

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Goodloe House

Other names/site number: DHR ID# 132-5028

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 25 Ridgeview Road

City or town: Staunton State: VA County: Independent City

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification


As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

 Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>10.6.2022</u> Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
LANDSCAPE: garden

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
LANDSCAPE: garden

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, CONCRETE: Cinder Block, GLASS

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Goodloe House, located at 25 Ridgeview Road in the City of Staunton, Virginia, is a 1927 Colonial Revival house with Craftsman-style accents and a professionally designed garden. Architect Sam Collins designed the dwelling. The two-story house is constructed of cinder block veneered with 1:6 common bond brick with header-stretcher courses every sixth course. The side-gable roof is sheathed with Buckingham slate. Principal design elements include one-story front and back porticos with Doric columns and Chippendale-style railings, a front entry with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, front French doors flanking the entry bay with blind arches above, and interior and exterior brick chimneys. The center-passage-plan interior has narrow oak flooring and plaster-finish walls and ceilings. Interior decorative features include a mantel modeled on Federal prototypes, a two-run stair with turned balusters, and a back servant's stair. A semidetached garage is connected to the house by a decorative door. The house is surrounded by large boxwoods, a walled soapstone and brick patio with a fountain, and a garden area with a brick walkway and a modern gazebo (the gazebo is noncontributing as it postdates the property's period of significance). Landscape architect Charles Gillette designed the garden and patio, which retain good integrity notwithstanding loss of original plantings through natural succession. The house, which is located in a historic residential area on the north side of Staunton, has distant views of the Blue Ridge Mountains from the upper floors. The rectangular lot is 0.48 acre

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

in size. Overall the property has high integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Inventory

1. Goodloe House 1927. Contributing building.
2. Garage. 1937. Contributing building.
3. Garden and garden wall. 1937. Contributing site.
4. Fountain. 1937. Contributing object.
5. Gazebo. 1982. Non-contributing structure.

Detailed Description

House: Exterior

The symmetrical north façade is organized around a portico-covered entryway with a soapstone floor and front walk. The recessed entryway has a painted six-panel door with an elliptical fanlight above. The door is framed on either side by sidelights with paneled aprons. Original electric lanterns are on either side of the front door (reported to be from a hearse). The portico is supported by four smooth-shafted round Doric- or Tuscan-inspired columns and flat paneled pilasters against the house wall and is surmounted by a three-sided Chippendale-style roof railing.

The bays to either side of the portico have double French doors. Above the doors are blind brick arches filled with header stack-bond brickwork and diamond-shaped Craftsman-inspired brick accents (see Figure 2). There are three windows across the upper story, all double-hung eight-over-eight. Copper gutters and downspouts with collector boxes are installed along the upper cornice and the portico. All windows and the front French doors have louvered wood shutters painted dark green. Shutters may be closed and opened via an interior built-in crank mechanism.

The west-facing elevation includes a side entrance and exterior steps and door to the basement. The elevation faces a cement driveway that runs from Ridgeview Road to the garage. The side entrance is contained in front-gabled enclosed brick porch with a slate roof, a door with a brick jack arch and keystone, copper gutters, and two narrow casement windows. The keystones have a splayed tripartite form and some or all of them are cast stone with a white gravel aggregate. There are three first story windows, one eight-over-eight and two six-over-six. There are three second story windows, two eight-over-eight and one six-over-six. The third-story attic window is six-over-six. All of these windows have brick jack arches with keystones. There is a small coal chute and two windows in the stairwell to the basement.

The south-facing rear elevation includes a one-story portico, a single French door flanked by two small casement windows, two double French doors that open to a soapstone patio, and copper gutters with collector boxes. The portico mirrors the portico on the front of the house with the

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

same Chippendale-style railing but has four paneled square columns instead of round and painted copper gutters. The back and French doors have brick jack arches with keystones. The two small casement windows have brick jack arches. At the west corner of the rear elevation, connecting to the garage, is a decorative door or gate of white-painted cypress with a black-painted iron latch and strap hinges. The side facing the patio is 8" bedded boarding on the diagonal and the reverse face is vertical random v-joint boarding (see Figure 3).

The second story of the south elevation has two eight-over-eight windows to either side of a recess with a door on the left wall of the recess for access to the portico roof, a tripartite window on the center wall, and painted stucco on the wall to the right. The tripartite window is nine-over-nine with sidelights. The third story has a bank of four casement windows in a dormer with vinyl or other simulation siding and galvanized gutters.

The east-facing elevation includes seven windows, all with brick jack arches with keystones, and a chimney stack. On the first story there are two six-over-six windows flanking the chimney and an eight-over-eight window to the furthest left. The second-story windows left to right are eight-over-eight, six-over-six (horizontal), and six-over-six (vertical). The third-story attic window is six-over-six.

House: Interior

Goodloe House has a two-room-deep center-passage plan. The entry hall, which contains the main stair, terminates at a back French door to the patio garden. On the right is the dining room and behind it the kitchen. On the left is the living room with a library study beyond. The entry hall narrows towards the back door to allow for a powder room on the left. Passage to a servant's stair and basement stair is accessed on the right. Floors are mostly narrow oak (tile in the bathrooms and heart pine in the kitchen). All perimeter walls are plaster on cinder block and interior partition walls are a mixture of plaster and sheet rock. Ceilings are a combination of plaster and sheetrock. The dining room has a chair rail. The painted wood doors are six-panel with decorative brass doorknobs on the main floor and petite eight-point crystal knobs on the second floor. The first-floor rooms (except the kitchen) have crown moldings with picture railing.

The main feature of the entry hall is the stair which rises from the front of the hall on the right. The stair has two runs with a long landing in between, spanning the rear entry. The railing has turned balusters, columnar newels (with turned finial bosses on their lower ends at the landing levels), and a decorative handrail with a spiral termination at the base.

The living room, entered through a large opening from the entry hall, has as its focal point a fireplace with a tripartite Federal-inspired mantel. The mantel features paneled pilasters, paneled center and end frieze tablets, and a dentil molding under the shelf, which has a molded edge and steps out over the pilasters. The brick fireplace surround is painted black. The hearth is paved with irregularly shaped art tiles set in a geometric pattern of mottled brown and gray glaze. The library study is connected to the living room by a paneled opening. It may also be entered from

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

the center passage through a doorway. The library study has built-in bookcases with open shelving and closed cabinets below on either side of the living room entranceway. Underneath the window a built-in bench covers the radiator.

The dining room, entered through a large opening from the entry hall, has a chair rail. There is a storage closet that was created when the pantry area was included in the kitchen in 1978. A swinging door connects the dining room to the kitchen. The kitchen has heart pine flooring, with patching to reveal the original pantry wall placement, and modern cabinetry. The brick exhaust chimney for the furnace (and formerly for the oven) have been plastered over. The two windows have bench seating over the radiators. A door connects the kitchen to the servant's stair and landing. An door opposite connects the kitchen to the enclosed side porch.

The second floor has five bedrooms arranged around a hallway at the top of the stairs. The primary bedroom is located at the southeast end. An updated bathroom connects this bedroom to the northeast bedroom. A center bedroom overlooks the front portico. There is another updated bathroom on the west side. The southwest bedroom has been updated to include the laundry. The closet in this room contains the door to access the back portico.

A servant's stair connects the first, second, and third floors. The stair has winders at the turns, square newels, and either rectangular balusters or solid tongue-and-groove railings. Its plaster walls are "sanded," the only walls in the house to preserve that treatment (the other walls were skim coated in the late twentieth century). A separate stair descends to the basement. The basement has poured concrete walls and is illuminated by high windows with window wells on the outside. The third-floor attic, which formerly had a servant's bedroom, has been converted to a large family room with vinyl flooring.

The basement has a concrete floor and exposed poured concrete walls with prominent formwork grain. In one interior wall is an unpainted six-panel door with what appear to be plywood panels with various graffiti initials (NG BCG 1927 observed). The bottom of the basement stair has board railings and square newels with faceted tops. An I-beam that supports one of the center-passage walls has painted labeling reading "Staunton VA" (twice), "B.S.Co," and "Notify P.J. Kennedy." Wood base cabinets moved to the basement from the kitchen, which are apparently the original kitchen cabinets, have stainless steel counter tops.

Secondary Resources

The **garage** (inventory no. 2) has brickwork that closely matches that of the house, a slate side-gable roof, copper gutters, and a cornice. The east gable has a lunette with radial muntins. Over the paneled lift-up garage door is a long brick lintel modeled on a jack arch.

Although much of the property is landscaped in some way, the most developed, hardscaped area is the **garden and garden wall** (inventory no. 3) immediately behind the house. This area includes what is described in landscape architect Charles Gillette's 1937 garden plans as a "Doorstep Garden" and features a garden wall along the back property line. The Doorstep

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

Garden is framed by the house on the north side, the garage on the west side, and the garden wall on the south side. It opens to steps on the east side which lead down to a slightly lower garden area defined by the continuation of the garden wall (though at a lower height). This lower garden area, which occupies the southeast quadrant of the property, is defined by the wall continuation on the south side and by a picket fence on the other sides.

The soapstone flagstone rear porch floor and flanking patio terraces step down to the Doorstep Garden which features a herringbone brick-paved patio framed by plantings. The brick garden wall has recessed panels with projecting 13" square piers or pilasters between the panels. Built into the wall, on axis with the rear entry of the house, is a **fountain** (inventory no. 4). Designed by Kenneth Lynch (a frequent collaborator with Charles Gillette), the fountain consists of a round-arched panel of hand-finished cement stucco bordered by projecting brick. Mounted on the stucco is a downward-facing lead dolphin that spouts water into a wall-mounted semicircular lead basin. The top of the wall bumps up over the fountain in a segmental-arched crest. Below the fountain basin is a small pool with a concrete curb. The pool is currently used as a planting bed.

A gate at the east end of the east patio terrace opens to steps which lead down into the aforementioned lower garden area. The steps connect to an axial basketweave brick-paved walkway with older red and grayish-purple hued brick at the west end and newer red brick at the east end. The axial walkway is paralleled on the north side by a modern brick-paved walkway and on the south side by a walkway formed by intermittent flagstones. The axial walkway ends at a modern **gazebo** (inventory no. 5) or summer house near the east property line. The gazebo features square wood posts, a pyramidal roof sheathed with asphalt shingles that evoke slate shingles in appearance, a roof finial, and a basketweave brick-paved floor. Between the posts is vinyl lattice infill except at entries on the south, west, and north sides. The south entry connects to the end of the flagstone walkway, the west entry connects to the axial brick walkway, and the north entry connects to the other brick walkway.

The concrete driveway is bordered by a brick retaining wall. Beyond it, in the west part of the lot, is a lawn edged by hemlocks on the west property line. The east side of the property is edged by cypress trees. There are several large boxwoods along the front and sides of the house.

Integrity Statement

The Goodloe House retains a high level of architectural integrity. The property retains its historic residential location in the City of Staunton and designed garden, and thus retains integrity of location and setting. The Goodloe House also displays integrity of design through the retention of character-defining architecture and landscape architecture features. The dwelling retains a high percentage of its historic materials, including historic doors, window sash, and flooring materials. Elements such as the tile hearth and shutter cranks contribute to understanding of the stylistic and construction techniques of 1920s dwellings. There has been some loss of historic materials, such as an original kitchen window, a butler pantry's wall, servant's quarters on the third floor, and French doors between formal rooms. Such alterations leave the balance of the

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

house's integrity of materials and workmanship in situ. The property's integrity of feeling and association as an architect-designed example of a Colonial Revival dwelling accompanied by a landscape architect-designed formal garden are excellent in part due to the availability of original blueprints and drawings by architect Sam Collins and landscape architect Charles Gillette.

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1927-1937

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Collins, Sam, of T.J. Collins & Son (architect)
Gillette, Charles F. (landscape architect)
Lynch, Kenneth (garden object)

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

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

The Goodloe House, located in Staunton, Virginia, is a Colonial Revival house built in 1927 for local hardware store president John Lewis Goodloe, his wife, Emma Pearl Maxwell Goodloe, and their six sons. The two-story brick-veneered cinder block house, designed by Sam Collins of the Staunton architectural firm of T. J. Collins and Son, features front and back porticos, front-elevation French doors with Craftsman-style accents in the blind arches above, and an entry with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The center-passage-plan interior features a spacious entry/stair hall, a Federal-inspired tripartite living room mantel with a decorative tile hearth, and brass shutter cranks. The garden was designed in 1937 by Richmond landscape architect Charles F. Gillette and features a “Doorstep Garden” with a brick wall and integral wall-mounted fountain. Gillette also designed the semi-detached garage added at the time. The Goodloe House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the architecture area of significance for the quality of its Colonial Revival design and landscaped grounds, both the work of professional designers of local and statewide note, and the inclusion of advanced/patent aspects such as the cinder block core and shutter cranks. The period of significance extends from 1927, the year work began on the house, through 1937 when much of the Gillette-designed garden was installed and the garage constructed. The Goodloe House is eligible at the local level of significance.

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

Historic Context

The Goodloe House was built for John Lewis Goodloe, his wife, Emma Pearl Maxwell Goodloe, and their six sons in 1927. John Lewis Goodloe was born in 1872 in Nelson County, Virginia.¹ He was the son of Benton Hart and Mary Goodloe, lifelong farming residents of the Rockfish/Afton area of Nelson County. The Goodloe family was well known in the Afton area. John’s uncle, James Goodloe, owned and operated Afton House, a four-story summer resort.² James Goodloe was an avid fox and deer hunter and was said to have the largest pack of fox hounds in Virginia. Joining James Goodloe on his hunts was Clarke Worthington, founding partner of Worthington Hardware in Staunton, a social connection that was to benefit John Goodloe during his career.³

John began working at Worthington Hardware Company in 1888 at the age of sixteen. He was included on the board when Worthington Hardware incorporated in 1907 and became president in 1929 when Clarke Worthington retired. Worthington Hardware, located on West Beverly Street, was “one of the substantial enterprises of Augusta County and has done much toward making Staunton a large trading center,” according to a 1940 Staunton newspaper article.⁴

Emma Pearl Maxwell was born in Berkley Springs, West Virginia in 1883.⁵ Her father, Rev. John T. Maxwell, was born in Baltimore, Maryland and served in the Confederate Army. In 1864

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

at the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he appointed to the chaplaincy of his battalion.⁶ He was ordained a travelling elder in 1870, served fourteen appointments and retired in 1897.⁷ Pearl lived at 1120 Walnut Street, Staunton with her parents and six siblings. She attended the Virginia Female Institute (now Stuart Hall School) and the local Dunsmore Business College where she earned a degree in secretarial work and bookkeeping. John and Pearl married on November 28, 1906, at Staunton's Central Methodist Episcopal Church.⁸ They had six sons from 1908 to 1918. In 1920 the family lived at 1011 N. Augusta Street in Staunton.

In November 1925 John and Pearl purchased Lot #2 from Rose and Hume Sprinkel on Florence Avenue for \$10. Pearl's sister, May F. Maxwell, purchased the adjacent Lot #3, which John and Pearl later acquired.⁹ In April 1927 the Goodloes hired the locally renowned firm of T. J. Collins and Son Architects to design their future home on Florence Avenue (commission # 2709). The home would be built on Lot #2. With the construction plans moving forward, the Goodloes applied for a building permit in June "for the erection of a brick and concrete dwelling, on Florence Avenue, at the cost of \$ 7,500."¹⁰ In December "certain residents" petitioned for the name Florence Avenue to be changed to Ridgeview Road.¹¹ City records indicate that the Goodloe House was the only residence on Florence Avenue/Ridgeview Road at the time, which would suggest the Goodloes urged the name change.

Original blueprints from April 1927 indicate that the house was to be constructed of stone and stucco (see Figure 1). By June the Goodloes had changed the exterior to brick. The house had five bedrooms and included a back servant's stair and a servant's room on the third floor. Given John's connection to the hardware industry, it is reasonable to assume he played a role in the construction of the house. He is reported to have been a very exacting person, making sure steel beams supported the structure, copper nails were used to fasten the thick roofing slates, and high-quality brass fixtures, hinges, and even coat hooks were used in the house.¹² The Goodloe family shared the story that upon checking on the progress of the roof, John discovered that galvanized nails were being used to fasten the slate. He had the roofers dismantle the slate and begin again with copper nails. In 1936 the deed for May Frances Maxwell's lot (Lot #3) was conveyed to the Goodloes.

Pearl was an avid gardener. She much admired the garden Charles F. Gillette created for the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace in 1933.¹³ In 1937 the Goodloes commissioned Gillette to design a garden for their house on Ridgeview Road. Much of Gillette's plan was realized in 1937, including the construction of the garage, Doorstep Garden, and brick wall with integral fountain. The Gillette plan incorporated Pearl's tulips (see note on Figure 4). The focal point element in Gillette's design, a summer house or gazebo, was added by the next owners of the property per the Gillette plan in 1982.

John was a thirty-two-year member of the Staunton Board of Education and the board's chairman for twenty-eight years. Several of the six Goodloe sons carved their initials in the basement door. Five attended college or university and four served in World War II. They had varied career paths including a judge, a doctor, and an architect. Only one son moved from

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

Staunton permanently. The Goodloes built another home at 52 Ridgeview Road known to the family at “the little house.”¹⁴ The local Goodloe sons lived there at various times. Ultimately, they and their families all lived within a few blocks’ radius of the Goodloe House. All holiday dinners were held at the house with over 30 persons attending. John passed away in 1949. Pearl continued to live in the Goodloe House until her passing in 1976. She lived there just shy of fifty years. John and Pearl Goodloe are buried in Staunton’s Thornrose Cemetery.

The Goodloe House has changed owners very few times with previous owners living in the house twenty years on average. Mixon and Caroline Darracott, the owners who purchased the house from the Goodloe estate, were also avid gardeners and built the aforementioned summer house. In 1979 the Darracotts removed the wall between the kitchen and the pantry, creating a more open and functional kitchen. They opened the house for Virginia Historic Garden Week in 1986.¹⁵

Criterion C Architecture and Landscape Architecture Areas of Significance

The firm of T. J. Collins and Son, architects of the Goodloe House, was established by Washington D.C. native Thomas Jasper Collins (1844-1925), who was born into a family with decades-long expertise in building construction and design. T. J. advertised as a carpenter in 1865, but by 1876 he styled himself as an architect and in 1890 he joined the Staunton Development Company, hiring on as a draftsman (according to one account he learned about the position through an ad). He went into private architectural practice in Staunton the following year. T. J.’s son William (1874-1953) joined the firm in 1893 and in 1906 another son, Samuel (1881-1953), joined. T. J.’s daughter Florence (b. 1887) also worked with in the office. The firm was known as T. J. Collins and Son by the mid-1890s, with “Son” remaining singular despite the addition of Samuel in 1906. According to architectural historians John Wells and Robert Dalton, T. J. Collins “accepted some 200 commissions during his career in Staunton.” Collins’s firm quickly rose to prominence in Staunton and Augusta County, as evidenced by such prestige projects as the Augusta County Courthouse (1900-01) and the Staunton Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Depot (1904-05). As journalist/researcher Jeremiah Knupp writes, “in almost every direction you look in downtown Staunton you see the name ‘Collins’ written in brick and stone.”¹⁶

T. J. Collins and Son’s work tracked mainstream styles of the era, with Romanesque and Queen Anne (broadly “Victorian”) designs predominating in the early years and various eclectic and exotic styles coming to the fore after 1900. The 1904-05 C&O Depot, for example, illustrates the influence of the Mission style, a California idiom that would have been cutting-edge in an East Coast community like Staunton in the first decade of the twentieth century. Knupp credits T. J.’s sons with bringing their father’s “eclectic Victorian style into the modern era.” According to Knupp, T. J. retired from the firm in 1911 owing to ill health but continued to collaborate with his sons until his death in 1925. The firm continued in the family until it closed in 2006.¹⁷

Goodloe House

Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia

County and State

The Goodloe House was designed after T. J. Collins's death. Writes Knupp, "After their father left Samuel became the firm's front man, often at the construction site and quick to tell the builders they were doing something wrong. William continued to do the behind the scenes work. Because of the collaborative nature of their work it's hard to attribute most designs to either William or Samuel solely." Ordinarily, therefore, it would be difficult to credit the Goodloe House to one or the other brother, however sources identify Samuel Collins as the house's architect.¹⁸

The Goodloe House is Colonial Revival in style, meaning it evokes the architecture of the American colonial period, at least how that architecture was interpreted at the time. The Federal style, which was post-colonial, was another influence in Colonial Revival architecture, as seen in the tripartite form and delicate detail of the living room mantel in the Goodloe House. The American colonial prototypes that indirectly inspired the Goodloe House were influenced by Renaissance classicism, which explains the symmetry of the front and rear elevations of the house and such details as classically-derived columns and arched door and window treatments. The brick exterior, an early change from stone and stucco, is a common Colonial Revival treatment, present in the great eighteenth-century Tidewater Virginia mansions that were models for much Colonial Revival design in the Commonwealth. T. J. Collins and Son designed other Colonial Revival houses in Staunton, some with specific similarities to the Goodloe House, including the 1912 Lawrence W. Peyton House, said to have been designed by Samuel Collins and an early work in the style in the community, and the 1926 remodeling of Steephill, another Peyton family house built in 1877-78. The two Peyton family houses feature fanlighted entries and the Lawrence W. Peyton House has window keystones of splayed tripartite form.¹⁹

Samuel Collins mixed a few Craftsman-style elements into his design. The Craftsman style, developed in the early twentieth century, was in part an outgrowth of the late nineteenth-century Arts and Crafts movement, and often stressed artistic effects that are not closely linked to historic precedents. In the Goodloe House Craftsman influence is most apparent on the front elevation where the blind arches over the first-story double French doors contain diamond-shaped accents formed by header and stretcher bricks. Such diamond motifs were popular in Craftsman-influenced domestic, commercial, and institutional architecture of the 1910s to 1930s period. The gridded appearance of the header brickwork in and surrounding the diamonds is also in keeping with the Craftsman style.²⁰

Another Craftsman (or Arts and Crafts) related detail is the design of the living room fireplace hearth with its richly colored and irregularly shaped tiles set in a geometric pattern. Samuel Collins frequently used tiles produced by the Moravian Pottery and Tile Works in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. The tile works was founded in 1898 by Henry Chapmen Mercer who became the most honored maker of "artistic" tiles in America. Collins used Mercer tiles in various places of worship and from 1927 to 1930 he used them in several residences in Staunton, including Goodloe House. Collins did not limit the use of Mercer tiles to the Arts and Crafts style house. His most extensive and last installation of Mercer tiles was the remodeling of the Opera House into Staunton City Hall in 1930. It is believed that Staunton, Waynesboro, and Augusta County

Goodloe House

Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia

County and State

has the largest concentration of Mercer tiles in the southern part of the United States, in large part thanks to Samuel Collins.²¹

The Goodloe House is constructed of cinder block with a brick veneer. Concrete block saw its first major flush of popularity as a building material around 1900, though early formulas produced heavy blocks. "A major change in the industry," wrote architectural historian Pamela Simpson and her coauthors, "was the introduction of lightweight aggregates to correct the problem of weight." A process using cinders as aggregate was patented by F. J. Straub in 1917 and Straub began manufacturing cinder block at a plant in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1919. Production statistics track growing use of the material in the late 1910s and 1920s, with Straub producing 25,000 blocks in his first year of operations and 70 million blocks in 1926. Samuel Collins, a talented and capable architect in touch with advances in the fields of architecture and construction, would have seen the new material as a cost-effective and lightweight alternative for the Goodloe House, and his hardware-salesman client John Lewis Goodloe evidently shared his perspective. F. J. Straub in fact promoted the use of his product "as a cheap, lightweight structural frame that could be faced with more traditional materials such as brick."²²

Charles Freeman Gillette was born in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, in 1886. In 1909 he accepted a position as an apprentice in the Boston office of landscape designer Warren H. Manning. Gillette quickly earned Manning's trust and began supervising large-scale residential projects such as Chelmsford in Greenwich, Connecticut. The Country Place movement was prevalent in the 1910s, with wealthy clients buying land and wanting to create suburban estates; its style was an "eclectic blend of historical and modern patterns."²³ Under Manning, Gillette learned to take inspiration from varied styles of the Country Place movement, frequently inspired by both formal gardens of the French and Italian Renaissance, and more informal cottage gardens of England.²⁴

In 1911, Gillette was sent to Richmond, Virginia, to supervise the implementation of Manning's plan for the University of Richmond. Shortly after that, Gillette started his firm in Richmond and began working on several Country Place style estates in Virginia. During this period, Gillette's work began to take on a distinct regional flair, taking influence from the gardens of 18th-century Virginia plantations, including being inspired by finely detailed garden structures and crafted masonry construction. Gillette used local artisans to complete this vision.²⁵

Following the economic collapse of the Great Depression in the early 1930s, Gillette began working on public historic sites. Through his friendship with the president of the Garden Club of Virginia, he designed the gardens for Kenmore, the eighteenth-century home of George Washington's sister, Betty Lewis, and her husband, Fielding Lewis. This collaboration with the Garden Club of Virginia led to other projects, including Manse, the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson in Staunton, completed in 1933.

In addition to the historical projects, Gillette also worked on smaller residential projects during this time. The Goodloe House garden was the only project designed by Gillette in Staunton during this period of his career. It was drafted in the summer of 1937 and provides an example of Gillette's work on small residential projects of that time and the influence his larger designs had

Goodloe House

Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia

County and State

on his more minor works. The Goodloe House's design style of Colonial Revival mixed with Craftsman details created by Sam Collins provided the perfect folly to Gillette's work inspired by 18th-century colonial gardens while combining modern information.

The Goodloe House garden provides an example of Gillette's tradition of using the house to inspire the elements of his landscaping. The Goodloe House garden reflected many of the common elements that he employed at his own home in Richmond: a small pool as a focal point of a formal, symmetrical space and an architectural ornament as the climax of the central axis (in the Goodloe case, a summer house), and a garage to keep cars out of sight.

Gillette's influence from the Italian Renaissance landscape is evident in the more formal Doorstep garden of Goodloe house. Gillette's designs separated the spaces on the grounds into clear separate "rooms."²⁶ Gillette incorporated the existing soapstone porch to create his outdoor living room space. The Doorstep garden is partially enclosed by a brick wall reflecting the style of the house, showing his inspiration from the walled masonry of 18th-century gardens in Virginia.

Central on the wall is a lead grotesque dolphin fountain and basin created by Kenneth Lynch. The inclusion of the fountain was a common element in Gillette's design. The arched detailing around the fountain reflects the inclusion of the Craftsman influenced blind arches over the front elevation double French doors. This shows Gillette's commitment to taking inspiration from the existing house into his designs. Gillette often collaborated with Lynch, "whenever Gillette needed a unique adornment, he called upon Kenneth Lynch."²⁷

The garden continues to the east side of the property, providing an example of Gillette's more informal garden influence from English landscaping. Gillette drafted this area to include local plants; the drawn plans include a note to use the original owner of the home's tulips. The focal point of this design was the summer house. The designs created for Goodloe House's summer house are notable for their similarity to the two summer houses at the Wilson Manse: a wooden structure with railing/lattice details to reflect the accompanying house, a brick floor, and cedar-shingled roof.

To the west of the main Doorstep garden, Gillette included the design for a garage that also reflected the existing house. Notably, the gate from the Doorstep garden to the driveway reflects the Craftsmen-like details of the house. The gate includes different motifs on the front and back, the side facing the garden incorporating the extreme angles that characterized that period, playing off the jack arches Collins included above the windows of the house.

Another influence from the Italian Renaissance was Gillette's use of sight lines to unify the separate elements of the garden, another characteristic of Gillette's work.²⁸ Gillette's use of sight line is clear from the western gate through the Doorstep garden down to the summer house and another site line from the entrance on the front interior leading to the fountain on the wall of the Doorstep garden. These elements of the Goodloe House garden provide an example of Gillette's use of sight lines.

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

The individual elements of the Goodloe House garden provide an example of Gillette's work in a small residential context. His inspiration from the Goodloe House's architecture is a unique example of his work. In 1938, the year after designing the Goodloe House garden, Gillette received the only Honorable Mention in landscape architecture in the spring show of the Architectural League of New York. The league emphasized his faithful work in interpreting the Southern tradition.²⁹ Gillette did not design another residential garden in Staunton until the 1950s.

Endnotes:

¹ *The Daily News Leader*, Staunton, Virginia, November 29, 1949: 1.

² *The Valley Virginian*, Staunton, Virginia, July 21, 1887: 3.

³ *The Daily News Leader*, Staunton, Virginia, May 30, 1931: 5.

⁴ *The Daily News Leader*, Staunton, Virginia April 16, 1940: 14, section 3.

⁵ *The Daily News Leader*, Staunton, Virginia, April 4, 1976: 3.

⁶ *The Daily News Leader*, Staunton, Virginia, October 13, 1918: 1.

⁷ Maxwell, Rev. R. Carl, *Genealogy and History of Alexander Maxwell of 1804-1883 and His Decedents*, 1967: 30

⁸ *Ibid*, 38

⁹ *The Daily News Leader*, Staunton, Virginia, November 24, 1925: 1.

¹⁰ *The Daily News Leader*, Staunton, Virginia, June 25, 1927: 7.

¹¹ *The Daily News Leader*, Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1927: 1.

¹² Carolyn and Mixon Darracott, personal communication to Elizabeth Nelsen, February 2022.

¹³ The Historic Gardens, The Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library & Museum online (date accessed May 29, 2022).

¹⁴ Mary Anne Goodloe Berggren, personal communication with Elizabeth Nelsen, June 2022.

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

¹⁵ *The Daily News Leader*, Staunton, Virginia, March 23, 1986: 25.

¹⁶ Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 93-96; “T. J. Collins & Son: The Legacy of a Family Firm;” Knupp, “Sons of T.J. Collins;” Calello, “T.J. Collins’ touch transformed Staunton.”

¹⁷ McAlester and McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 409-410; Knupp, “Sons of T.J. Collins.”

¹⁸ Knupp, Jeremiah. “Sons of T.J. Collins.” *News Leader*, May 21, 2017.

¹⁹ McCue and Brown, *Staunton, Virginia: A Pictorial History*: 68-69.

²⁰ McAlester and McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*: 454.

²¹ Keller, Dr. Kenneth, *Treasures under foot: Henry C. Mercer’s Moravian tiles in Staunton, Waynesboro, and Augusta County*, Staunton: Augusta Historical Bulletin, Augusta County Historical Society, volume 43, 2007

²² Simpson et al, “Concrete Block,” 82; Simpson, *Cheap, Quick & Easy*: 27.

²³ Longest, George C. *Genius in the Garden, Charles F. Gillette & Landscape Architecture in Virginia*. Richmond: Virginia State Library and Archives: 42.

²⁴ Lilly, Rachel M. and Reuben M. Rainey. *The Country Place Era in Virginia: The Residential Site Planning of Charles F. Gillette*. *Landscape Journal*, Fall 1992, Vol. 11, No. 2: 101.

²⁵ *Ibid*, 104.

²⁶ *Ibid*, 105.

²⁷ Longest, 117.

²⁸ Lilly and Rainey, 105.

²⁹ *At the League Exhibit in 1938, Landscape Architecture Magazine*, American Society of Landscape Architects, July, 1938: 184.

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

At the League Exhibit in 1938, Landscape Architecture Magazine, American Society of Landscape Architects, July, 1938, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 171-184.

Callelo, Monique. "T.J. Collins' touch transformed Staunton." *News Leader*, May 21, 2017.

Collins, T. J., and Son. Goodloe House plans. Historic Staunton Foundation, Staunton, Va.

Collins, T. J., and Son. Goodloe House plans. Nelsen Family Collection. Staunton, Va.

Daily News Leader (Staunton, Va.).

Gillette, Charles F. Goodloe House garden plans, 1937. Nelsen Family Collection. Staunton, Va.

The Historic Gardens, The Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library & Museum online (date accessed May 29, 2022).

Historic Staunton Foundation signage in downtown Staunton, Virginia.

Keller, Dr. Kenneth, *Treasures under foot: Henry C. Mercer's Moravian tiles in Staunton, Waynesboro, and Augusta County*, Staunton: Augusta Historical Bulletin, Augusta County Historical Society, volume 43, 2007.

Knupp, Jeremiah. "Sons of T.J. Collins." *News Leader*, May 21, 2017.

Lilly, Rachel M. and Reuben M. Rainey. *The Country Place Era in Virginia: The Residential Site Planning of Charles F. Gillette*. *Landscape Journal*, Fall 1992, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 99-115.

Longest, George C. *Genius in the Garden, Charles F. Gillette & Landscape Architecture in Virginia*. Richmond: Virginia State Library and Archives, 1992.

Maxwell, Rev. R. Carl, *Genealogy and History of Alexander Maxwell of 1804-1883 and His Descendants*, Press of the Farmville Herald, Farmville, Virginia, 1967

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988.

McCue, Elizabeth Bray, and David J. Brown. *Staunton, Virginia: A Pictorial History*. Staunton, Va.: Historic Staunton Foundation, 1985.

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

Nelsen Family Collection. Staunton, Va.

Simpson, Pamela H. *Cheap, Quick & Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials, 1870-1930*.
Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1999.

Simpson, Pamela H., et al. "Concrete Block." In Jester, Thomas C., ed. *Twentieth-Century
Building Materials: History and Conservation*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1995.

Staunton Daily Leader (Staunton, Virginia).

"T. J. Collins & Son: The Legacy of a Family Firm." Brochure, n.d., Historic Staunton
Foundation, Staunton, Va.

US Census.

Valley Virginian (Staunton, Virginia).

Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical
Dictionary*. Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Acknowledgments:

Mary Anne Goodloe Berggren
Carolyn Darracott
Mixon Darracott
James Randolph Goodloe
William Benton Goodloe, JR.
Patrick Kelly
Rebecca Kelly
Emmaline Nelsen
Daniel Pezzoni
Brian Robbins
Frank Strassler

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia;
Library of Virginia, Richmond (Charles Gillette collection)

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR ID# 132-5028

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.48 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.161070 | Longitude: -79.066890 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary is coterminous with tax parcel #2009 as recorded by the City of Staunton, Virginia. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Aerial View Map, which has a scale of 1" = 94 feet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries correspond to the modern parcel on which the historic resources are located.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Elizabeth Nelsen
organization: _____
street & number: 25 Ridgeview Road
city or town: Staunton state: VA zip code: 24401
e-mail: grianan1@aol.com
telephone: 540-908-8120
date: September 2022

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Goodloe House

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

City or Vicinity: City of Staunton

County: Independent City

State: VA

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

Photo 1 of 17

VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0001

House north (front) elevation, view facing southwest.

Photographer: Brian Robbins

Date Photographed: April 2021

Photo 2 of 17

VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0002

House west elevation, view facing east

Photographer: Brian Robbins

Date Photographed: April 2021

Photo 3 of 17

VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0003

House south (back) elevation, view facing east

Photographer: Brian Robbins

Date Photographed: April 2021

Photo 4 of 17

VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0004

House south (back) elevation, view facing west

Photographer: Brian Robbins

Date Photographed: April 2021

Photo 5 of 17

VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0005

House and grounds north elevation, view facing southwest

Photographer: Louis Nelsen

Date Photographed: June 2022

Photo 6 of 17

Goodloe House
Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia
County and State

VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0006
House north elevation French door arch, view facing south
Photographer: Louis Nelsen
Date Photographed: June 2022

Photo 7 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0007
House living room mantle
Photographer: Louis Nelsen
Date Photographed: June 2022

Photo 8 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0008
House living room hearth tiles
Photographer: Louis Nelsen
Date Photographed: June 2022

Photo 9 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0009
House main entryway
Photographer: Brian Robbins
Date Photographed: April 2021

Photo 10 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0010
House upper hallway looking down
Photographer: Brian Robbins
Date Photographed: April 2021

Photo 11 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0011
House servant's stair
Photographer: Louis Nelsen
Date Photographed: June 2022

Photo 12 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0012
House shutter crank

Goodloe House

Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia

County and State

Photographer: Louis Nelsen
Date Photographed: June 2022

Photo 13 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0013
Walled garden on south side of house, view facing south
Photographer: Brian Robbins
Date Photographed: April 2021

Photo 14 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0014
Gate connecting house to garage, view facing west
Photographer: Louis Nelsen
Date Photographed: June 2022

Photo 15 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0015
Garden fountain, view facing south
Photographer: Louis Nelsen
Date Photographed: June 2022

Photo 16 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0016
Garden on east side of house, view facing east
Photographer: Louis Nelsen
Date Photographed: June 2022

Photo 17 of 17
VA City of Staunton Goodloe House 0017
Garden on east side of house, view facing west
Photographer: Brian Robbins
Date Photographed: April 2021

Historic Images Log

Figure 1 of 4: Goodloe House Front Elevation
Collins blueprint of front elevation, April 1927

Goodloe House

Name of Property

City of Staunton, Virginia

County and State

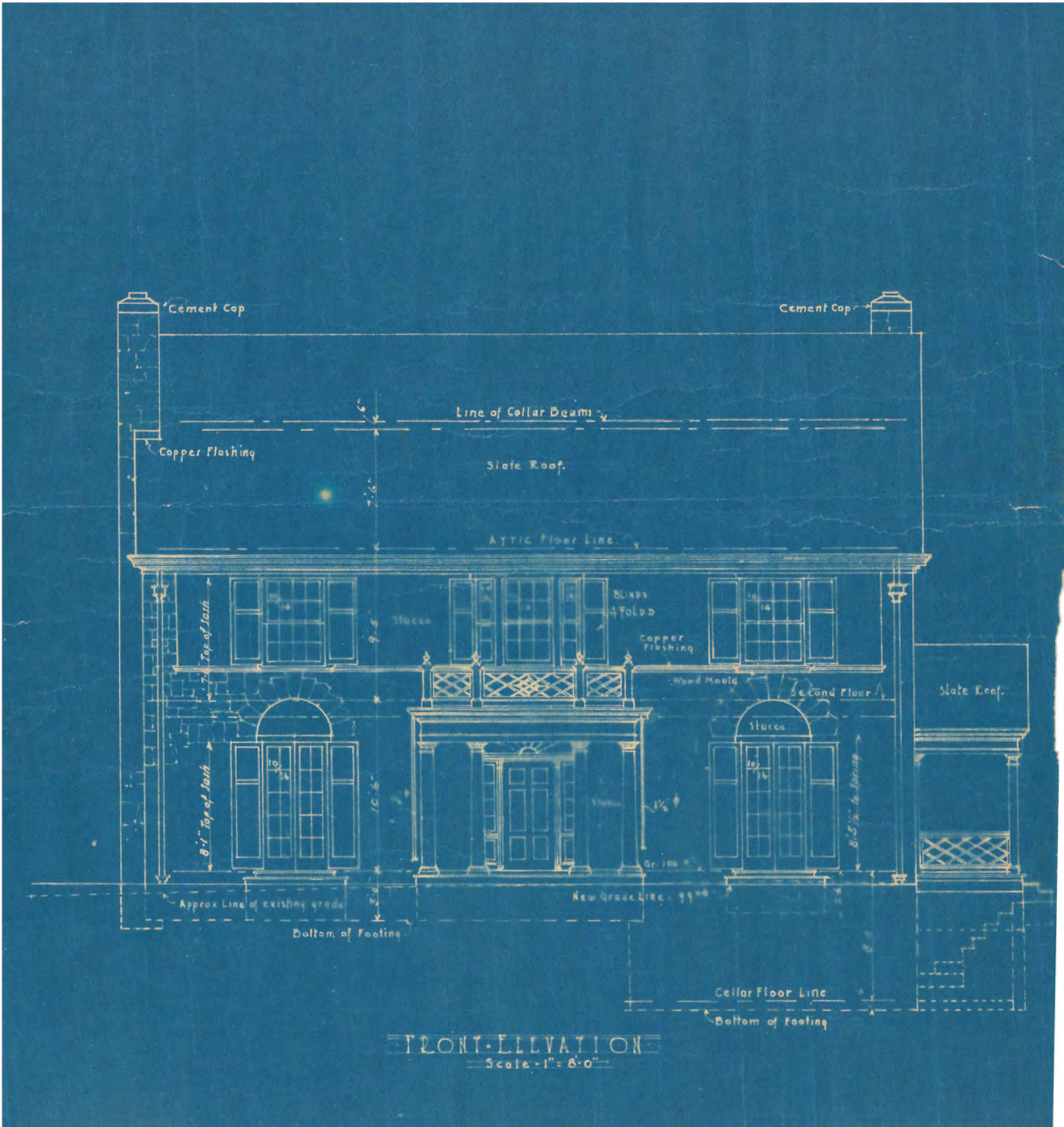
Figure 2 of 4: Goodloe House front French door brick accent
Collins blueprint sheet #13, June 1927

Figure 3 of 4: Gillette garden site plan
Gillette blueprint # 558-5 revised, May 1937

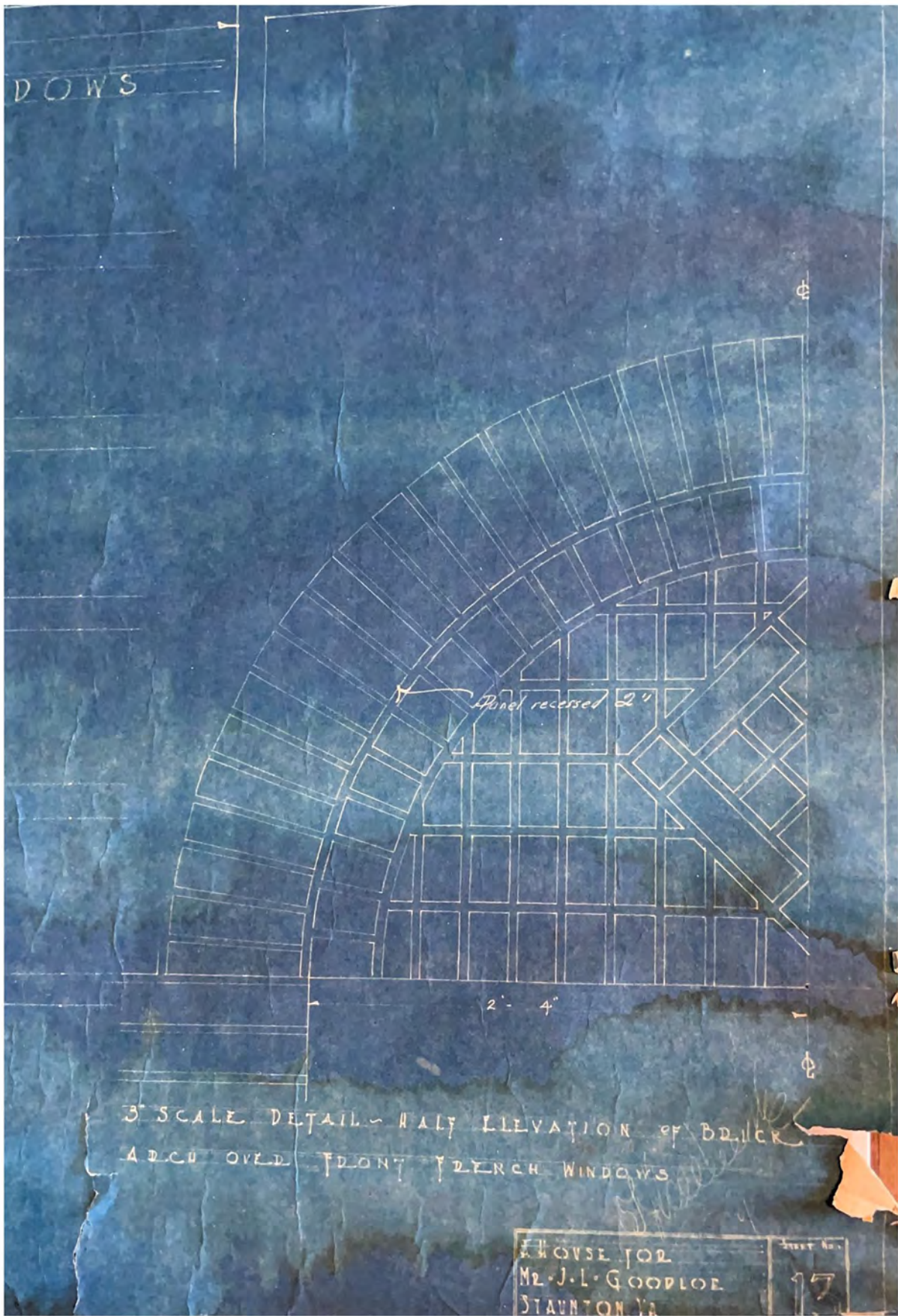
Figure 4 of 4: Gillette garden planting plan
Gillette blueprint # 558-8, Sept. 1937

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

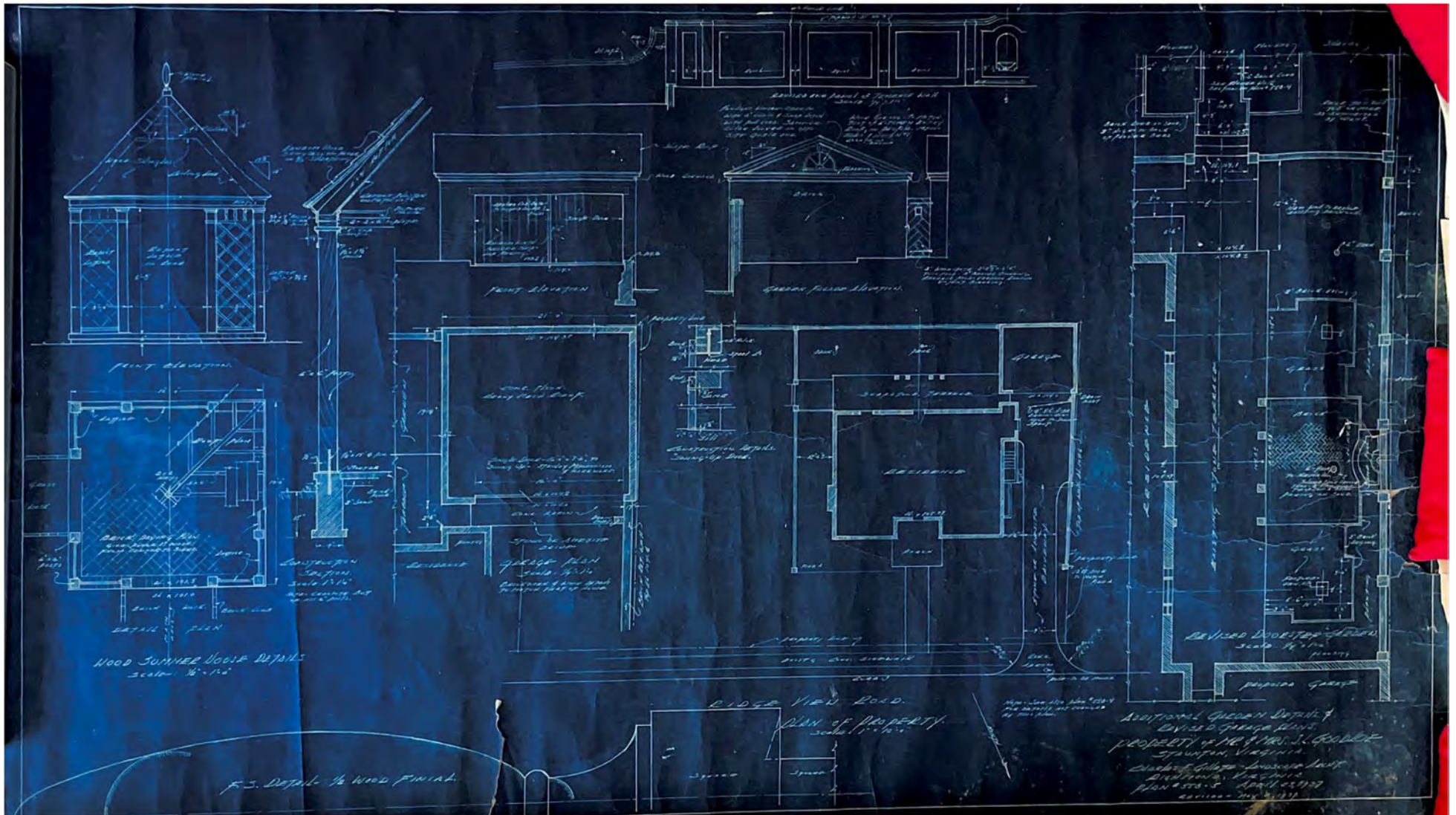
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



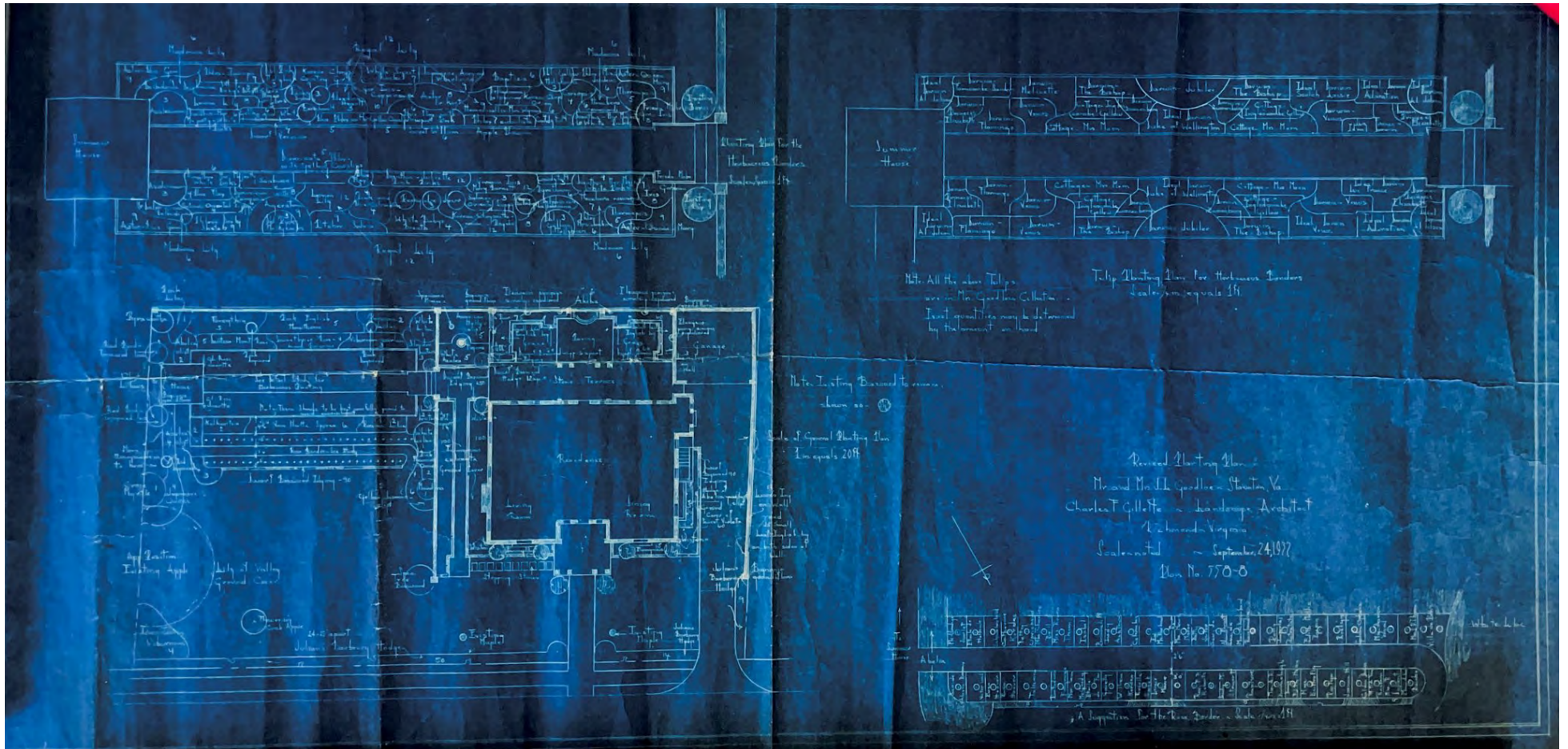
Goodloe House
 City of Staunton, VA
 DHR # 132-5028
 Figure 1: Goodloe House Front Elevation



Goodloe House
City of Staunton, VA
DHR # 132-5028
Figure 2: Goodloe House Front Brick Accents



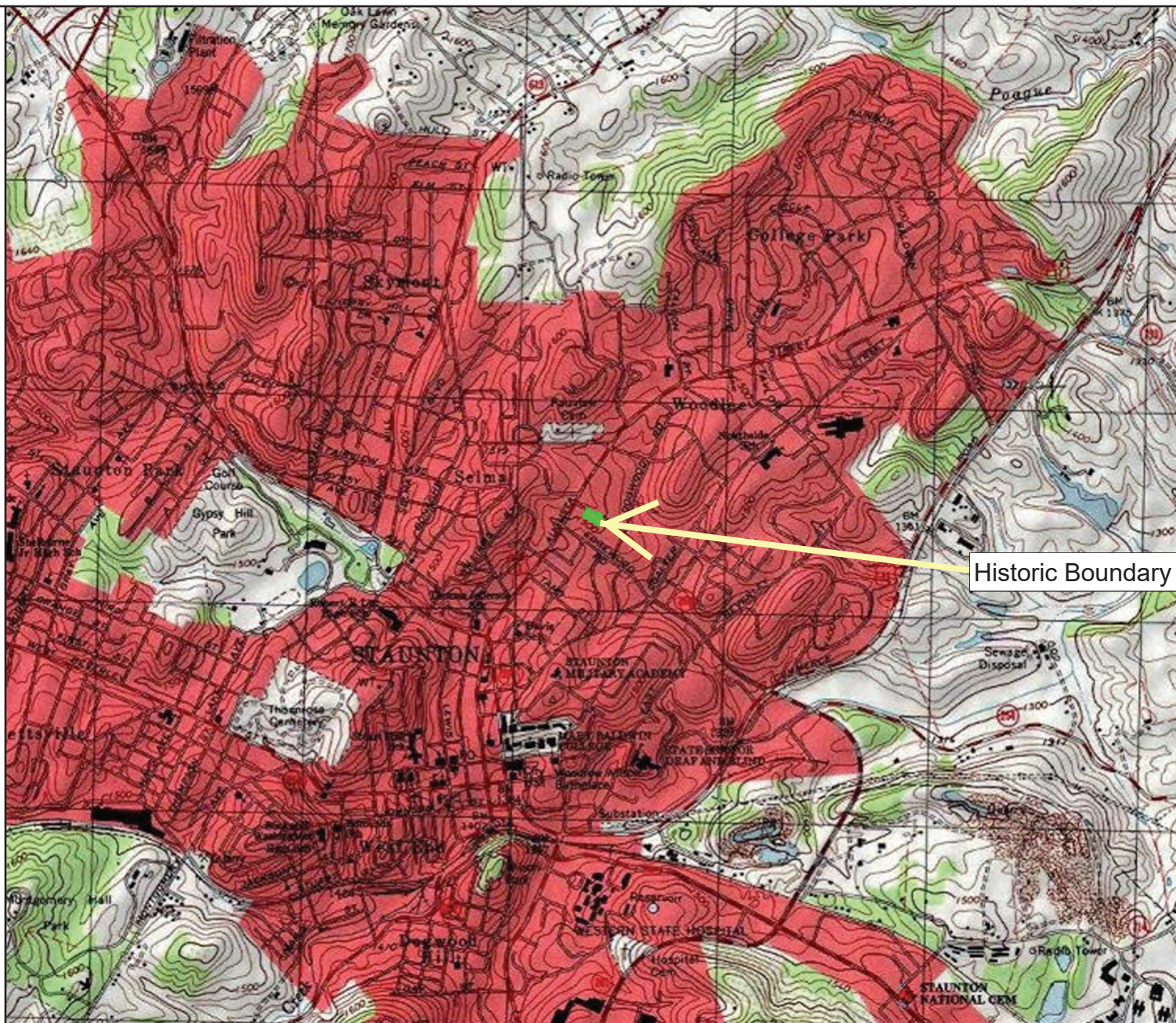
Goodloe House
 City of Staunton, VA
 DHR # 132-5028
 Figure 3: Gillette Garden Site Plan



Goodloe House
 City of Staunton, VA
 DHR # 132-5028
 Figure 4: Gillette Garden Planting Plan

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Goodloe House
City of Staunton, VA
DHR No. 132-5028



Historic Boundary



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

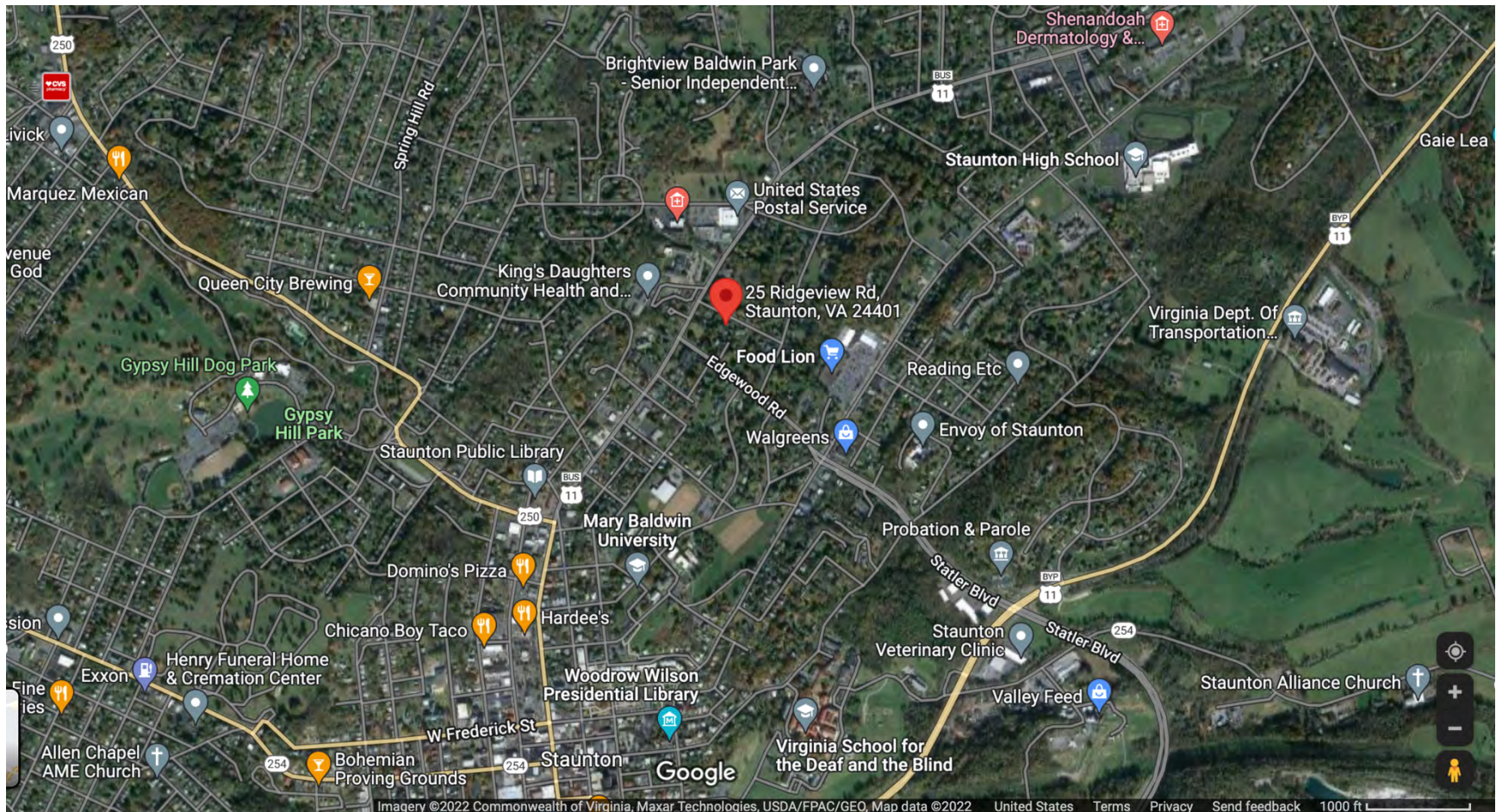
1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 8/10/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



Aerial View - Vicinity
Goodloe House
City of Staunton, VA
DHR# 132-5028
Latitude: 38.1610518 Longitude: -79.0668668



Legend

 County Boundaries

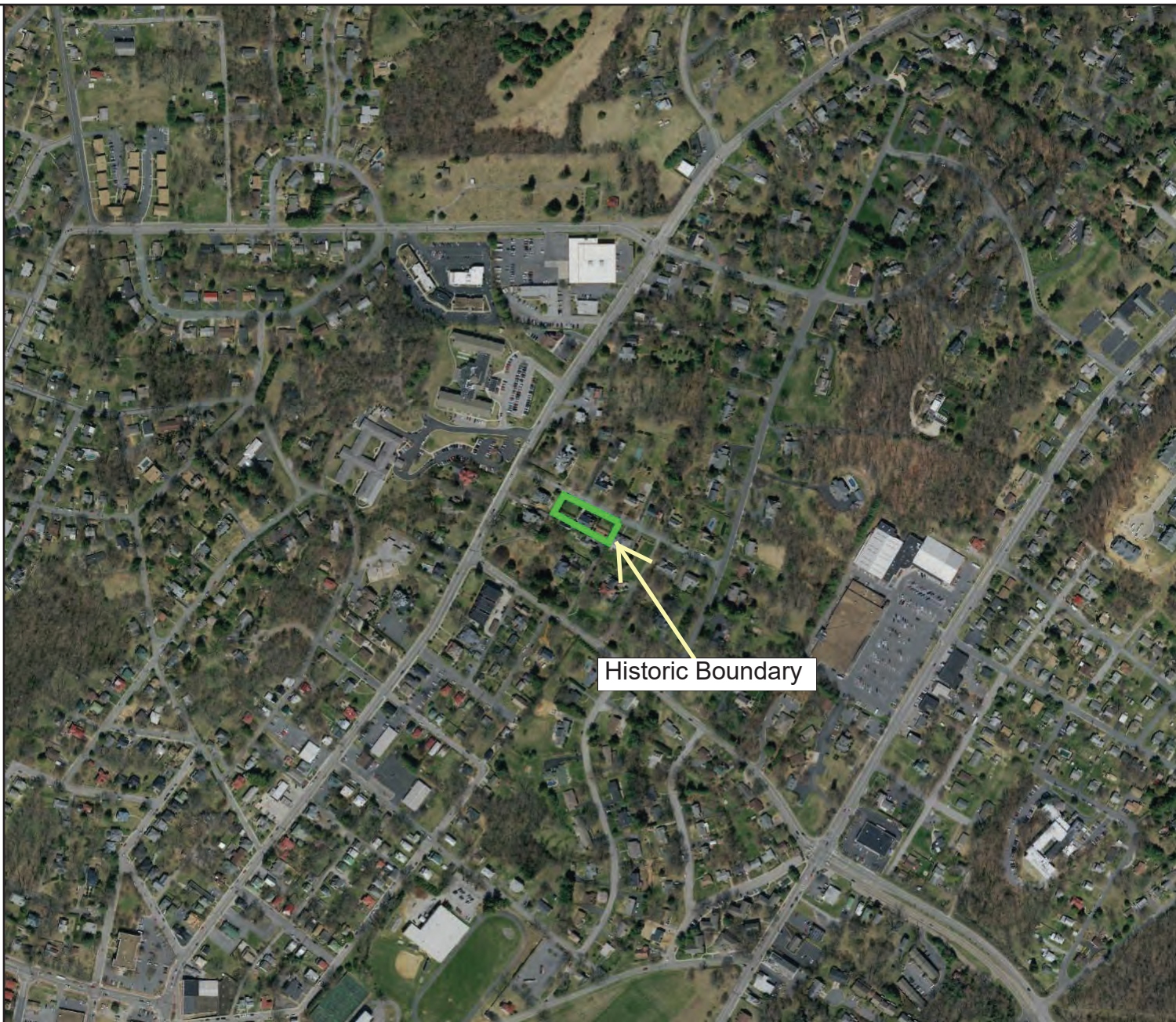
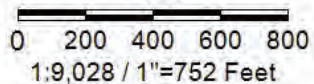
LOCATION MAP

Goodloe House
City of Staunton, VA
DHR No. 132-5028

Location Coordinates
Latitude: 38.161070
Longitude: -79.066890



Feet



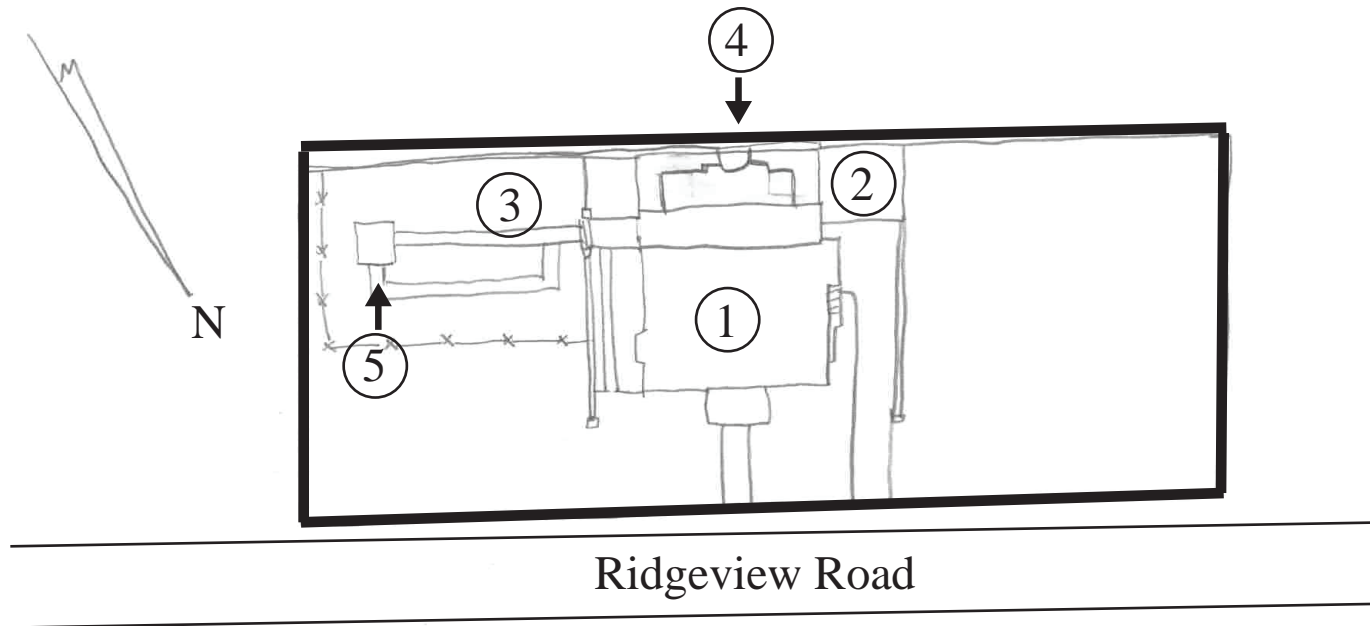
Title:

Date: 8/10/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Goodloe House
City of Staunton, VA
DHR # 132-5028
Sketch Map



— Historic Boundry

Scale: 1" - 30'
From 1992 Plat

Inventory Key

- 1 Goodloe House - Contributing Building
- 2 Garage - Contributing Building
- 3 Garden and Garden Walls - Contributing Site
- 4 Fountain - Contributing Object
- 5 Summer House/Gazebo - Non-contributing Structure

AERIAL VIEW

Goodloe House

City of Staunton, VA

DHR No. 132-5028

 Historic Boundary

Inventory Key

- 1 Goodloe House - Contributing Building
- 2 Garage - Contributing Building
- 3 Garden and Garden Walls - Contributing Site
- 4 Fountain - Contributing Object
- 5 Summer House/Gazebo - Non-contributing Structure



Feet

0 20 40 60 80

1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet



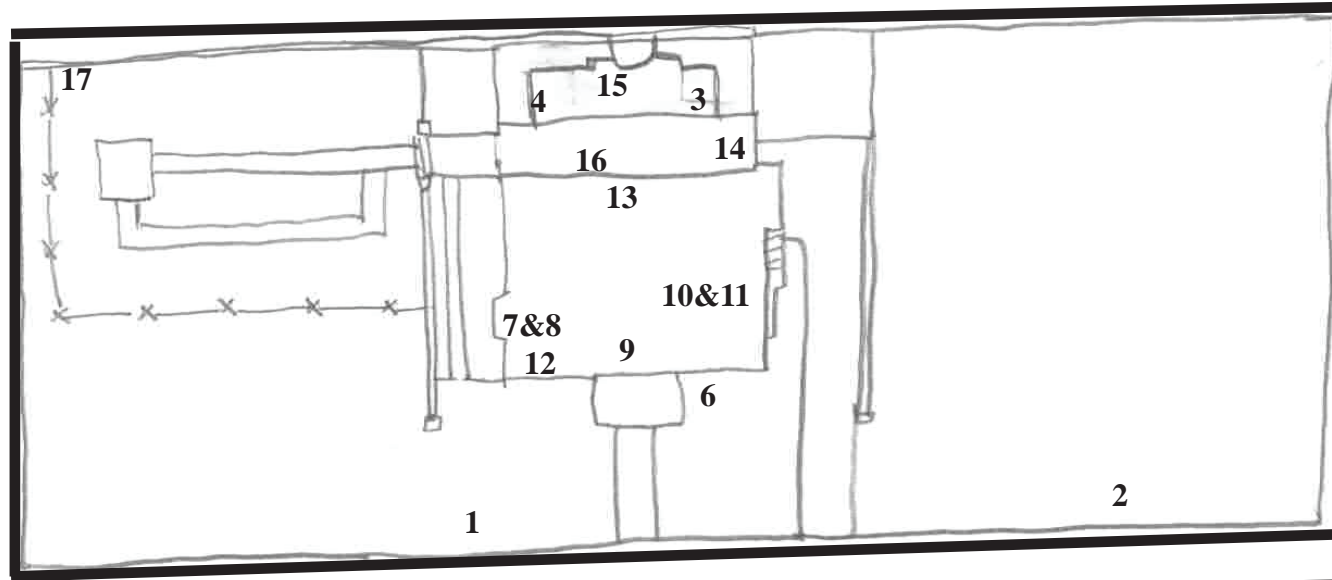
Title:

Date: 8/10/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Goodloe House
 City of Staunton, VA
 DHR # 132-5028
 Photo Key



5

Ridgeview Road

— Historic Boundry

Scale: 1" - 30'
 From 1992 Plat

Photo Location Key

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Exterior from east side street view | 9. Main entry way |
| 2. Exterior from west side street view | 10. Upper hallway looking down |
| 3. Exterior back view from garage | 11. Servant's stair |
| 4. Exterior back view towards garage | 12. Shutter crank |
| 5. Exterior from east side street view | 13. Fountain from back door |
| 6. Front French door arch | 14. Gate connecting house to garage |
| 7. Mantel | 15. Dolphins fountain and wall |
| 8. Hearth Tiles | 16. Garden from upper potico facing east |
| | 17. Garden and house from south east corner |

