca. 1920 Craftsman-style dwelling contributes to the district and appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

110 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	110 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200117000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0089
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 sanborn; similar to 104-5084-0065 and 104- 5084-0071

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the south side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door. Small shrubs and trees landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this two-story, two-bay, gable-end Craftsman-style dwelling has exposed rafter ends, and triangular knee braces at its corners and ridges. Placed on a parged, split-level foundation, the house is clad in weatherboard siding and has a roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house features 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, rectangular attic vents in its gable-ends, and a central-interior parged chimney. The large, two-bay, pedimented front porch has rectangular wood columns, and shelters a twelve-light paneled front door. A modern deck extends to the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, ca. 1916 Colonial Revival-style dwelling contributes to the district. It is similar in form to 104-5084-0065 and 71, 119 and 223 Monte Vista Avenue. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

111 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	111 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200109000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0063
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1945
STYLE:	Minimal traditional
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the north side of Monte Vista Avenue, the house faces the street at an angle with an average setback. A paved driveway on the east side of the house leads back to the attached carport. From the main street, the front door is accessed by a long wooden ramp with handrails on either side. A mature oak is planted in the front yard.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits in the backyard, behind the main house to the north.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1945, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional dwelling is placed on a parged concrete foundation and has aluminum siding, and a gabled roof with cross gables, all of which are covered in asphalt shingles. The house has 3/1-sash double-hung windows, louvered vinyl shutters, a four-light attic window in the cross gable, and an exterior-end parged chimney. The front facade has a two-bay integral porch with square posts, a two-rail balustrade, and a modern wooden handicap ramp. The rear of the house has a shed dormer, a modern deck, and a one-story wing.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern gable-end shed was constructed from plywood.

Significance Statement: This mid-1940s Minimal Traditional vernacular dwelling is several of this age on this street. It contributes to the district. It does not appear on the 1935 Topo map but is shown on the 1929 + 1950 updated Sanborn map.

112 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	112 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200118000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0088
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1916 ca
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 sanborn; similar to 104-5084-0070

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the south side of Monte Vista Avenue, the house is sited below the grade of the road with an average setback. A paved driveway east of the house leads back to the garage. The driveway is supported by a stone retaining wall on its eastern edge and a concrete walkway runs from the driveway to the front door. Mature oak, dogwood, boxwood, and holly plants landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is located at the end of driveway southeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half story, two-bay, Colonial Revival-style house with weatherboard siding has a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and rests on a paved concrete, split-level foundation. Constructed ca. 1916, the house has an off-center, shed-roofed front dormer with paired 6/1-sash windows, a central brick chimney, overhanging eaves, and a single-bay, integral front porch with square posts that extends beyond the plane of the front wall. The dwelling has 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows and a paneled, eight-light, Craftsman-style front door.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1925, this gable-end garage is covered in vertical wood siding and has double swinging doors.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, ca. 1916 Colonial Revival-style dwelling contributes to the district. It is similar in form to 104-5084-0070, 221 Monte Vista Avenue. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

115 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	115 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200107000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0064
RESOURCES:	1 sd, 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1916
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn, 1935 Topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the north side of Monte Vista Avenue with an average setback, this house has a gravel driveway east of the house. The northeast edge of the backyard is lined by a white picket fence, while a wood board fence encloses the rest of the yard. A mature, neatly trimmed hedge landscapes the front yard.

Secondary Site Description: A remodeled shed is placed in the backyard, northeast of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1916, this one-and-a-half story, three-bay, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a gambrel roofed clad in asphalt shingles. Currently clad in aluminum siding (not original), it features a large shed-roofed front dormer clad in wood shingles, perhaps the original siding on the entire house. The 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows have paneled shutters with crescent-moon cutouts. Other details include a decorative wooden hood over the front door, overhanging eaves, wood shingles in the gambrel ends, and a central-interior brick chimney with exposed pipe. The house has one-bay porches on its east and west sides with Tuscan columns and exposed purlin ends. A two-story wing extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This wood-shingled, frame, gable-end shed has a roof covered in v-crimp metal and appears to have been an original shed that was greatly remodeled in recent decades.

Significance Statement: This is one of the earliest houses on Monte Vista Avenue, dating to the late 1910s. It is a representative example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style and retains integrity. It contributes to the district and appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

118 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	118 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200119000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0087
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 sanborn; similar to 104-5084-0072

Architectural Description

Site Description: This house is located on a sloping lot on the south side of Monte Vista Avenue with an average set back. A white picket fence surrounds the front and side yards. A single gate allows access from the street to a concrete slab walk that leads to the front door. A graveled driveway outside of the fence is located west of the house. Boxwoods and mature trees landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, Tudor Revival-style frame dwelling rests on a random-rubble split-level foundation (only one on Monte Vista with a stone foundation). Constructed ca. 1925, the house has a front clipped-gable-end roof covered in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the house features single- and paired-6/1-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, a six-light paneled front door with a hipped-roof hood supported by brackets, overhanging eaves, and a central-interior brick chimney. The west side of the house has an enclosed, gable-roofed porch and a large shed dormer with paired twelve-light and two 6/1-sash windows. A two-story wing with a concrete block foundation and a modern deck extend off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, ca. 1925 Tudor Revival-style dwelling is the only one on the street with a stone foundation. It contributes to the district and is similar in form to 104-5084-0072, 227 Monte Vista Avenue. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

119 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	119 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200106000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0065
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn, 1935 Topo; similar to 104-5084- 0071 and 104-5084-0089

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the north side of Monte Vista Avenue with an average setback, the house has an average-sized front yard and long backyard that borders Old Lynchburg Road. A three-board and wire fence surrounds the sparsely landscaped backyard and a concrete pathway leads from Monte Vista Avenue to the front door.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this two-story, three-bay, asphalt-shingled, gable-end dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. With Craftsman-style detailing, the house has 6/1-sash double-hung windows, 6/1 casement windows on the sides, a Craftsman-style front door with eight lights and two panels, a central brick chimney, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The front of the house has a gothic-arched attic vent placed in the gable end and a full width, one-bay, shed-roofed porch with battered posts. A two-story, shed-roofed wing extends off the rear of the house and has with triple nine-light windows on the second floor.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1920, the two-story gable-end dwelling exhibits elements of the Craftsman style and contributes to the district. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn map. It is very similar in form to 223 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0071].

204 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	204 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200123000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0086
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1926 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman w/ Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: This house is located on sloping lot on the east side of Monte Vista Avenue, with an average setback. A graveled driveway north of the main house leads back to a garage. A vertical-board privacy fence and a hedge line the north side of the property and a brick walkway leads from the street to the front door. Mature oaks and hemlocks landscape the yard.

Secondary Site Description: A modern garage sits at the end of the property's driveway to the northeast of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1926, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed Craftsman-style dwelling has false half-timbering detailing suggestive of the Tudor Revival style. Resting on a split-level, parged-concrete foundation, the house has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles and a front shed-roofed dormer with gabled end bays with false half-timbering detailing and 6/1-sash windows. The house features paired 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, small basement windows, a paneled eight-light Craftsman-style front door, and a two-bay, integral front porch with stuccoed rectangular posts and a pedimented central-bay with half-timbering in the gable end. Other details include overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, false half-timbering in the gable ends, and a rear shed dormer.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This modern two-bay, one-story, stuccoed garage has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and a modern door.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, ca. 1926 Craftsman-style dwelling with some Tudor Revival detailing contributes to the district. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

206 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	206 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200124000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0085
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1926 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the east side of Monte Vista Avenue on a sloping, double lot with an average setback, this house sits at the grade of the road. A graveled driveway is located south of the house. A flagstone path leads from the street, running parallel with the driveway, to the front door. Mature trees landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits behind the main house to the southeast.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1926, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Craftsman-style dwelling has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. Resting on a split-level parged concrete foundation, the house features stucco siding, overhanging eaves, with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces, a central-interior parged brick chimney, 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, and a paneled eight-light Craftsman-style front door. The house has front and rear shed dormers with two sets of paired 6/1-sash windows, overhanging eaves and triangular knee braces. The three-bay, shed-roofed front porch has slightly-battered, stuccoed posts and a plain balusters.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern, T-111-clad, gable-end shed has a roof covered in asphalt shingles and side lean-tos on its east and west sides.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1926, this Craftsman-style dwelling is fairly well preserved and contributes to the district. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

209 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	209 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190056000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0066
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1926
STYLE:	Shingle Style
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, the house has a shallow setback from the street. A concrete path leads from Monte Vista Avenue to a flagstone patio and the front door. Shrubs are planted on the property line to the north of the house and around a dirt parking area placed on the southeast corner of the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1926, this one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, Shingle-style frame dwelling is clad in wooden shingles that flare near the base of the wall. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a front gabled dormer with an eight-light window. The paired 6/1-sash double-hung windows appear modern, but the double-leaf front door, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and a central-interior brick chimney appear original. The central one-bay front porch is inset and features an arched entryway with a low, solid balustrade near the ends.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1926, this 1 ½-story, frame dwelling exhibits elements of the Shingle style and contributes to the district. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

211 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	211 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190055000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0067
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1nc secondary dwelling
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Shingle Style
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloped lot on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has a shallow setback from the street. Directly in front of the house is a paved parking area separated from the front yard by a concrete curb. A concrete path leads from the parking area to the front door. A small secondary dwelling is located directly behind the main house to the west, with its main entrance facing Old Lynchburg Road. A large magnolia is planted in the backyard and a large hemlock landscapes the front of the property.

Secondary Site Description: A secondary dwelling is placed directly behind the main house to the west.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca.1920, this one-story, three-bay, Shingle-style frame cottage has wood shingle siding that has been painted brown. The clipped gable-end roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The house, which rests on a split-level parged foundation, has 8/1-double-hung wood windows and six-light, rear basement windows. The ten-light front door has five-light sidelights and is fronted by a one-bay, pedimented porch with square Doric columns. Other details include overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, a central brick chimney, a side one-bay wing, and a rear porch.

Secondary Resource Description: Secondary dwelling: This one-story, five-bay, frame secondary dwelling is clad in wood shingles and appears to date to the 1970s. The tri-level, gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the 6/6-sash double-hung windows appear to be modern replacements.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1920, this 1-story, frame dwelling exhibits elements of the Shingle style and contributes to the district. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn map, although the secondary dwelling does not. A small garage appears in that location and again on the updated 1950s map. Perhaps the garage was remodeled, enlarged and converted into a secondary dwelling.

212 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	212 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200127000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0084
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival (vernacular)
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the east side of Monte Vista Avenue, the house is sited slightly above the grade of the road, with an average setback. This property has a paved parking area south of the house. Concrete stairs and a walkway lead from the street to the front door and American wire fence with metal posts surrounds portions of the lot. Dogwoods and holly plants landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed in the backyard, southeast of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: This two-story, three-bay, frame, vernacular Colonial Revival is covered in vinyl siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor. Constructed ca. 1920, the house has a gable-on-hip roof clad in asphalt shingles with a triangular attic vent in the front gable. This dwelling features paired 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, overhanging eaves, a central-interior brick flue, an exterior-end concrete block flue, and a two-bay front porch with battered paneled columns. A shed-roofed, one-story wing extends off the rear of the house and a stoop with a gable hood is located on the south side.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This frame, gable-end shed is covered in vertical wood siding.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1920, this Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling with limited architectural detailing contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

214 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	214 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200128000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0083
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1949 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the east side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback. The graveled driveways on either side of the house are outlined with bricks. A privacy fence lined with a holly hedge marks the northern border of the lot and a boxwood hedge grows along the southern border. Mature pine and maple trees and a small immature magnolia landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1949, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, vernacular frame dwelling has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and a large, front shed-roofed dormer with two 6/6-sash windows. The house is covered in vinyl siding and features single and paired, 6/6-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, new louvered vinyl shutters, a paneled front door with four-lights, overhanging eaves and a three-bay integral front porch with modern square posts. A modern, single-car garage with a gable roof is attached to the north side of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1949, this is an example of a vernacular dwelling from the mid-20th century and contributes to the district.

217 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	217 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190052000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0068
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1930 ca.
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback from the street and a large backyard. The front yard is surrounded by a white picket fence; a gate is present on the front to allow street access to a concrete pathway leading to the front door and on the north side opening to the pea gravel driveway. Shrubs line the northern and southern property line borders.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits directly behind the house to the west.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed in the early 1930s, this one-story, Tudor Revival-style cottage is clad in aluminum siding and has a prominent, steeply-pitched cross gable. The dwelling has 6/1-sash double-hung windows, triple 6/1 windows in its front cross gable, an exterior-end stone chimney, and a round-arched, Cottage-style wood front door with four-lights. The single-bay, shed-roofed front porch has battered posts clad in siding that rest on concrete block piers.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This two-bay, concrete block garage has a shed roof, exposed rafter ends, and probably dates to ca. 1950.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1930, this frame Tudor Revival-style frame dwelling exhibits elements of English Cottage style and contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

218 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	218 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200130000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0082
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1947 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival/Cape Cod
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the east side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback. A vertical-board privacy fence surrounds the backyard. A pea gravel driveway is placed north of the house and a concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door. Boxwood hedges, mature trees, and a holly bush landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1947, this one-and-a-half story, five-bay, cinder block, Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a Cape Cod form. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and contains two gabled dormers that are clad in diagonal-wood siding. The house has a semi-exterior-end cinder block chimney with a brick and concrete cap, its original 6/6-sash double-hung windows, modern vinyl shutters, a six-paneled front door, a concrete stoop, and a plain frieze board. A one-story, gable-roofed screened-in porch extends off the south end. The rear elevation has a large shed-roofed dormer.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1947, this Cape Cod-form of the Colonial Revival style contributes to the district.

219 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	219 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190051000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0069
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, the house has an average setback and a graveled driveway along its south side. A vertical wood board fence surrounds the front yard and a single gate allows access from the street to a concrete path leading to the front door. Crepe myrtles, boxwoods, and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle and has a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingle. The 1/1-sash double-hung windows are modern replacements, but the eight-light, paneled Craftsman-style wood front door, overhanging eaves, and a central-interior brick chimney are original. A large, shed-roofed front dormer contains two 1/1 windows. The two-bay, full-width front porch has a shed roof and square supports. A large two-story, gable-roofed wing extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1920, this frame Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

221 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	221 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190049000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-6084-0070
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo; similar to 104-5084-0088

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on sloping lot on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback. A brick path leads from the street to the front door and a driveway is sited on the south side of the house. A fence marks portions of the property and mature trees landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: This two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding and sits on a split-level, parged foundation. Constructed ca. 1920, it has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and a central-interior brick chimney. Other details include corner boards, 8/1-sash double-hung windows, three-light basement windows, wood shingles in the gable ends, and eight-light, paneled Craftsman-style front door. The front of the house has a shed dormer with paired 8/1 windows and a three-bay, integral porch that projects past the wall plane and has square posts and turned spindles. The house is taller than its neighboring dwellings and it has the same front door as many of the other houses on this street.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1920, this frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

222 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	222 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200131000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0081
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the east side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback. A graveled parking area is north of the house. A short metal fence separates the front yard from the parking area and a concrete walkway runs from the main sidewalk to the front door. Shrubs landscape the edge of the front yard and borders of the front porch and a mature oak is planted in the front yard. Several large cedar trees landscape the backyard.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits behind the main house to the northeast.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles. Constructed ca. 1920, this house is covered in weatherboard siding with corner boards, making it one of a few on this street without aluminum siding. The front of the house has a large shed dormer with two modern 6/1-sash double-hung windows and a two-bay integral porch with square columns. The dwelling features overhanging eaves, an exterior-end concrete block flue, new 6/1-sash windows, three-light basement windows, and a paneled Craftsman-style front door with eight-lights. A two-story, shed-roofed wing extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This simple shed-roofed shed is constructed from ply board and appears to be modern.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1920, this Dutch Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

223 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	223 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190048000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0071
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo; similar to 104-5084-0065 and 104-5084-0089

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping site on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback and a wood picket fence lining its north, east, and west property boundaries. The fence has three gates: one opening from the gravel parking area south of the house, one leading from the street to a cement path to the front door, and a third allowing access to the neighbor's property on the northern side.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this two-story, three-bay, gable-end Craftsman-detailed frame dwelling rests on a split-level, parged foundation. The house is covered in new aluminum siding and the roof is clad in new standing-seam metal. The house has deeply overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, a central-interior brick chimney, new 1/1-sash double-hung windows, and a new paneled front door with a four-light fan light. The front of the house has a single bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts placed on brick piers and a concrete floor. A one-story wing with an exterior-side brick chimney extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1920, this frame Craftsman-detailed vernacular dwelling contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map. It is very similar in form to 119 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0065].

227 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	227 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190045000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0072
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1925
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo; similar to 104-5084-0087

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping site on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, the house has an average setback from the street. The front yard is enclosed by a modern, metal, white picket fence on its north and east ends. The fence has two gates, one leads from the street to a walkway and the front door and a second opens to the gravel driveway north of the house. The rear, west boundary of the backyard is lined by the same fencing as the front yard.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, Tudor Revival-style frame dwelling rests on a parged foundation and is clad in modern aluminum siding. The clipped gable-end roof is covered in new asphalt shingles. Constructed ca. 1925, the features a central brick flue, overhanging eaves, new 1/1-sash double-hung windows, louvered shutters, and a side shed roofed dormer with two 1/1 windows. The one-bay pedimented front porch has square posts, and shelter a modern paneled front door with lights. Three 1/1-sash windows make up the bay window located on the first floor next to the entry. A one-story, shed roofed wing extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1925, this frame dwelling has a Tudor Revival-style roof line and contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map. It is similar in form to 118 Monte Vista Avenue (104-5084-0087).

229 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	229 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190044000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0073
RESOURCES:	1 s.d.
DATE/PERIOD:	1925
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on level lot on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, the house has an average setback from the street. The lot is enclosed by a four-foot tall chain link fence with a two-bay gated entrance to the driveway south of the house and an additional single gate from the street to a walkway to the front door. Large magnolia, holly, and boxwood plants landscape the front yard, while the backyard has several Leyland cypress trees.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Craftsman-style dwelling has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with a front gable peak. Constructed ca. 1925, the house is clad in modern aluminum siding, and features an inset two-bay front porch with battered posts on concrete block piers, a front shed dormer with three one-light windows, and new 1/1-sash double-hung windows. The dwelling has a Craftsman-style wood-paneled front door with lights, overhanging eaves, and two central interior brick chimneys.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1925, this frame dwelling has a Craftsman form with minimal detailing and contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

231 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	231 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190043000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0074
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback from the street. A paved driveway is located on the south side of the house. A curved brick walkway leads from it to the front porch with a planting bed between it and the house. A second concrete walk leads from the street to the front porch.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed Craftsman has a gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The house features an integral, full width, three-bay front porch with square posts on a solid brick balustrade, a front shed dormer clad in wood shingles with paired ten-light windows, and overhanging eaves with triangular knee brackets. It has new 1/1-sash double-hung metal windows, a Craftsman-style paneled eight-light front door, wood shingles in its gable ends, and a single-story wing extending off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1920, this frame dwelling has Craftsman detailing and contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

233 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	233 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190042000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0075
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback. A paved driveway and parking is sited south of the house. A gravel path leads from the driveway to the front porch and a concrete pebble walkway connects the street and the front porch. A small shed is placed on the southwest corner of the lot, separated from the driveway by a short segment of wood picket fencing and an ornate metal gate.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed at the end of the property's driveway, on the south side of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-story, three-bay, stuccoed vernacular Craftsman-style frame dwelling has a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house has overhanging eaves, new 1/1-sash double-hung windows, new louvered shutters, and a central brick chimney. The single-bay, pedimented front porch has square, battered, stuccoed posts. According to the present owner, the large one-story, rear wing was added to the house in 1995 and the house was remodeled in 2009.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern, gable-end shed is covered in board-and-batten siding and has a simple paneled door and a side lean-to extending off its north side.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1920, this frame dwelling has Craftsman detailing and contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

235 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	235 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190041000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0076
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1927 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, the house is placed at a slight angle to the main road with an average setback. A chain link fence lines the north, south, and east boundaries of the lot and a two-bay gate opens to the property's short paved parking area south of the main house. A walkway connects the parking area with the front door. Minimal shrubs are planted in the front yard and large mature oaks landscape the backyard.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed slightly southwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, stuccoed vernacular Craftsman has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and appears to have been constructed ca. 1927. The front of the house has a stuccoed shed dormer with paired 1/1-sash double-hung windows and a one-bay porch with Tuscan columns and a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal. The dwelling features overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces, exposed rafter ends, 1/1-sash windows, a paneled six-light front door (same as house next door), and a central brick chimney. A shed-roofed screen porch extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This small, two-bay, shed-roofed shed has weatherboard siding, six-light windows and a paneled door. It appears to date to the same period as the house.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1927, this frame dwelling has Craftsman detailing and contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

239 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	239 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190039000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0077
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1924 ca
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback and a large front and northern side yard. A chain link fence covered in vines and ivy surrounds the entire property with an inset double gate opening allowing access to the paved driveway north of the main house. A large garage sits directly behind the driveway in the backyard. Boxwoods and crepe myrtles landscape the front yard, while pine trees landscape the backyard.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits at the end of the property's driveway to the northwest of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: This two-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame dwelling has some Colonial Revival-style detailing. Constructed ca.1924, the house is covered in aluminum siding and has a roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features cornice-end returns, overhanging eaves, rectangular attic vents, a paneled eight-light Craftsman-style front door, 6/6-sash double-hung windows, and a central-interior brick chimney. The front of the house has a three-bay, hipped roof porch with paneled rectangular posts. The north side of the house has a one-story gable roofed porch and a shed roofed wing. An exterior-end brick chimney on the south side of the house appears to be a later addition.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, cinder block garage has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It has a front shed dormer covered in vinyl siding with three 1/1-sash double-hung windows. It probably dates to the late 1920s.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1924, this frame dwelling has Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style detailing and contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

241 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	241 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	190038000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0078
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a level lot on the west side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has an average setback. A concrete driveway south of the main house leads back towards the garage. Concrete walkways extend from the driveway and the street to converge at the front porch. A boxwood hedge creates a barrier between this property and the neighbor to the north and a large holly tree landscapes the front yard.

Secondary Site Description: A garage sits behind the main house to the southwest.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-story, three-bay, vernacular frame dwelling is clad in new beaded aluminum siding. Resting on a parged concrete foundation, the house has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, a central brick flue, and overhanging eaves. The three-bay, shed-roofed front porch has modern wrought iron supports. The 1/1-sash, double-hung windows, and the paneled front door with lights are replacements. The south side of the house has a new, framed exterior-end chimney, and 1/1, paired one-light, and a single 6/6-sash double-hung windows. The 6/6-sash window suggests the dwelling's original window configuration.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This modern, two-bay, one-car, gable-end garage has a roof covered in asphalt shingles and walls clad in T-111 siding. It has a pair of 8/8-sash double-hung windows and a front gable-end porch covering the simple single-car garage door.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1925, this vernacular frame dwelling contributes to the district, although it has minimal architectural detailing. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

242 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	242 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200140000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0080
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1946 ca
STYLE:	Minimal traditional
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 240, 238, 236, 234 and 232 (dormers), 230 Monte Vista Avenue all the same

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a small sloping lot on the east side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has a shallow setback from the street. A graveled parking area is located south of the house and a concrete walk leads from the street to the concrete stoop. The rear sloped yard is wooded and the front yard contains two hollies, a cedar, an oak, and a crepe myrtle.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, vernacular, Minimal Traditional frame dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The asphalt shingled roof contains a central interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. The 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows are original, while the front door, with a semi-circular window, is a replacement. The next six houses to the north (240, 238, 236, 234, 232, and 230 Monte Vista Avenue) all follow this same form but have varying detailing and may have all been constructed at the same time by the same builder.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1946, this house is an example of a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling typical of the period and contributes to the district. The next six houses to the north (240, 238, 236, 234, 232, and 230 Monte Vista Avenue) all follow this same form but have varying detailing and may have all been constructed by the same builder.



246 MONTE VISTA AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	246 Monte Vista Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200141000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0079
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1922 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a large sloping lot on the east side of Monte Vista Avenue, this house has a shallow setback from the street. A picket fence outlines the property's northern, southern, and western borders. A gravel parking area in the southwest corner of the lot is located outside of the fence and a single gate allows access to a walkway made of pebbles and circular concrete pavers. The lot has a large yard on the north side of the house. Mature shrubs landscape the front yard, while dogwoods, crepe myrtles, azaleas, and mature trees landscape the backyard.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay Craftsman-style frame dwelling has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles and two central-interior brick chimneys. Constructed ca. 1922, the house rests on a split-level parged foundation and the walls are currently covered in vinyl siding. The dwelling features a four-bay, integral front porch with battered posts resting on concrete piers. Other details included overhanging eaves, a paneled nine-light front door, a mixture of 1/1-sash double-hung wood and vinyl-clad windows, and a gabled dormer on the north elevation. A one-story, cedar-sided wing extends off the rear of the house, offering a full basement and a modern deck.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1922, this Craftsman-style frame dwelling contributes to the district. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area, but the building appears on the 1935 topographic map.

1620 MULBERRY AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	1620 Mulberry Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	220160000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5170
RESOURCES:	1sd; 1 nc garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1940 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the south side of Mulberry Avenue, the house is sited above the grade of the road with an average setback. A parged, masonry retaining wall, covered in ivy supports the street border of the front yard. A wood picket fence lines the front and sides of the yard, while privacy fence marks the rear border of the backyard. Concrete stairs and a concrete walkway lead from the street to the front door. A graveled driveway is placed west of the house and it leads back to the property's garage.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed southwest of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Probably constructed in the early to mid-1930s, this one-story, four-bay, vernacular frame dwelling rests on a solid concrete-block foundation. The house has weatherboard siding on its front façade and German-lap siding on its side and rear elevations. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the house features 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, a four-light window next to the nine-light front door, louvered shutters, and a central-interior brick chimney with a plain cap. The house has a small concrete entry stoop. A full-width shed-roofed wing extends off the rear and contains a second door with a concrete stoop and four-light windows.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This one-bay, gable-end garage has Hardi-plank siding, a roof clad in asphalt shingles, exposed purlin ends, and 6/6-sash double-hung vinyl windows. It appears to have been constructed in the 1990s.

Significance Statement: This is one of three nearly identical buildings along the south side of Mulberry Street that are reputed to have been housing for CCC workers employed to build the Skyline Drive. They may have been relocated to Charlottesville in 1940 when work was concluded from either Big Meadows or Grottoes where photographs confirm that such housing was built in the mid-1930s. This one is the least altered of the group at 1616, 1618 and 1620 Mulberry. The house directly behind it at 1617 Cherry Avenue (104-5171] appears to be one of the same design.

105 PARK LANE



STREET ADDRESS:	105 Park Lane
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200072000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0108
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1930 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the north side of Park Lane, the house sits above the grade of the road with a shallow setback. A stone retaining wall runs along the south side of the property against Park Lane. Stone stairs lead from the street to a walkway and the front door. Shrubs, small and mature trees landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1930, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Colonial Revival house rests on a split-level parged concrete foundation and was constructed into two sections. The house has weatherboard siding and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features 8/8-sash double-hung windows, a paneled front door with four-light sidelights, a denticulated cornice, three, front gable-roofed dormers with 6/6-sash windows, a central-interior brick chimney, and circular attic vents in its gable ends. The front of the dwelling has a one-bay, wood arched, gable porch with paired square Doric columns. A two-and-a-half-story, three-bay wing is placed on a split-level concrete block foundation and extends off the east side off the house. The wing features three front dormers with 6/6-sash windows and a two-bay garage on its east end. The rear of the house has a screened-in porch.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved Colonial Revival style dwelling was constructed ca. 1933 and is a contributing resource in the district. It appears on the 1935 Topographic map of the area as well as the 1929 + 1950 update Sanborn Map.

106 PARK LANE



STREET ADDRESS:	106 Park Lane
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200068000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0105
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1931 ca.
STYLE:	Tudor Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloped site on the south side of Park Lane, the property has an average setback. A graveled driveway, lined by a stone retaining wall, is located east of the house. A vertical board privacy fence and portions of a stone and concrete retaining wall surround the backyard. A stone barbeque pit has been built in the backyard. Mature trees landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1931, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame Tudor Revival-style cottage rests on a parged concrete foundation. The house has weatherboard siding and a steeply-pitched gable-end roof clad in asphalt shingles that is fronted by a large semi-exterior stone chimney near the entrance. The house features numerous window types including three-light basement, paired- and single- 4/1-sash double-hung, and 8/8-sash in the gable-ends and the east side shed dormer. The dwelling has a nine-light paneled front door with a gable hood supported by knee braces, and overhanging eaves. The semi-exterior-end stone chimney on the front is flanked by 4/4 windows. A one-story, gable-roofed wing extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved Tudor Revival-style dwelling was constructed ca. 1931 and is a contributing resource in the district. It appears on the 1935 Topographic map of the area.

108 PARK LANE



STREET ADDRESS:	108 Park Lane
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200067000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0106
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1933 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloped lot on the south side of Park Lane, this house sits above the grade of the road with a shallow setback. Stone retaining walls are dispersed throughout the property and small concrete ponds have been constructed in the backyard. Concrete steps and a walkway lead from Park to the front door. Mature trees, holly, and a hedge on the east side of the property landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1933, this two-story, three-bay Craftsman-style house rests on a non-visible foundation that is probably stone. The house has aluminum siding and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features numerous window types including three-light basement, 4/1-Queen Anne-sash double-hung, two small six-light windows in the central bay of the second story, and four-light attic windows. It has an eight-light paneled front door, overhanging eaves with knee braces, and an exterior-end stone chimney. The house has a three-bay front porch with a shed roof, stuccoed square columns, and a solid balustrade. A two-story, gable-end wing with a door and gable hood extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved Craftsman-style dwelling was constructed ca. 1933 and is a contributing resource in the district. It appears on the 1935 Topographic map of the area.

**112 PARK LANE
PARK LANE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH**



STREET ADDRESS:	Park Lane Free Will Baptist Church; 112 Park Lane
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200066000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0107
RESOURCES:	1 church
DATE/PERIOD:	1935 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located at the junction of Park Lane and Woodland Drive, the church sits at a slight angle facing Park Lane. The Church has a paved parking area to its west, with accesses from Park Lane. Small shrubs and a few mature trees landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1935, this one-story vernacular church rests on a parged concrete block, split-level foundation. It has beaded masonite siding and a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles. The side of the church is five-bays with new horizontal 1/1-sash double-hung windows and vinyl louvered shutters. The entry of the church is composed of a corner, two-bay integral porch with square supports, a double-leaf, modern, metal door with a modern broken pediment with urn, and a two-story bell tower with T-111 and weatherboard siding, louvered vents, and a pyramidal roof of metal crowned by a cross. A large, two-story, gambrel-roofed wing extends off the structure to the south.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of three churches in the neighborhood and is the oldest, although it has been altered. It is not shown on the 1935 Topo map, although it but appears to have been constructed around that time. It contributes to the district. It is shown in its current configuration on the 1929 + 1950 update of the Sanborn map as vacant.

106 RAYMOND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	106 Raymond Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210081000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0181
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1924 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Raymond Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A walkway of concrete pavers leads from the sidewalk on Raymond to the front door. A pea gravel driveway placed on the west side of the house heads back towards the garage. A brick wall lines the west side of the backyard and a picket fence marks the northern and eastern borders. Mature trees, shrubs, and bushes landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed behind the house to the southwest.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style dwelling is constructed of rusticated concrete block and rests on a concrete-block foundation. Constructed ca. 1924, the house has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles and contains side and front hip-roofed dormers clad in asbestos shingles with 4/1-sash windows. Details include single- and paired-4/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a Craftsman-style front door with four-vertical lights and sidelights, a plain wooden frieze, overhanging eaves, and a central-interior parged chimney. The single-bay front porch has a hipped roof and Tuscan columns as supports. A one-bay porch with a hipped roof and Tuscan columns also extends off the east side and pergola is placed behind the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1925, this frame, stuccoed garage has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles and paired swinging garage doors.

Significance Statement: This is a fine example of a Craftsman-style bungalow and one of the few in the neighborhood constructed from formed, rusticated concrete block, a popular architectural material of the period. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area and contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

111 RAYMOND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	111 Raymond Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210061000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0180
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a sloped site on the north side of Raymond Avenue, the front of the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Raymond to the front door. A concrete driveway east of the house leads back towards the shed. A privacy fence encloses the backyard. Young trees and small shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed northeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame Craftsman-style bungalow rests on a parged foundation. The house has weatherboard siding, a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with modern skylights, and a gabled front wall dormer with French doors that lead out to a balcony. Details include 10/1-Prairie-sash windows, 4/4-sash vinyl windows under the front porch, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends with knee braces, wood shingles in the gable ends, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The three-bay, integral, front porch has battered posts on brick piers, a plain picket balustrade, and frame and brick latticework between the brick piers that support it. The structure has a rear, modern, shed-roofed dormer and a rear, gable-roofed wing.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This ca. 1930, frame shed has a gable roof clad in corrugated metal.

Significance Statement: This is a fine example of a Craftsman-style bungalow from the mid-1920s. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area and contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

113 RAYMOND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	113 Raymond Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210062000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0179
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1930 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a sloped site on the north side of Raymond Avenue, the house is sited slightly above the grade of the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Raymond to the front door. A graveled driveway is placed east of the house. Mature trees, shrubs, and bushes landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This interesting, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, gable-end, stretcher-bond brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling rests on a parged foundation. Constructed ca. 1930, it has a roof clad in asphalt shingles, an exterior-end, tapered, brick chimney asymmetrically placed on the front gable-end, and large, shed dormers on the gable sides that are clad in wooden shingles. Details include three-light basement windows, 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, an off-center entrance bay with a fine Colonial Revival-style doorway comprised of fluted Doric pilasters supporting a broken pediment with an urn, a brick front stoop and steps with wrought iron handrails, and brick arches over the windows and doors. A shed-roofed, brick wing extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1930 Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a fine door surround. It appears on the 1935 topo map of the area and contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

115 RAYMOND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	115 Raymond Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210063000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0178
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1930 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Raymond Avenue, the house is sited above the grade of the road with an average setback. A stone retaining wall supports the street side of the front yard. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Raymond to the front door. Gravel driveways are placed west and east of the house. A semi-circular, stonewall in the backyard offers structural support for a sunken garden. The lot is heavily landscaped with trees, shrubs, and bushes.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: ca. 1930, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stone dwelling contains Colonial Revival-style detailing. Resting on a random-rubble stone foundation, it features a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding in the gable-ends, and front and rear shed-roofed dormers clad in weatherboard siding with 6/6-sash windows. Other details include 6/6-sash double-hung wood windows, concrete windowsills on the first floor, a paneled front door with lights, and an exterior-end stone chimney. The three-bay, front porch has Tuscan column supports. A single-bay, shed-roofed porch extends off the rear of the house and shelters a secondary door.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1930, this stone bungalow exhibits design elements of the Colonial Revival style. It appears on the 1935 topo map of the area and contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

117 RAYMOND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	117 Raymond Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210064000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0177
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1928 ca
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Raymond Avenue, the house is sited above the grade of the road with an average setback. A brick retaining wall supports the street side of the front yard. Brick stairs and a stone walkway lead from the sidewalk on Raymond to the front door. A gravel driveway is placed west of the house. The lot is heavily landscaped with trees, shrubs, and bushes.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling rests on a stretcher-bond brick foundation. Constructed ca. 1928, the house has a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles and weatherboard siding. The house features 8/8-sash double-hung wood windows, louvered shutters, and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The gable-roofed one-bay portico with cornice-end returns and square column supports shelters the paneled front door. The front shed-roofed dormer is clad in weatherboard and contains 6/6-sash and 6-light casement windows. A two-story, gable-roofed, modern, addition extends off the rear of the house and a lean-to wing projects off the west side.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a fine example of a Dutch Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling with few alterations. Constructed ca. 1928, it appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area and contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

118 RAYMOND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	118 Raymond Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210075000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0182
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1921 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a sloped lot on the south side of Raymond Avenue, the house is sited below the grade of the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Raymond to the front door and to a second entrance on the east side. A gravel driveway is placed east of the house. A tall picket fence marks the northeast and east sides of the backyard. Mature trees and small shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, frame, Craftsman-style bungalow rests on a stretcher-bond brick foundation. Constructed ca. 1921, the dwelling has modern, aluminum siding, a hipped roof with corner front and side gables all clad in asphalt shingles. The gable ends contain pent roofs. Details include 2/2-sash double-hung wood windows, louvered vinyl shutters, a paneled front door with lights, and a central-interior brick chimney with a plain cap. The inset, three-bay, front porch has two modern rectangular posts placed between the original battered corner posts that rest on brick piers. The balustrade is comprised of plain pickets. Additions include a rear, one-story shed-roofed wing on a concrete block foundation and a porch off the east side. Because of the banked site, the rear of the house has a walkout basement.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1921, this is one of the earliest houses on Raymond Avenue. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area and contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

119 RAYMOND AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	119 Raymond Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210065000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0176
RESOURCES:	1 sd ; 1 cottage
DATE/PERIOD:	1933 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Raymond Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a deep setback. A gravel driveway on the west side of the house leads back towards the cottage and widens to create a large parking area behind the house. A cinder-block retaining wall is placed at the property's northern border directly behind this driveway. A second, short, gravel driveway is located east of the house. A wire fence surrounds a shallow backyard. Both mature and young trees and numerous shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A cottage is placed behind the house to the northwest.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, stretcher-bond brick, Craftsman bungalow rests on a brick foundation. Constructed ca. 1933, it has a cross-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles and a rear cross-gabled wing. Details include 6/1-sash double-hung windows, a paneled front door with lights, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The three-bay, Craftsman-style front porch has battered wood posts on brick piers. A two-bay, enclosed porch with asbestos shingles extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Cottage: This one-story, three-bay, frame vernacular cottage rests on a concrete block foundation. The structure, constructed in the mid-1930s, features asbestos shingle siding, a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, 6/6-sash double-hung windows, and a central-interior brick flue.

Significance Statement: This brick Craftsman-style dwelling and small vernacular cottage were constructed in the mid-1930s and contribute to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. They appear on the 1935 topo map of the area.

106 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	106 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210054000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0167
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Robertson Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door. A gravel driveway is located west of the house, curving as it heads behind the house to create additional parking. Small bushes landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed frame Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation. Constructed ca. 1920, the house has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles with a central, front, gable-roofed dormer that contains a ten-light attic window and weatherboard siding. The house features large, 7/1-segmentally-arched-sash, Prairie-style, front windows; 6/1- sash windows on the side elevations, louvered shutters, overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces, and exposed rafter ends. The integral, three-bay, front porch has square wooden posts and plain pickets. A hip-roofed, stuccoed wing with a central-interior brick chimney extends off the rear of the house and a gable-roofed addition with Masonite siding projects off the rear of the hipped roof wing.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1920, this is one of several Craftsman-style dwellings along Robertson Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

107 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	107 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210033000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0166
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1928 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Robertson Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door. A gravel driveway is located on the west side of the house and it heads straight back towards the garage. A privacy fence encloses the backyard. Small shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed northwest of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1928, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, stretcher-bond-brick, Craftsman bungalow rests on a stuccoed foundation. The dwelling has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and front and rear shed dormers with wood shingles as siding and exposed rafter ends. The house features six-light basement windows, 4/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a front bay window with a central 4/1-sash flanked by 2/1-sash windows, a Craftsman-style front door with sidelights and a transom, and segmental arches over the window and door openings. The house has overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces, exposed rafter ends, wood shingle in the gable ends, and two central-interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The three-bay, integral, front porch has stuccoed, battered posts resting on stuccoed piers and a plain picket balustrade.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1928, this frame, gable-end garage has weatherboard siding, a roof clad in asphalt shingles, and double-leaf, swinging wood doors.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved Craftsman-style brick dwelling was constructed ca. 1928 and is one of several of this style along Robertson Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

108 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	108 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210053000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0168
RESOURCES:	1 sid ;1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1926 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Robertson Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door. A gravel driveway is located west of the house and it heads back towards the shed. Mature trees and small bushes surrounding the house landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed southwest of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1926, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style dwelling is of stretcher-bond brick and rests on a brick foundation. The house has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles with a projecting front bay window that has its own hipped roof. Hip-roofed dormers are also found on the east and west sides of the roof. The house contains double- and triple-4/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a paneled front door with lights, segmental arches over the windows and doors, overhanging eaves, and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The two-bay, front porch with hipped roof extension has square posts and a solid brick balustrade, both with concrete caps. A shed-roofed wing with an enclosed porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern shed has a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles and T-111 siding.

Significance Statement: This is one of several mid-1920s, Craftsman-style dwellings along Robertson Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

109 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	109 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210034000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0165
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Robertson Avenue the house is at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A brick walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door. A gravel driveway is located west of the house and heads back towards the shed. Mature trees and large shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed northwest of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stretcher bond brick bungalow rests on a raised, brick foundation. The painted brick dwelling has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and front and rear shed-roofed dormers with asbestos shingle siding, six-light windows, and exposed rafter ends. It features basement and modern, vinyl 6/6-sash double-hung windows, overhanging eaves, and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The three-bay front porch has square post supports, a three-rail balustrade, and brick steps. A rear, single-bay, integral, enclosed porch contains a secondary, paneled door.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern shed has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, 4/4-sash double-hung windows, and double-leaf doors.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved Craftsman-style brick dwelling was constructed ca. 1925 and is one of several of this style along Robertson Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

111 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	111 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210035000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0164
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1930 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Robertson Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door and a second brick walkway leads from the front door to the gravel driveway east of the house. A white picket fence lines the north side of the backyard and a wire fence is used to surround the remaining sides. Mature trees and small bushes landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed northeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1930, this one-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame Craftsman bungalow rests on a raised, stucco foundation. The well-preserved stuccoed dwelling has asphalt-shingle roofing, paired 6-light attic windows in the front gable end, 12/1-sash windows on the façade, 6/1-sash double-hung windows on the sides and rear, an eight-light Craftsman-style front door, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends. Both the central-interior and the exterior-end brick chimneys have corbelled caps. The single-bay, gabled front porch has false timbering in its pediment, exposed rafter ends, square posts, and a three-rail balustrade.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1930 gable-end, frame garage has corrugated metal siding and roofing and double-leaf swinging doors.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, one-story, gable-end Craftsman-style dwelling was constructed ca. 1930 and may be a kit house. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map.

112 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	112 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210052000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0169
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1910 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Robertson Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door. A gravel driveway located west of the house heads back towards the garage. A wood picket fence surrounds the backyard. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed southwest of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1910, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style bungalow is built of brick laid in a seven-course American-bond pattern. Resting on a brick foundation with four-light basement windows, the house has a gable roof clad in standing seam metal and large, front and rear shed-roofed dormers clad in modern cedar siding and containing 6/1-sash windows. Other details include a full-light, glass front door, two front bay windows consisting of a central 6/1-sash window framed on either side by 4/1-sash, 6/1-sash windows on the rest of the house, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and an exterior-end brick chimney. The three-bay front porch has brick posts resting on brick piers and a plain picket balustrade. A shed-roofed porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1920, gable-end garage has weatherboard siding and a sliding garage door.

Significance Statement: One of many Craftsman-style dwellings along Robertson Avenue, this one appears to be one of the earliest. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

114 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	114 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210051000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0170
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1928 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Robertson Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door. A gravel driveway located west of the house heads back towards the garage. A mixture of wood-picket and privacy fencing encloses the backyard. Mature trees, shrubs, and a large hedge on the street side border of the front yard landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed southwest of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1928, this one-and-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style dwelling is of brick construction laid in a stretcher-bond pattern. Resting on a brick foundation, it has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and a gable-roofed, stuccoed front dormer with triple 6x6 casement windows. Details include a central, Craftsman-style front door, 4/1-sash double-hung windows, jack arches over openings, overhanging eaves, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The integral, two-bay, segmental-arched, front porch has concrete stairs framed by an elegant curving brick balustrade and stucco supports resting on brick piers. A shed-roofed, one-story rectangular bay projects off the structure's west side.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1930, gable-end, two-car garage has metal siding and double-leaf metal garage doors.

Significance Statement: One of many Craftsman-style dwellings along Robertson Avenue, this one contains fine detailing in the front porch. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

115 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	115 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210036000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0163
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1930 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Robertson Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to a concrete stoop framed by short brick piers at the corners. A short, gravel driveway is located west of the house. A wire fence lines the southwest and west sides of the backyard and a picket fence has been placed in front of the wire on the southwest side for decoration. Mature trees and small boxwoods landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed north of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1930, this well-preserved, one-story, three-bay, frame, vernacular Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation. This relatively unaltered house has a jerkinhead roof clad in asphalt shingles and weatherboard siding with corner boards. It features single and paired 6/1-sash double-hung and four-light casement wood windows, a multi-light front door with five-light sidelights, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, rectangular attic vents in the gable-ends, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap that breaks through the eaves. The front entry has a concrete stoop with brick piers at the corners and a round, arched hood with exposed rafters supported by triangular knee braces. A rear, projecting wing has a gable roof, a multi-light paneled door, and a modern deck.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This gable-end garage has corrugated metal siding and roofing and exposed rafter ends.

Significance Statement: This relatively unaltered, one-story, jerkinhead-roofed Craftsman-style dwelling was constructed ca. 1930 and may be a kit house. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map.

200 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	200 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210049000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0171
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1928 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Robertson Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door. A short, gravel driveway is located east of the house. A wire fence surrounds the backyard and a picket fence lines the north and east sides of the front yard. Mature trees and small shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed behind the house to the south.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame Craftsman-style bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation. Constructed ca. 1928, the dwelling has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, stucco siding, and asbestos shingles in its gable ends. It features 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, front and rear shed dormers with asbestos shingle siding, and an exterior-end, stuccoed chimney with a brick stack. The two-bay, front porch has battered posts on stuccoed piers and a plain balustrade. A screened-in porch with a shed roof extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This ca. 1930, gable-end shed has plywood and batten siding, a roof clad in v-crimp metal, exposed rafter ends, and a rear lean-to.

Significance Statement: This is one of several mid- to late-1920s, Craftsman-style dwellings along Robertson Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

204 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	204 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210047000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0172
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1928 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Robertson Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door. A gravel driveway is located east of the house. A short piece of wood fence lines the southwest edge of the backyard. Mature trees and large hedges on the east and west sides of the house landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stretcher-bond brick, Craftsman-style bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation. Constructed ca. 1928, it has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and front and rear shed-roofed dormers with stucco siding and paired 4/1 Prairie sash windows. Details include 4/1-Prairie-sash windows with segmental arches, a 4/1-Prairie-sash front door, overhanging eaves, and an interior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The three-bay, shed-roofed front porch has battered posts resting on brick piers. A screened-in porch with a shed roof extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of several mid- to late-1920s, Craftsman-style dwellings along Robertson Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

211 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	211 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210040000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0162
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Robertson Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door and a pea gravel driveway is located east side of the house. The front yard is lined by a picket fence on its south and east sides. A pair of old gates from another location has been incorporated into the fence line on the west side of the house. The backyard is enclosed by a privacy fence. Mature trees and small shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stretcher-bond brick Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation. The dwelling has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a front gable-roofed dormer that contains a five-light attic light, vertical wood siding, exposed rafter ends, and overhanging eaves. The house features wood shingles in the gable ends, 4/1-sash double-hung wood windows, louvered wood shutters, a paneled front door with lights, segmental brick arches over the windows and doors, overhanging eaves, exposed purlin ends, and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The integral, three-bay, front porch has battered posts resting on wood piers and plain handrails. A one-story, gable-roofed, rectangular-bay projects off the west side and a shed-roofed wing with a side porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved Craftsman-style brick dwelling was constructed ca. 1920 and is one of several of this style along Robertson Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

212 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	212 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210043000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0173
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1945 ca
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west corner of the junction of Robertson Avenue and Hill Street the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door and a second walkway leads from Hill to a patio on the east side of the house. A wood picket fence surrounds the front yard. Both mature and young trees and numerous boxwoods landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed behind the house to the south.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1945, this one-story, four-bay, vernacular frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation. It has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles and asbestos shingle siding. Details include new 6/6-sash double-hung vinyl windows, a modern metal door, and an interior-end brick chimney placed on the front, northwest corner of the house. The projecting, three-bay, front porch has square posts and a plain picket balustrade. A large, hip-roofed rear wing, clad in asbestos shingle siding, rests on a split-level foundation.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern gable-end shed has T-111 siding and a roof clad in asphalt shingles.

Significance Statement: This one-story vernacular dwelling is one of the few post-WWII buildings on Robertson Avenue. It appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map of the area and contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

300 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	300 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210122000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0174
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1943 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the east corner of the junction of Robertson Avenue and Hill Street, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door. A chain-link fence lines the west side of the backyard. Both mature and young trees and numerous boxwoods landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1943, this one-story, three-bay, stretcher-bond brick, Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a brick foundation. It has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends. Details include single- and paired-6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a paneled front door with lights, and a central-interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The concrete, front stoop has a gable-roofed hood supported by triangular knee braces. A shed-roofed, enclosed porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a representative example of an early-1940s Craftsman-style dwelling. One of several of this style along Robertson Avenue, it contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map.

303 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	303 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210017000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0161
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed; 1 nc garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1938 ca
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Robertson Avenue, the house is sited above the grade of the road with a shallow setback. Stone retaining walls support the street side of the front yard and the driveway. A stone walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to a concrete stoop and the front door. A partial brick and paved driveway is located east of the house and heads back towards the garage. A mixture of chain-link and privacy fencing encloses the back and west side yards. Large boxwoods landscape the lot and obscure the front of the house.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed east of the house and a shed is located north of the garage.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1938, this two-story, three-bay, vernacular Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation. It has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, with two, front, eyebrow, wall dormers. The house features aluminum siding, 8/8-sash double-hung wood windows, a paneled front door, large, triangular attic vents in the gable-ends, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The one-bay front porch has a mansard roof, concrete steps, and wrought-iron handrails. An enclosed porch on the east side of the house rests on a full-story, concrete block foundation. A single-bay, shed-roofed porch with wrought iron supports extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This modern, one-car, frame garage has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles.

Shed: This modern gable-end shed has T-111 siding and a roof clad in asphalt shingles.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1938, this is an example of a typical Colonial Revival-style dwelling of the period. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map.

400 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	400 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210125100
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0175
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1928 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the corner junction of Robertson and Highland Avenues, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from Robertson to the front door and a second walkway leads from Highland to a door on the west side of the house. A concrete driveway on the west side of the house is accessed from off of Highland. A picket fence lines the north and west sides of the front yard and a privacy fence is placed along the western border of the backyard. Mature trees and large shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1928, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stretcher-bond brick, Craftsman bungalow rests on a brick foundation. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features large, front and rear stuccoed, shed-roofed dormers with three 4/1-sash windows. Details include single- and paired 4/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a Craftsman front door, flat brick arches over the openings, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The three-bay, front porch has a shed roof clad in metal, battered posts resting on brick piers, and a lattice brick balustrade. A gable-roofed hood shelters a secondary door on the south elevation and a shed-roofed porch and modern deck extend off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of several mid- to late-1920s, Craftsman-style dwellings along Robertson Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1935 topo map of the area

401 ROBERTSON AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	401 Robertson Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210015000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0160
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1927 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Robertson Avenue, the house is sited slightly above the grade of the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Robertson to the front door. A paved driveway, flanked by concrete block retaining walls, is located east of the house and heads back towards the garage. A white picket fence lines the front yard and a vertical-board privacy fence encloses the backyard. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: The garage is placed east of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1927, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, stretcher-bond brick, Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation. The dwelling has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and a front, shed-roofed dormer with paired 8/1-Prairie-sash wood windows. Details include single- and-paired 8/1-Prairie-sash wood windows, a paneled front door with lights, segmental brick arches over the windows and doors, and an interior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The three-bay, integral, front porch has battered wood posts resting on brick piers and a plain handrail. A secondary entryway on the east side of the house has a gable roof attaching the house to the garage.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1960, this one-bay, gable-end, concrete block garage has a roof clad in asphalt shingles and a modern garage door.

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1927, this is one of several Craftsman-style dwelling along Robertson Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map.

244 SHAMROCK ROAD



STREET ADDRESS:	244 Shamrock Road
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	220053000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5173
RESOURCES:	1sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1911 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the east side of Shamrock Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door. A gravel driveway is located south of the house and it heads back towards the garage. A hedge of boxwoods and a few mature trees landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is located southeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: This one-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, vernacular frame dwelling has a hipped asphalt-shingled roof with a central brick chimney with corbelled cap. Built into a banked site, the brick foundation is visible on the sides and rear of the dwelling and contains windows along the north side. Constructed ca. 1911, the house is currently clad in asbestos siding and has replacement six-over-six-sash vinyl windows and overhanging eaves with a plain frieze. The two-bay, hip-roofed front porch has turned spindles and a modern wood deck. A rear shed roofed porch is partially enclosed.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1920, one-bay, gable-end garage has corrugated metal siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and exposed rafter ends.

Significance Statement: This vernacular, one-story frame dwelling on a brick foundation appears to have been constructed in the first decades of the 20th century and is one of a very few historic dwellings along Shamrock Road. Its almost square, hip-roofed form is relatively unaltered.

247 SHAMROCK ROAD



STREET ADDRESS:	247 Shamrock Road
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	220126100
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5172
RESOURCES:	1 s.d.
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed at the southwest corner of the intersection of Shamrock and Center avenues, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway with brick edging leads from the street to the front door. A graveled parking area is located north of the house and accessed off of Center Avenue. A wire fence encloses the backyard. Mature and young trees, numerous bushes, and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-one-half-story, four-bay, cross-gable-roofed frame dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and has an asphalt shingled roof. Resting on a parged concrete foundation, architectural details include a 2-light transom over the door, two-over-two-sash double-hung wood windows, a central-interior parged chimney, overhanging eaves, and a shed-roofed front dormer with modern casement windows. The three-bay, shed-roofed front porch has Tuscan columns. A lean-to wing with a one-bay porch extends off the rear of the building.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: One of a very few historic resources along Shamrock Road, this vernacular dwelling is fairly typical of local forms of the first decades of the 20th century. The siding and roofing are modern replacements but the windows and some of the other detailing appears original.

201 SUNSET AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	201 Sunset Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180036000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0031
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the north side of Sunset Avenue near its junction with Brunswick Road, the house has a shallow setback and sits slightly above the grade of the road. The rear of the lot has a significant downward slope. A natural wood fence encloses the front yard. The west side of the property is lined by a stone retaining wall with a gravel driveway. A brick pathway runs parallel to the driveway on its east side, and brick steps and a flagstone path lead from the driveway to the front door.

Secondary Site Description: There are no secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-a-half-story, stuccoed, three-bay Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a split-level parged foundation. It has a gable-on-hip roof clad in asphalt shingles, with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and two central-interior chimneys, one parged and one brick. The front gable end has paired two-light attic windows and a denticulated cornice resting over its two-bay, integral, screened-in front porch. A side-screened porch extends off the front-screened porch (on the west side of the house). The square wooden posts are battered. The house features 1/1-sash double-hung wood windows, two-light basement windows, a six-light wood paneled front door, and projecting bay window, and a shed dormer on the east side. A one-story, ultra-modern, stuccoed, shed roofed addition, with a balcony extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is an typical example of a mid-1920s Craftsman bungalow and it contributes to the district. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

203 SUNSET AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	203 Sunset Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180035000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0032
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1930 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929-1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a sloping lot on the north side of Sunset Avenue, this house has an average setback, and is sited slightly below the grade of the road. The rear of the lot has a significant downward slope. A gravel driveway on the west side of the property slopes slightly downward as it approaches the house. Flagstone paths beginning at both the driveway and the road merge and lead toward the front door. Minimal young trees and shrubs landscape the yard.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1930, this stuccoed, one-story, four-bay, asymmetrical Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a split-level foundation. The house has a gabled roof with a large, two-bay, lower, front cross gable. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and has exposed rafter ends and decorative purlin ends in the overhanging eaves. The house contains 6/1-sash double hung windows as well as six- and single-light casement windows. The paired 6/1 window on the façade are topped by a segmental arch and the entrance door is in a recessed, segmentally-arched bay. Brick steps with iron railing lead up to the small entrance stoop. Other details include a central-interior stuccoed chimney, rectangular attic vents in the gable ends, bay windows off the north and west sides of the house, and a screened-in rear porch.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is a typical example of a mid-1920s Craftsman bungalow and it contributes to the district. It does not appear on the 1929 Sanborn Map.

123 STRIBLING AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	123 Stribling Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180005000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0026
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1915 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located on the north side of Stribling Avenue. The house is sited slightly above the grade of the road, with an average setback. A graveled driveway is located east of the house and ends in a gravel parking area directly in front of the house. One of the front porch supports is covered in ivy and several large trees are planted on the edge of the front yard closest to the road. The back yard is surrounded by a natural wood picket fence.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: This extremely well-preserved, two-story, Craftsman-style dwelling is comprised of a five-bay random rubble stone section with a three-bay, board-and-batten, frame section to the east. Resting on a stone foundation, the house appears to have been constructed at one time ca. 1915. The frame section may have originally been integral two-story porches that were later enclosed using 4/4-sash windows. The house has a gabled roof clad in slate shingles with slate shingles in the gable ends that also contain triple, square-headed attic window. The overhanging eaves are flared and contain decorative purlin ends and triangular knee braces. The 6/6-sash windows in the stone section have segmental stone arches. Interior stone chimneys are located in both the stone and frame section. The single-bay, shed-roofed front porch has square stone supports. The rear of the house has a one-story hip-roofed porch that has been enclosed using board-and-batten siding.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This relatively unaltered example of a stone and frame Craftsman-style dwelling appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map, where Stribling Avenue is shown as Wampus (arbitrary). This building contributes to the district in that it is of the same era and architectural style as others in the neighborhood.

130 STRIBLING AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	130 Stribling Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180017000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0025
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed (NC)
DATE/PERIOD:	1910 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and Research by Maral S. Kalbian

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located off the south side of Stribling Avenue, this fairly large property contains approximately four acres. The house is set back from the road a considerable distance and a long paved driveway creates a circle as it approaches the house and allows access to a paved parking area located east of the house. The house is set into a banked site, allowing for a split-level basement. The property is landscaped with mature pine, cedar, and birch trees, numerous defined flowerbeds along the length of the driveway, and holly, boxwood, and rhododendron plants close to the house. Flagstone patios are placed on the south and west sides of the house.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is located in front of the house to its northwest.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1910, this two-story, four-bay, stuccoed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The house has an asphalt shingled, gable-on-hip roof with interior and exterior-end brick chimneys, overhanging eaves, and exposed purlin ends. A central, cross-hipped, two-story, central bay projects and includes a round-arched window on the second floor and an integral one-bay porch on the first floor with Tuscan columns, and a classical frieze supporting a segmental-arched roof. The paneled wooden front door has diamond-shaped glazing on the upper third and four-light windows on either side. The house has several types of windows including 1/1-, 6/6- and 8/8-sash double hung windows and single-light and 8-light paired casement windows. A stuccoed, gable roofed addition was added to the east side of the house in 1987. A small, one-bay, shed-roofed, stuccoed wing extends to the west. The rear elevation has a projecting 2-story central tower with a polygonal bay window on the first floor, and a raised brick foundation. A hip-roofed dormer is sited above a 2-bay enclosed porch with segmental arches that now contain sliding glass doors but was originally screened in. A modern deck extends off the east side.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This 1980s, one-story, shed has a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and T-111 siding. The shed features boxed eaves, a 6/6-vinyl window, and a six-panel metal door.

Significance Statement: It appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map, where Stribling Avenue is shown as Wampus (arbitrary). This well-preserved dwelling combines Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style elements. It contributes to the district in that it is of the same era and architectural style as others in the neighborhood. The present owner, Clive Bradbeer (434.293-2640) claims that the date of 1914 is generally assigned to this dwelling although he feels that date is closer to 1903. His research has shown that in 1910, Llewellyn Hoxton, Chairman of the Physics Department at UVA lived here.

133 STRIBLING AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	133 Stribling Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180006000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0024
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 shed (NC)
DATE/PERIOD:	1915 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular/ Foursquare
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located on a slightly sloping lot on the north side of Stribling Avenue. The house sits on a split-level stone foundation slightly above the grade of the road, with an average setback. A paved circular driveway curves in front of the house. Brick stairs and a brick walkway lead from the road to the front door. Birch, willow, and dogwood trees are planted in the front yard. A neatly trimmed burning bush hedge is grows along the property's southern edge, creating a divide between the road and the yard. A paved basketball court is located on the western portion of the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits northeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: This two-story, 6-course American-bond, vernacular Foursquare was constructed ca. 1915, and has a hipped roof clad in slate shingles. It rests on a random rubble, split-level stone foundation that contains small basement windows along the side and a full-height door and window along the rear. The two-bay, hip-roofed (standing-seam metal) front porch has been partially enclosed although the brick supports are still intact. The northeast corner support is of modern wrought iron as are the handrails.. The porch has been partially enclosed with brick, with one-bay remaining open with modern wrought iron supports and handrails. Details include, modern 1/1-sash, vinyl windows; a hip-roofed attic dormer with louvered vents; a central-interior brick chimney; and a one-bay shed-roofed porch on the east side. A one-story, concrete block, gable-roofed (asphalt shingle) wing extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: A shed with a shed roof is under construction and is currently covered in house wrap.

Significance Statement: This vernacular brick Foursquare contributes to the district in that it is of the same era and architectural style as others in the neighborhood. It appears on the 1920 Sanborn Map, where Stribling Avenue is shown as Wampus (arbitrary).

139 STRIBLING AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	139 Stribling Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	180008000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0023
RESOURCES:	1 s.d.
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Vernacular/ Foursquare
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a slightly sloping lot on the north side of Stribling Avenue, this house has a fairly shallow setback from the road, consistent with surrounding houses. A small paved parking area is located on the west side of the property and a concrete path leads from Stribling to the front door. The front yard has mature trees, a large holly bush that creates a dividing wall between the road and the front yard, and a boxwood hedge lining the front porch. The backyard slopes downward towards the railroad tracks.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this two-story, three-bay, vernacular dwelling has the form of an American Foursquare and rests on a split-level brick foundation. The exterior brick walls of the house are laid in a stretcher-bond pattern. The asphalt-shingled hipped roof has a central brick chimney, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends. The replacement single and paired 6/6-sash double-hung windows have brick arches and vinyl shutters. The three-bay, hipped roof front porch has square posts and plain pickets.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Although located west of Jefferson Park Avenue, along Stribling Avenue, a road which is shown as Wampus (arbitrary) on the 1920 Sanborn, this vernacular brick Foursquare contributes to the district in that it is of the same era and architectural style as others in the neighborhood.

**214 STRIBLING AVENUE
WHITE CROSS-HUNTLEY HALL**



STREET ADDRESS:	214 Stribling Avenue (White Cross-Huntley Hall)
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	18A033000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-0236, 104-5084-0022
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1891
STYLE:	Shingle Style
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and surveyed by Eugenia Bibb

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property is located on the south side of Stribling Avenue, slightly above the grade of the road, with a deep setback. A stone wall runs the length of the northern border of the property down to the corner of Stribling and Huntley. Stone gatepost sits on the southwest and southeast corners of the driveway's entrance. The driveway creates a teardrop shape, accesses the property's gravel parking areas, and passes under the house's porte-cochere. Numerous mature oak trees landscape the yard. The eastern edge of the property has been developed into several townhouse units.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1891, this large, rambling, two-story, multiple-bay dwelling exhibits design elements of the Shingle Style even though it is of stone construction with wooden shingles used only in the gable end and in some of the detailing. The random-rubble stone house rests on a stone foundation and has a standing-seam metal hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter end and several exterior and interior stone chimneys. A large cross gable projects forward and contains exposed rafter ends and a stickwork verge board. The cross gable includes the entrance and a two-bay, hip-roofed porte cochere that has rough-lain square stone posts and a wooden balcony above. The broad wooden entrance door and has 30 small glazed panes of on its upper half, diagonally-laid tongue-and groove wooden boards on the bottom half, and oversized wrought iron strap hinges. A three-story circular stone tower is set into the corner just east of the entrance. The first floor contains a round-arched multi-light/2-sash double-hung window. The second floor has a diamond-paned, oval, fixed window, and the third floor is an open balcony with segmentally-arched bays that contain wooden posts resting on a solid, wood-shingled balustrade. The tower is topped by a pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A white cross is painted on the side of the stone tower. Numerous patterns of windows are used throughout the house including 6/6-sash, fixed single-light, multi-light casement, segmentally-arched tripartite, oval, and circular. A two-story, stone wing extends off the west side of the entrance bay and has a wood-shingled gable end that may have originally been an open porch. A hip-roofed, one-story enclosed porch extends off that bay. A large, two-story, gable-roofed ell with a central stone chimney and a lower, two-story, hip-roofed wing extend off the rear of the house. A one-story stone wing extends off the east side of the tower.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: According to deed work conducted by Eugenia Bibb in the 1970s, the present building was constructed in 1891 by Stephen Price Maury, on a 104-acre tract given to him a year earlier by his father, Jesse Lewis Maury of Piedmont. He named it White Cross and in 1898 moved further west along Stribling to nearby Carrsgrove and sold the White Cross house with 23.5 acres to John Lovell. The Lovells changed the name to Huntley Hall. They owned it through the mid-1940s with the exception of 1932-1934 when it was owned by Robert S. Osburn. He established the Charlottesville School for Boys and it occupied this building for over a decade. After the school closed in the early 1940s, the house sat vacant and was sold in 1946 to Mrs. Marion Wise Richardson and converted into six apartments. It was then sold to Biro Realty Corporation in 1966.

Although west of Jefferson Park Avenue, near the end of Stribling Avenue, a road which is shown as Wampus (arbitrary) on the 1920 Sanborn, this is a very interesting Shingle and Craftsman-style dwelling that contributes to the district in that it is of the same era and architectural style as others in the neighborhood.

239 STRIBLING AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	239 Stribling Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	18A021000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0021
RESOURCES:	1 sd, 1 arbor
DATE/PERIOD:	1915 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: This property lies on the north side of Stribling Avenue. The house has a shallow setback and is sighted slightly above the grade of the road. A graveled driveway runs on the east side of the houses. The front yard is landscaped by a flowerbed containing maiden grass. The back yard contains mature trees and a live bamboo privacy fence defines the north border.

Secondary Site Description: A stone arbor lies in close proximity of the east side of the main house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1915, this one-and-a-half-story, stuccoed, four-bay, Craftsman-style house rests on a stone foundation. The first floor is clad in stucco and the gable ends and front and rear shed-roofed dormers in wooden shingles. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has deeply overhanging eaves with exposed purlins, and an exterior-end stone chimney that breaks through the eaves. The house has original paired 8-light wooden casement windows. The front three-bay porch has a standing-seam metal shed roof and stone columns. The large dormers, with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee brackets, contain paired casement windows and small four-light windows on the side elevations. Originally there was one front door flanked on either side by a set of casement windows, currently half of the set of casement windows on the west side have been removed and replaced with a second front door. This was probably done for apartment adaptability. A modern shed-roofed porch has been added to the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Arbor: This early-20th-century, free-standing, one-bay arbor is comprised of two square stone columns set about 10 feet apart and connected at the bottom by a low stone wall and on the top by a wooden beam.

Significance Statement: Although located well west of Jefferson Park Avenue, at the end of Stribling Avenue, a road which is shown as Wampus (arbitrary) on the 1920 Sanborn, this fine example of a Craftsman Bungalow it contributes to the district in that it is of the same era and architectural style as others in the neighborhood.

**240 STRIBLING AVENUE
CARRSGROVE**



STREET ADDRESS:	240 Stribling Avenue (Carrsgrove)
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	18A025000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-0065, 104-5084-0020
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 ruin
DATE/PERIOD:	1896 ca
STYLE:	Vernacular
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and surveyed by Eugenia Bibb; 192 Stribling Avenue; Maury- McCue House

Architectural Description

Site Description: This 11-acre property sits on the south side of Stribling Avenue, at a level grade with the road. It has very large front and back yards and stone gateposts, each crowned with a large fieldstone, on either side of the property's street entrance. A teardrop-shaped, graveled, tire-path driveway passes under the house's porte-cochere and it is surrounded by random fieldstones. Boxwoods planted around the porte cochere and the façade, hide much of the appearance of the first floor façade. Mature trees landscape the property and there is overgrown vegetation and fallen trees behind the house.

Secondary Site Description: A chimney ruin rests directly behind the house to the south.

Primary Resource Description: This two-story, four-bay, hip-roofed dwelling is random rubble stone on the first floor and wood frame, with wood shingle siding on the second floor. It appears to have been constructed ca. 1896 and has a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with deeply overhang eaves and exposed rafter ends. The house has an exterior-end stone chimney on the east end that breaks through the eaves and an interior stone chimney on the west end. The roof suggests that the house was originally three bays and was enlarged by a bay to the west. The first floor windows in this bay, paired round-arched 4/2-sash are also different from the rest of the house. The second floor flares out at the joint with the first floor creating a kicked base. The front port cochere with stone supports and exposed rafters originally had a porch above it as is evidenced by the double-leaf doors on the second floor covered by a shed roof. A one story screened-in porch extends of the east side of the house and connects with a one-story stone wing with full-height triple 28/1-sash windows on the east side. Numerous types of windows are used throughout the house including 2/2-sash with elaborate bracketed hoods on the first floor and 20/1-sash double-hung windows on the second floor. The diagonal batten entrance door is flanked by Federal-style

sidelights with curvilinear tracery that may have been salvaged from another dwelling. The entrance is topped by a stone jack arch. The rear of the house reveals an enclosed 3-bay integral porch that has been enclosed with jalousie windows. Small casement windows are found on the second floor this rear elevation. Another frame and stone rear wing is located toward the southeast end of the house and also contains a large stone chimney. It appears that the house is vacant.

Secondary Resource Description: Ruin: A stone chimney that appears to have been at the center of a small ruinous building is located south of the house.

Significance Statement: Much has been written about this house including that it incorporates two mid-18th-century stone buildings in its current configuration. The consensus, however, from those who have also inspected its interior, is that it is a late 19th century building or that the old structures were completely altered when they were enlarged. The exterior inspection suggests that the stonework, siding, architectural details are consistent with popular architectural forms of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. According to deed work conducted by Eugenia Bibb and Jeff O'Dell in the 1970s and 1980s, the present building was constructed in 1896 by Price Maury who may have incorporated earlier dwellings or at least salvaged parts from other buildings. There does not appear to be any evidence of a 1748 house in what is now on the site and when Stephen Price Maury was deeded the land in 1890 the tax records show no buildings. Apparently Maury built several houses on the site and this may be the second or third one. Maury sold the property in 1902 to Warren W. Walsh (ACDB 125-173), who sold it to Edward O. McCue Sr. eight years later (ACDB143-217). McCue built the back porch and the second story above it as well as the west stone and frame wing. The McCues, who lived there for thirty years called the house Glen Mary. In 1941 it was sold to William J. root (ACDB 252-387) who sold it to Theodore R. Wood in 1953 (ACDB 304-572). It was purchased by Horace and Helen Burr in 1955 (ACDB 316-521) and they named it Carrsgrove.

Although located well west of Jefferson Park Avenue, near the end of Stribling Avenue, a road which is shown as Wampus (arbitrary) on the 1920 Sanborn, this is a very interesting vernacular building with Craftsman detailing and it contributes to the district in that it is of the same era and architectural style as others in the neighborhood.

254 STRIBLING AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	254 Stribling Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	18A024000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0019
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1905
STYLE:	Dutch Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Sited slightly above grade, this house is located on the south side of Stribling Avenue, near its terminus. A gently stepped concrete walkway leads to brick and concrete stairs up to the front porch. A small graveled parking area is located in front. Mature trees, including a specimen pine, landscape the front yard. There is overgrown vegetation behind the house.

Secondary Site Description: There are no secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1905, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival-style stone and frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation. The first floor is random-rubble stone (painted) construction and the gambrel ½-story ends are frame with stucco. The standing-seam-metal gambrel roof has a small front and rear shed-roofed stuccoed dormer, a central brick chimney and a overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends. The three-bay front porch is inset, with the end bays enclosed and clad in stucco. The square supports may be original but the pressure-treated handrail and balustrade is modern. The paneled front door has eight lights and is flanked by paired 6/1-sash windows on the east and triple 6/1-sash windows on the west. The windows on the side and rear elevations are 6/1-sash double-hungs and the basement has small six-light sash. A small shed-roofed wing extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Although located well west of Jefferson Park Avenue, at the end of Stribling Avenue, a road which is shown as Wampus (arbitrary) on the 1920 Sanborn, it contributes to the district in that it is of the same era and architectural style as others in the neighborhood.

104 TODD AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	104 Todd Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210029000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0147
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1916 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Todd Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the street with an average setback. A pea gravel driveway east of the house heads straight back towards the garage in the southeast corner of the property. Flagstone walkways connect the front door to the driveway and to the sidewalk on Todd. A pergola is placed directly in front of the house creating a space for the walkway to pass through the scalloped vertical wood fence lining the northern border of the front yard. Privacy fence marks the western and southern sides of the backyard. Mature trees, holly shrubs, and other bushes landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed southeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1916, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame, Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation. The house has stucco siding, a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and aluminum siding in its gable-ends (originally wooden shingles). It features paired 10x10 casement on the façade flanking the front door, overhanging eaves, a semi-exterior-end brick chimney, and a front shed dormer with paired 8/8-sash windows and wood shingles. The side elevations contain 6/1-sash windows. The three-bay front porch has a shed roof, battered posts on brick piers, and a plain balustrade. The structure has a projecting bay on its west side and a rear one-story, stuccoed wing.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1920, two-bay, stuccoed garage has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles and two modern garage doors.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, stuccoed Craftsman Bungalow appears to be the oldest house on Todd Avenue and dates to ca. 1916. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area.

110 TODD AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	110 Todd Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210027000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0148
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1921 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Todd Avenue the house is sited at a level grade to the street with an average setback. A concrete and pea-gravel walkway leads from the street to the front door. A second walkway of concrete pavers connects the driveway, located east of the house, with the front door. A white picket fence lines the eastern and southern borders of the property. Mature trees, boxwood hedges, and other shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1921, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame, Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation. It has stucco siding, a gabled roof clad in standing-seam metal, and front and rear shed-roofed dormers with four 6/6-sash windows. Other details include 12/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a paneled front door with four-light sidelights and a three-light broken transom, exposed rafter ends, overhanging eaves with triangular knee brackets, and a semi-exterior-end brick chimney. An exterior wooden staircase on the west side of the house leads up to a door in the half-story. The three-bay front porch has battered posts on brick piers and a plain handrail. A shed-roofed wing extends off the rear of the structure.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, stuccoed Craftsman Bungalow is one of several on Todd Avenue of this architectural style and dates to ca. 1921. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area.

114 TODD AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	114 Todd Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210026000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0149
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1921 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Todd Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the street with an average setback. Walkways made of concrete pavers lead from the street and the gravel driveway, placed east of the house, to the front door. Mature trees, large boxwood hedges, and other shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1921, this one-story, three-bay, well-preserved, frame Craftsman bungalow rests on a solid parged foundation. The gable-end roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house has stucco siding, wooden shingles in its gable-ends, and features single- and paired-9/1-sash double-hung windows, a fifteen-light front door, a plain frieze board, exposed rafter ends, overhanging eaves with triangular knee brackets, a semi-exterior-end brick chimney, and skylights on the roof. The front facade has a projecting two-bay, gable-roofed porch with square brick posts on brick piers and exposed, scalloped rafter ends. An enclosed porch extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, stuccoed Craftsman Bungalow is one of several on Todd Avenue of this architectural style and dates to ca. 1921. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area.

115 TODD AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	115 Todd Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210001000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0156
RESOURCES:	1 sd ; 1 shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a double lot on the north side of Todd Avenue, the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door. A short, circular, gravel driveway is placed west of the house in the second lot. Parts of the backyard are terraced with stonewalls. Mature and young trees, large hedges, numerous smaller bushes, and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed sits behind the house to the north.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame Craftsman bungalow rests on a split-level, parged foundation. The house has a gable roof clad in standing seam metal, stucco siding, and front and rear shed dormers with modern windows. Other details include 2/2-sash double-hung wood windows, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and a semi-exterior-end stuccoed chimney with a brick stack. The three-bay front porch has square stuccoed columns resting on stuccoed piers and a solid stuccoed balustrade. The west side has an exterior concrete staircase with wooden handrails leading up to an enclosed, stucco porch. A large shed-roofed addition extends off the rear and a gable-roofed breezeway connects the house with a hipped roof wing to the east.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: Constructed ca. 1940, this three-bay, stuccoed shed rests on a poured concrete foundation. It features a shed-roof and central double doors, and may have originally been a garage or a chicken house.

Significance Statement: This is one of several examples of 1920s Craftsman Bungalows on Todd Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area.

201 TODD AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	201 Todd Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210002000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0155
RESOURCES:	1sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1952 ca
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the north side of Todd Avenue with an average setback, the house is sited below the grade of the road. A sunken brick walkway leads from the sidewalk on Todd to a semi-circular brick patio framing the brick stoop and the front door. A second brick walk west of the house leads to wooden staircase and a small porch. The front yard is heavily landscaped with large specimen holly trees, other mature trees, and numerous bushes, and shrubs. The backyard is barely landscaped and it appears the trees have been cut down and turned into firewood.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1952, this one-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style Flemish-bond brick dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The gable-end roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a pedimented, front gable-end with asbestos shingles, a lunette attic window, and a sunburst-pattern attic vent. Window configurations include 3/3- and 9/9-sash double-hung full-height, wood windows with cast stone jack lintels and projecting keystones. The eight-paneled front door is topped by a transom with x-shaped tracery. Other details include an eyebrow dormer with a 3/3-sash window on the west side, a central-interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap, and a half-moon shaped, front, brick stoop with brick stairs and a Chippendale hand railing. A side door with a small shed-roofed porch and a Chippendale hand railing extends off the west side.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: Constructed ca. 1952, this house is thought to have perhaps been designed by local architect Stanislaw Makielski. It is certainly one of the most architecturally sophisticated buildings on the street and one of the few from the ca. 1950 period and Colonial Revival style. The well-preserved building contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

204 TODD AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	204 Todd Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210024000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0150
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1949 ca.
STYLE:	Cape Cod
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the south side of Todd Avenue the house is sited slightly above the grade of the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk on Todd to the front door. A paved driveway on the west side of the house leads back to the garage. A vertical wood board fence surrounds three sides of the backyard. Mature trees and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed southwest of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1949, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame, Cape Cod dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation. The walls are covered in aluminum siding and the gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The fairly plain house features single-light fixed basement windows, 1/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a paneled front door with a transom, two gable-roofed front dormers, a central-interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap, and shed-roofed wall dormer in the rear. The facade has a projecting, one-bay entry fronted by a concrete stoop and concrete stairs with a modern wrought iron handrail. The east side of the structure has a projecting bay window, while the west side has a porch with segmental arched bays and square posts. A hipped roof wing extends off the rear.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1950, this gable-end, concrete block garage has vertical wood siding in its gable ends, a double-leaf garage door, and a lean-to on its west side.

Significance Statement: This is a representative example of a Cape Cod house- a popular architectural form of the mid-20th-century. It appears on the 1950 Sanborn map and contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District.

207 TODD AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	207 Todd Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210003000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0154
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1941 ca
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on a banked site on the north side of Todd Avenue, the front of the house is sited at a level grade to the road with a shallow setback. A walkway of concrete pavers leads from the street to the front door. A gravel driveway is located west of the house. Mature and young trees, and numerous bushes and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1941, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed Colonial Revival-style dwelling rests on a solid parged foundation. The house has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and features 6/1-sash double-hung wood windows, vinyl louvered shutters, two front gable-roofed dormers clad in vinyl siding, cornice-end returns, and a central-interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The single-bay, inset front porch has a round-arched entryway with battered, stuccoed posts resting on brick piers. A one-story, hipped roof bays projects off the west side.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved stuccoed dwelling contains elements of the Colonial Revival style. Constructed in ca. 1941, it contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map of the area.

209 TODD AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	209 Todd Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210005000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0153
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1938 ca
STYLE:	Cape Cod
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1950 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Built into a banked site on the north side of Todd Avenue, the front of the house is sited level with the grade of the road and has a shallow setback. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front door and a graveled driveway is located east of the house. Mature trees and boxwood hedges landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1938, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stone, Cape Cod-style cottage rests on a random-rubble foundation that is exposed because of the banked site. The house has a steeply-pitched gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and two, front, gable-roofed dormers clad in aluminum siding with 6/6-sash windows. Details include 8/8-sash double-hung windows, a six-paneled front door with a five-light transom, a central-interior brick chimney, and a front concrete stoop with concrete stairs and a modern wrought iron handrail. The rear of the house has a shed dormer and a single-bay, shed-roofed porch.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This well-preserved stone cottage exhibits the form of a Cape Cod style dwelling. Constructed in ca. 1938, it contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map of the area.

210 TODD AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	210 Todd Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210022000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0151
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 nc shed
DATE/PERIOD:	1920 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Placed on the south side of Todd Avenue the house is sited slightly above the grade of the road with an average setback. A wood retaining wall supports the street side border of the front yard and a concrete walkway leads from the dirt sidewalk on Todd to the front door. A paved driveway east of the house leads back towards the shed. A second semi-circular concrete walkway leads from the driveway to a door on the west side of the house. Mature trees and small boxwoods landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A shed is placed southeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-story, three-bay, frame, Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation. The gable-end dwelling has a roof clad in asphalt shingles, stucco siding, and wooden shingle in the gable ends. The front projecting gable end contains two twelve-light casement attic windows. The house also features 9/1-sash double-hung wood windows, louvered shutters, overhanging eaves, exposed purlin ends, a central-interior stuccoed chimney, and a semi-exterior-end stuccoed chimney. The integral, three-bay front porch has paired square posts resting on stuccoed piers, a solid stucco balustrade with a concrete cap, and exposed rafter ends. The west side of the house has a one-bay, gable-roofed porch sheltering a secondary door with multi-light sidelights and a transom. A modern deck extends off the rear. The dwelling is currently used as apartments.

Secondary Resource Description: Shed: This modern, three-bay, frame shed has T-111 siding, a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, two paneled doors, and paired 1/1-sash double-hung windows.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved, stuccoed Craftsman Bungalow is one of several on Todd Avenue of this architectural style and dates to ca. 1920. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area.

213 TODD AVENUE



STREET ADDRESS:	213 Todd Avenue
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	210006000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0152
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1918 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1929 Sanborn

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a banked site on the north corner of the junction of Todd Avenue and Hill Street, the front of the house is sited at a level grade to the road with an average setback. A concrete walkway leads from Todd to the front door. A paved driveway east of the house is accessed from Hill Street and leads straight back to the attached garage. Mature trees, boxwood hedges, shrubs, and a privacy fence made of bamboo landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1918, this one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame, Craftsman bungalow rests on a stretcher-bond brick foundation that is a full level on the rear because of the banked site. The house has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a projecting front cross gable. The walls are covered in aluminum siding and asbestos shingles in the gable ends. Window types include four-light attic, three-light basement, and single- and paired-6/1-sash double-hung wooden ones. The house contains two front doors with individual transoms, a hipped front dormer with paired 6/1-sash windows, overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces, scalloped exposed rafter ends, and a central-interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The rear of the house has a shed dormer with four 6/1-sash windows, a modern deck, and walkout basement access. The two-bay front porch has battered posts on brick piers and a solid brick balustrade.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This is one of several examples of ca. 1920 Craftsman Bungalows on Todd Avenue. It contributes to the potential Fry's Spring Historic District. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map of the area.

2501 WOODLAND DRIVE



STREET ADDRESS:	2501 Woodland Drive
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200088000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0124
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1955 ca
STYLE:	Minimal Traditional
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the southwest corner of the junction of Cleveland Avenue and Woodland Drive, the house faces Woodland at an angle. A paved driveway is located south of the house and a concrete walkway leads from Woodland to the front door. A light post is placed in the front yard near the walkways. Lots of mature trees and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1955, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional-style, stretcher-bond brick dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The brick house has a cross-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles and some Colonial Revival details. It incorporates numerous window types including 6/6-sash double-hung, a one-light bay flanked by 4/1-sash, and a round attic in the front gable end. Other features include louvered shutters, a three-light paneled front door, a projecting bay on the south side with a second door, a side screened-in porch on the north side, a front concrete stoop, and an exterior-end brick chimney. A rear shed-roofed wall dormer is clad in weatherboard siding and contains paired and single 6/1-sash windows.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This house is a fairly typical example of a brick Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with some Colonial Revival details.

2506 WOODLAND DRIVE



STREET ADDRESS:	2506 Woodland Drive
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200001000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0132
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 carport
DATE/PERIOD:	1941 ca
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located at an angle on the southeast junction of Woodland Drive and Cleveland Avenue, the house sits well below the grade of the road. A stone retaining wall marks the property's north, east, and west borders. Accessed from Cleveland, a paved driveway is set to the east of the main house and leads straight back to the carport. Stairs and a flagstone path lead from Cleveland to the front door. Mature oaks, bushes, and shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A modern carport is placed behind the house to the southeast.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1941, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling is laid in stretcher-bond brick and rests on a brick foundation. This gambrel roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the house features 8/8- and 6/6-sash double-hung windows with louvered shutters, a broken pediment surrounding the front door, two semi-exterior-end brick chimneys, and large front and rear shed-roofed dormers clad in aluminum siding with three 6/6-sash windows. Other details include a flagstone front stoop and a shed-roofed, one-story wing clad in aluminum siding on the east side of the dwelling. An enclosed porch extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: Carport: This modern, open, one-bay carport has a gable roof.

Significance Statement: This well-preserved brick dwelling is typical of the Colonial Revival-style of the early 1940s and contributes to the district.

2512 WOODLAND DRIVE



STREET ADDRESS:	2512 Woodland Drive
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200003000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	401-5084-0 131
RESOURCES:	1 sd (Coombs-Paxson Cot., The swiss village
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca.
STYLE:	Craftsman/Swiss Chalet
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo-part of Wooded Acres and Swiss village

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the east side of Woodland Drive, the house is sited below the grade of the road. A gravel driveway is located south of the house and a low stone retaining wall runs along the street-side border of the front yard and the south edge of the driveway. Flagstone pavers create a walkway between the driveway and the front door. Mature oaks and specimen magnolias landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed between 1924 and 1925, this two-story, five-bay, frame Craftsman-style dwelling rests on low foundation and is of the Swiss Chalet variation. The house is clad in wood shingles that are painted red. The siding continues to the ground concealing the foundation material. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the trim is painted white. The unusual feature of this house is its front polygonal façade and porch. The house features paired 4x4 casement and 3/3-sash windows, a round-arched, Cottage-style batten front door with four-light sidelights, a gable-roofed side wing with wooden 4/4 windows, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and a large central-interior stone chimney. The front of the house has a three-bay, hip-roofed porch with square posts, plain modern pickets, and exposed rafter ends. A shed-roofed wing and an enclosed porch extend off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1925 Craftsman-style dwelling of the Swiss Chalet variation, is clad in wood shingles and is one of five (104-5084-0125, 0128, 0129, 0130, and 0131) of this style on Woodland. It contributes to the district and appears on the 1935 Topo map. According to survey work conducted by Eugenia Bibb in the Spring of 1981, this house sits on a 9-acre parcel that was purchased in 1915 by Mrs. S. W. Coombs (Elizabeth Maury Coombs)- who built 5 cottages there (ACDB 161-193). The Coombs lived in one and the others were used as rental property. They were built about 15 years after the Jefferson Park Hotel burned. The development was called "Wooded Acres" She sold the entire tract to Edward O. McCue, Jr, Harry E. Dinwiddle, and Norman T. Shumate in 1929 (ACDB 207-184) who renamed it the "Swiss Village." C. Armonde Paxson bought this one in 1932 and lived here while attending law school (ACDB 218-82) and his parents then retired here, It was sold in 1961 to C.A. and Irene E. Anderson (City DB 225-361) and was bought in 1968 by W. Wade and Bertha A. Bromwell (DB 303-453) and then sold in 1977 to Preston Stallings Inc (DB 388-34, who sold it to Charles Young III the following year (DB 390-469).

2513 WOODLAND DRIVE



STREET ADDRESS:	2513 Woodland Drive
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200085000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0 125
RESOURCES:	1 sd(Coombs-McCue-Rush Cottage, Swiss village)
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman/Swiss Chalet
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a large lot on the west side of Woodland Drive, the house has an average set back and a front yard with a concrete and brick retaining wall. A gravel driveway runs north of the house and a flagstone walkway leads from the driveway to the house. Stone walls create decorative flowerbeds throughout the property and also line the south side of the driveway. Mature magnolia, oak, and cypress trees landscape the property along with other decorative plantings.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary structures.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this one-a-half-story, four-bay, frame Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a random-rubble stone foundation. The house has wood shingle siding that is stained dark brown, white trim, and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features single and paired 4x4 casement windows, a four-bay, stone and frame side/rear wing with twelve-light windows and four-light transoms, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, a round-arched, batten front door with small lights, and a front exterior-end stone chimney that is triangular and has an exposed pipe. The entrance to the house is perpendicular to the road and accessed by a unusual, two-story, four-bay integral porch with square stone supports on the first floor and short wooden supports on the second. A one-bay, stone wing with small casement windows, stone jack arches, and exposed rafter ends extends off the rear of the house and may have originally been a detached building. This very interesting dwelling is an example of a Swiss chalet variation of the Craftsman style and is in fairly unaltered condition.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1925 Craftsman-style dwelling of the Swiss Chalet variation, is clad in wood shingles and is one of five (104-5084-0125, 0128, 0129, 0130, and 0131) of this style on Woodland. It is the largest and most ornate of the five. It contributes to the district and appears on the 1935 Topo map. This architectural style is most commonly used for vacation and mountain retreat-type dwellings.

According to survey work conducted by Eugenia Bibb in the Spring of 1981, this house sits on a 9-acre parcel that was purchased in 1915 by Mrs. S. W. Coombs (Elizabeth Maury Coombs)- who built 5 cottages there (ACDB 161-193). The Coombs lived in one and the others were used as rental property. They were built about 15 years after the Jefferson Park Hotel burned. The development was called "Wooded Acres" She sold the entire tract to Edward O. McCue, Jr, Harry E. Dinwiddle, and Norman T. Shumate in 1929 (ACDB 207-184) who renamed it the "Swiss Village." McCue acquired sole ownership of this cottage in 1932 (ACDB 217-343). He enlarged and remodeled it and sold it in 1934 to R. M. Beatty (ACDB 225-420) who sold it to E.N. Vest in 1936 (ACDB 230-300). Henry U and Ruby E. Rush bought it from them in 1938 (ACDB 236-125). Members of that family were living there in 1981.

2516 WOODLAND DRIVE



STREET ADDRESS:	2516 Woodland Drive
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200004000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0130
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman/Swiss Chalet
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo-part of Wooded Acres and Swiss village

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a slightly sloping lot on the east side of Woodland Drive, the house is placed at a slight angle and with a deep setback in regards to the street. A low rock wall lines the street side of the front yard and marks the gravel driveway's entryway from Woodland as it runs straight back along the south side of the house toward the garage. Mature oaks landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed southeast of the house.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this two-story, three-bay, frame Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood shingles that have been painted purple. The house has wood trim painted white and a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. It features new vinyl 6/6-sash double-hung windows, a modern hip-roofed wing addition on the north side, overhanging eaves, a central-interior brick chimney, and an exterior-end stone chimney on the southeast corner of the house. The front of the house has a new pergola placed over a flagstone patio and the south side has a new shed-roofed porch. A one-story wing and a modern deck project off the back of the dwelling. The wooden shingles allude to the Swiss Chalet style.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1925, one-story, one-bay stucco garage originally had a gable roof, but it has been modified to a shed roof. This modification accommodates a two-bay side wing with a paneled door and a six-light window.

Significance Statement: This ca. 1925 Craftsman-style dwelling has an interesting hip-roofed form and is one of five (104-5084-0125, 0128, 0129, 0130, and 0131) of this style on Woodland. It contributes to the district and appears on the 1935 Topo map.

According to survey work conducted by Eugenia Bibb in the Spring of 1981, this house sits on a 9-acre parcel that was purchased in 1915 by Mrs. S. W. Coombs (Elizabeth Maury Coombs)- who built 5 cottages there (ACDB 161-193). The Coombs lived in one and the others were used as rental property. They were built about 15 years after the Jefferson Park Hotel burned. The development was called "Wooded Acres" She sold the entire tract to Edward O. McCue, Jr, Harry E. Dinwiddle, and Norman T. Shumate in 1929 (ACDB 207-184) who renamed it the "Swiss Village."

2519 WOODLAND DRIVE



STREET ADDRESS:	2519 Woodland Drive
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200084000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0126
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1930 ca.
STYLE:	Colonial Revival
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on the west side of Woodland Drive, the house has an average setback from the main street. A pea gravel driveway north of the main house leads straight back towards the garage. White picket fencing surrounds the backyard. Mature oak and crepe myrtle trees landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed behind the main house to the northwest.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1930, this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style house rests on a parged concrete foundation and is of the Cape Cod form. The dwelling is in relatively unaltered condition with wide weatherboard siding and a gable roof clad in standing seam metal. It features single and paired 6/6-sash double-hung windows with louvered shutters, an eight-light paneled Craftsman-style front door, a one-bay gable-roofed wing set-back on the north side, cornice-end returns, two front gabled dormers with 6/6-sash windows, and two large central-interior brick chimneys. The front of the house has a one-bay, pedimented porch with square Doric columns and cornice-end returns.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: This ca. 1930, two-bay frame garage has weatherboard siding, a gable roof covered in standing-seam metal, and two sets of double swinging doors.

Significance Statement: This ca. 1930 Cape Cod-form, Colonial Revival-style dwelling is well-preserved and contributes to the district. It appears on the 1935 Topo map.

2520 WOODLAND DRIVE



STREET ADDRESS:	2520 Woodland Drive
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200005000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0129
RESOURCES:	1 s.d.
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo-part of Wooded Acres and Swiss village

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a large, slightly sloping lot on the east side of Woodland Drive, the house is sited at a slight angle at the grade of the road. A pea gravel driveway is located south of the house. Wooden picket fencing surrounds the backyard. Mature oaks, other trees, bushes, and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this interesting, two-story, three-bay, frame, Craftsman rests on a low foundation. The stuccoed house has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. It may have originally been covered in wood shingles. It features paired 8x8 casement windows, window boxes on the first floor south side, some louvered vinyl shutters, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, a large central-interior chimney clad in metal, and an exterior-end stone chimney on the south side. The house has a central front entranceway with a paneled wood door, fronted by a screened-in, full-width porch with a hipped roof. A shed-roofed wing with a porch extends off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1925 Craftsman-style dwelling clad in stucco, but perhaps originally in wood shingles, is one of five (104-5084-0125, 0128, 0129, 0130, and 0131) of this style on Woodland. It contributes to the district and appears on the 1935 Topo map. According to survey work conducted by Eugenia Bibb in the Spring of 1981, this house sits on a 9-acre parcel that was purchased in 1915 by Mrs. S. W. Coombs (Elizabeth Maury Coombs)- who built 5 cottages there (ACDB 161-193). The Coombs lived in one and the others were used as rental property. They were built about 15 years after the Jefferson Park Hotel burned. The development was called "Wooded Acres" She sold the entire tract to Edward O. McCue, Jr, Harry E. Dinwiddle, and Norman T. Shumate in 1929 (ACDB 207-184) who renamed it the "Swiss Village."

2521 WOODLAND DRIVE



STREET ADDRESS:	2521 Woodland Drive
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200083000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0127
RESOURCES:	1 sd; 1 garage
DATE/PERIOD:	1932 ca
STYLE:	Minimal Traditional
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a slightly sloping lot on the west side of Woodland Drive, the house has an average setback from the street. On the south side of the main house, a pea gravel driveway transitions into a grass driveway and heads back to the garage. Railroad ties mark the south side of the driveway and a walkway leads from Woodland to the front door. A wooden post and wire fence encloses the backyard. Young and mature trees and some shrubs landscape the lot.

Secondary Site Description: A garage is placed behind the main house to the southwest.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1932, this one-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional-style house is rests on a split-level, parged concrete foundation. The dwelling has perma-stone siding, a gable roof clad in standing-seam metal, and an asymmetrical lower cross gable entrance bay with an eight-light paneled front door. It features 6/6-sash double-hung windows, small 4/4 windows in its entrance bay, a recessed one-bay side wing to the north, a screened-in porch off the south side, and a front façade exterior-end brick chimney with square shoulders directly to the south of the entry bay. The rear of the house has a shed-roofed dormer addition.

Secondary Resource Description: Garage: Constructed ca. 1935, this one-story, gable end, frame garage has weatherboard siding, standing-seam-metal roof, a 6-light attic window and swinging double doors.

Significance Statement: This ca. 1932 Minimal Traditional-style dwelling has some Tudor Revival-style detailing. It contributes to the district and appears on the 1935 Topo map.

2526 WOODLAND DRIVE



STREET ADDRESS:	2526 Woodland Drive
TAX MAP & PARCEL NUMBER:	200010000
DHR RESOURCE NUMBER:	104-5084-0128
RESOURCES:	1 sd
DATE/PERIOD:	1925 ca
STYLE:	Craftsman/Swiss Chalet
SOURCES:	Charlottesville City Records and 1935 topo-part of Wooded Acres and Swiss village

Architectural Description

Site Description: Located on a narrow, level lot on the east side of Woodland Drive, the house sits at a slight angle and has an average setback from the street. A low rock wall frames the entry from Woodland to the property's pea gravel driveway on the south side of the house. Pine trees create a privacy fence along the south edge of the property and bamboo does the same along the north side. Mature oaks, other trees, and shrubs landscape the property.

Secondary Site Description: No secondary resources.

Primary Resource Description: Constructed ca. 1925, this two-story, three-bay, frame Craftsman rests on a low foundation. The wood shingle siding, which is painted brown, extends down to the ground concealing the foundation materials, and gives the house a Swiss Chalet-style variation. The trim is painted white. The gable-end roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the house features eight and twelve-light wood casement windows, a modern one-story side wing to the north, a central-interior brick chimney, an exterior-end stone chimney, exposed rafter ends, and overhanging eaves with knee braces. The house has two main entranceways. The first is a one-story, large cross-gabled wing with a four-light paneled door and a three-light bay window and the second is perpendicular to the street and fronted by a two-bay shed-roofed porch with square supports and a plain balustrade. This appears to be the original entrance. A rear two-story wing and a modern deck extend off the rear of the house.

Secondary Resource Description: N/A

Significance Statement: This ca. 1925 Craftsman-style dwelling of the Swiss Chalet variation, is clad in wood shingles and is one of five (104-5084-0125, 0128, 0129, 0130, and 0131) of this style on Woodland. It contributes to the district and appears on the 1935 Topo map.

According to survey work conducted by Eugenia Bibb in the Spring of 1981, this house sits on a 9-acre parcel that was purchased in 1915 by Mrs. S. W. Coombs (Elizabeth Maury Coombs)- who built 5 cottages there (ACDB 161-193). The Coombs lived in one and the others were used as rental property. They were built about 15 years after the Jefferson Park Hotel burned. The development was called "Wooded Acres" She sold the entire tract to Edward O. McCue, Jr, Harry E. Dinwiddie, and Norman T. Shumate in 1929 (ACDB 207-184) who renamed it the "Swiss Village."