VLR- 3/17/81 NRHP- 9/23/82
United States Department of the Interior FHR-8-300 (11-78)

Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

For HCRS use only received date entered

1. Nam	ne					
historic Guthr	rie Hall					
and/or common	N/A					
2. Loca	ation					
street & number	VA Route 719				1	N/A not for publication
city, town Es	mont		<u>x</u> v	icinity of	congressional district	Seventh (J. Kenneth Robinso
state Vi	rginia	code	51	county	Albemarle	code 003
3. Clas	sification					
Category districtX building(s) structure site object	Ownership public x private both Public Acquisition in process being considered		work Accessib	cupied in progress	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
street & number			.01			
city, town	Esmont		7 7 7	icinity of	state	Virginia 22937
courthouse, registreet & number		lbema	100	nty Courth	nouse	
City, town	harlottesville			- Aller as	state	Virginia
	resentatio	_	n Exi	sting	Surveys	
	a Historic Landma ission Survey	arks		has this pr	operty been determined e	elegible?yes X no
date 1978					federalX sta	ate county loca
depository for si	urvey records Virg	ginia	Histori	c Landmar	ks Commission, 221	Governor Street
city, town R	ichmond				state	Virginia 23219

7. Description Check one Check one Condition ___X deteriorated X unaltered X original site __ excellent N/A ____ ruins __ altered ... moved date . __ good _ unexposed __ fair

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Guthrie Hall is situated in a clearing along the Green Mountain near the village of Esmont. The broad south lawn overlooks terraced fields and woods. Guthrie Hall is a seven-bay, 2½-story house on a raised basement. An imposing structure, the house is constructed of concrete faced with quartz rocks, giving the illusion of random-course stone. The whole is covered with a standing-seam sheet metal roof with a copper wash pierced by shed-roofed dormers on the north elevation and pedimented dormers on the remaining sides.

The building consists of four dramatically different elevations. The facade's (north) main block is divided into three parts and faces a rectangular courtyard framed by a stone wall. A broad elliptical arch spans the central section sheltering a two-story recessed entry reached by broad concrete stairs with a turned baluster rail. The arch is a very distinguishing feature, one not seen in similar form anywhere else. An exterior stone chimney rises up through the center of the space. Pedimented gable ends with a plain frieze and deep molded cornices with dentil blocks house twin entries encased with simple architrave trim. Asymmetrical Ionic colonnades extend from each end; the east colonnade which connects with a two-story kitchen and servants' quarters was enclosed ca. 1950, while the unaltered west colonnade joins a porte-cochere.

The south elevation has a two-story Roman Doric portico with three dormers that open onto the portico roof. A Doric entablature is carried across the facade and on the east-west elevations. The center glazed entrance door is framed by a pediment, while the flanking windows have cornices. A concrete balustraded terrace envelops the rear elevation and extends to the side (east) elevation where it surrounds a conservatory. The conservatory, or sun porch, has glazing set between Ionic columns covered by a slight balustraded roof.

In contrast to the preceding elevation, the west side of the house is restrained. It is distinguished only by a central two-story pavilion centered under a pedimented dormer.

While Guthrie Hall's exterior elevations are varied, the interior is symmetrical. The center block of the house is dominated by the "great hall" flanked on the east by a dining room and on the west by an office and library. The colonnades extend to the rooms that formerly functioned as service areas.

The "great hall" $(45' \times 35')$ has seven-foot-high recessed oak panels. The ceiling displays massive rough-hewn chestnut beams with simple chamfering intersected by chestnut joists. An inlaid border parquet floor further decorates the room. The fireplace on the north wall has a recessed-panel surround and a high shelf and cornice with dentil-block molding. An arcade consisting of heavy paneled piers supporting segmental arches creates a passage along the front (north) wall connecting the side rooms.

The dining room is treated with an exaggerated wainscot and baseboard below a cornice with egg-and-dart and dentil moldings. The plaster strapwork ceiling was added ca. 1930. The fireplace is set off-center in a projecting chimney breast accented by fluted pilasters with a Georgian-style mantel.

The library and office continue the treatment of the hall; in addition, there are open shelves in both rooms and a walk-in safe in the office. A small reception room leads from the west colonnade to a narrow stair hall with an enclosed half-turn stair with paneled wainscoting.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agricultureX architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	law literature military music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater other (specify)
Specific dates	Ca. 1901	Builder/Architect	Unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Guthrie Hall is perhaps the largest and most architecturally individual of the numerous country mansions that resulted from the influx of plutocrats into Albemarle County around the turn of the century. With its porticoes, loggias, quadrant wings, and curious wide-arched entrance, the massive rock-faced house combines Georgian Revival, Palladian, and rustic influences. Guthrie Hall was erected ca. 1901 for John Guthrie Hopkins, a self-made copper magnate who came to Virginia to pursue his hobby of restoring decayed old houses. Although Stanford White was early credited as being the architect, it is more likely that the house's appearance is due mainly to Hopkins himself, working in consultation with his engineer. A few years after it was completed, the house was described as "a palatial Colonial residence," located in the "delightful Piedmont Section of Old Virginia, the birthplace of American aristocracy and genuine oldtime Southern Hospitality."

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

John Guthrie Hopkins (1854-1955) was a native of Scotland who came to America as a thirteen-year-old immigrant, working his way up from a farmhand to a mining millionaire. His investment in the Arizona Copper Company in 1888 enabled him to retire a rich man ten years later. Typical of many outsiders who came to Albemarle County in the early 1900s, Hopkins was lured by the county's scenic countryside and sociable life style. The area also offered Hopkins the opportunity to enjoy his hobby, restoring aging estates. He first settled near Esmont where he restored the Dabney farm, today known as Rin-Ran. After completing the work, he chose to construct for himself an entirely new house freely interpreting aspects of Georgian and other Classical styles. He engaged a structural engineer, Fred Kennedy, who employed in Guthrie Hall's stately, if somewhat weighty, shell the most up-to-date structural system and facilities. A sales brochure of ca. 1905 praised the house for its "full concrete structure, quartz granite-covered walls; massive hewn oak beam ceilings; guest rooms; all-tiled bath rooms; mahogany-finished office, with large built-in combination safe; railroad station; water system; electric light-steam heating plant; billiard room; bowling alley; manager's house; stable-garage..."

Hopkins sold Guthrie Hall in 1906 and settled in Loudoun County, where he continued his interest in restoring houses. The estate passed through a succession of owners, none keeping the place for more than a few years. In 1939 the property was acquired by a Danish nobleman, Baron John von Liedersdorf, who gained a reputation in the county as an adventure-some art dealer. The present owner, Maryann Jessup MacConochie, purchased Guthrie Hall with her late husband, Phillip Jessup, in 1968.

CL/MTP

¹A. Lee Knowles Agency, "Guthrie Hall," (Real Estate Pamphlet, Staunton, Va., ca. 1905). ²Ibid.

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Guthrie Hall, Albemarle County, Virginia

Continuation sheet #:

Item number



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7. DESCRIPTION

Nine rooms are located on the second floor. The top story is unfinished except for two rooms located under the north pediments. The space originally was intended for a gym or dance hall. The exposed beam construction is continued through the cellar, which originally contained a bowling alley, billiard room, wine cellar, and other rooms.

The drive and terraced north lawn are overgrown with low bushes and trees, while the wide south lawn has been kept clear, providing a vista to the southwest.

MPM

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated land, consisting of approximately twenty-six acres, is a fraction of the 350-acre estate. The boundaries are drawn to include the natural 650-foot contour which contains the main house and surrounding lawns and provides the site with scenic vistas to the southwest.

