

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Historic Resources

This section provides a summary of the history of Albemarle County, a description of the existing surveys of Albemarle County's historic resources, and a listing of all properties recognized on the state or national registers. Albemarle's complete historic preservation program, including additional strategies, is described in detail in the Historic Preservation Plan, **adopted by the Board on September 6, 2000, and found under separate cover. (amended 9/6/01, CPA 00-04)**

GOAL: Protect the County's historic and cultural resources.

OBJECTIVE: Continue to identify and recognize the value of buildings, structures, landscapes, sites and districts which have historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural significance.

OBJECTIVE: Pursue additional protection measures and incentives to preserve Albemarle's historic and archaeological resources in order to foster pride in the County and maintain the County's character.

Historic preservation is generally considered to be a component of rural conservation in areas such as Albemarle County, where an agrarian economy predominated during much of its history. The older surviving historic buildings and structures typically relate directly or indirectly to agricultural pursuits. Accordingly, a rural setting is an important part of the contribution by these historic resources to the County's heritage. Many historic resources are also located within the Development Areas. Within these areas, choices about growth and change should include the preservation of historic buildings and structures. Adaptive reuse may be a practical approach to preserving these important historic resources.

History of Albemarle County

Historic preservation is not just about architecture. The preservation and study of buildings and structures is an important component within the broader context of Albemarle County's cultural heritage and sense of community identity. The key ingredient of this broader context is the people of the County. Their "sense of community identity," also known as "sense of place," can be defined as "an awareness of simultaneous belonging to both a society and a place." It accrues slowly—not through grand pronouncements, but through small daily lessons, not only in our own lifetime, but from lifetimes across the ages.

Our historic resources are, therefore, meaningful not in isolation, but in the context of people across the ages—in the stories of those who built them, lived in them, and used them. This context of people, their stories, and their buildings shapes the community's cultural heritage and

contributes to a profound sense of continuity and belonging. The buildings which still exist are the only tangible evidence of this contextual continuity which today's County residents can directly experience by sight and touch, and which visually remind us that this community is a place different from all others. It is therefore important to protect a broad spectrum of historic resources, from large, impressive mansions to modest dwellings and structures, so that the sense of community continuity and belonging will be meaningful to all our citizens.

Knowledge of Albemarle County's history is an important step toward gaining an appreciation of the contextual relationships that characterize our community. To provide a historical perspective for later sections, succeeding paragraphs of this section summarize a brief history of the County.

Prehistoric Period (ca. 10,000 B.C.-A.D. 1607)

People have lived in Albemarle County for more than 12,000 years. The first inhabitants were Native Americans, whose long history in the County is preserved in archeological sites which lie buried in the floodplains of rivers and streams and in the surrounding mountains and valleys. These archeological sites are highly variable, ranging from rare remains of the 12,000-year-old hunting camps of the first inhabitants to the dense accumulations of pottery fragments that mark the former villages of the Monacan tribe.

The 600-year period prior to the founding of a permanent European settlement at Jamestown in 1607 witnessed dramatic and relatively sudden cultural changes in the Native American population in the Albemarle County area. Among the recognizable changes were an increase in population, an increase in the size and permanence of villages, and the growth of an agricultural economy to augment traditional hunting and gathering. Additionally, the Monacans established burial mounds where they interred the remains of thousands of individuals. In the mid-18th century, Thomas Jefferson investigated one such burial mound between the forks of the Rivanna, an exploration later noted as the first systematic archeological excavation conducted anywhere in North America.

Historic Period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

European settlement of the Albemarle County area began in the late 1720s, when three land patents were successfully settled on land suitable for farming along the Southwest Mountains and the James and Rivanna rivers. Over the next twenty years more settlers arrived, and in 1744 Goochland County was divided and its western part became the new county of Albemarle.

Initial County boundaries encompassed a far larger area than present-day Albemarle, extending southward to the vicinity of Lynchburg. They included the current counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Appomattox, Buckingham, Fluvanna, and Nelson, as well as a portion of Campbell

County. The county seat was established at Scott's Landing on the James River, about a mile west of today's Scottsville.

The early settlers were a mixture of tobacco planters from the Tidewater region with Scots-Irish and German farmers moving east over the Blue Ridge Mountains from the Shenandoah Valley. The former tried to transplant the slave-run tobacco plantation system to the southern and eastern parts of Albemarle, while the latter operated family-run farms raising cattle and grain in the northern and western areas.

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

In 1761 the large area south of Albemarle's current boundary was split off, and that part of Louisa County which extended to the Blue Ridge was added to become the northern portion of the now much smaller Albemarle County. As a result, Scott's Landing was no longer a convenient location for the courthouse. The town of Charlottesville was therefore established in 1762 near the new geographic center of the County, adjacent to the Three Notch'd Road linking eastern Virginia to the Shenandoah Valley. Albemarle County's current boundaries were attained in 1777, when Fluvanna County was formed from the easternmost part of Albemarle.

During the American Revolution, Albemarle was spared the effects of major military campaigns, although its citizens contributed both politically and in military service. By the close of the Revolutionary War, the County had been transformed from a frontier settlement to an established community. Its geographic and political boundaries had stabilized, its new county seat was developing, and it had secured trading and communication links with the rest of the new nation.

Examples of resources from this period are Findowrie, Solitude, Everettsville Tavern, and the early parts of Castle Hill and Piedmont near Greenwood.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

By the end of the 18th century, wheat had become the County's primary agricultural product, although tobacco was still widely planted, and the slave population continued to rise until 1850. Farms and plantations remained the primary economic factor, but small industry (tanneries, sawmills, and flourmills) had begun to grow.

Internal improvements fostered the expansion of towns by making the Rivanna River more navigable and upgrading key roads into turnpikes. The University of Virginia admitted its first students in 1825, and the builders Thomas Jefferson recruited for its construction helped disseminate his ideas. The Jeffersonian architectural influence, initially evident throughout Central Virginia, has since spread to other parts of Virginia and the nation.

Examples of resources from this period are Monticello, Redlands, Woodstock Hall, Carrsbrook, Brookhill on the South Fork Rivanna River, Plain Dealing, Tallwood, Sunny Bank, Morven, Malvern, Mountain Grove, D.S. Tavern, Black's Tavern, Merrie Mill, Cove Presbyterian Church, and Shadwell Canal locks and dam.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Beef cattle production began to rise by the mid-nineteenth century, although grain and tobacco continued to dominate agricultural economics. Railroad construction in the late 1840s changed the County's culture and economics. Towns, which had prospered when water was the primary means for moving goods, began to decline, while new communities grew around railroad depots. As the terminus of the railroad to Orange County, and later through the Blue Ridge to the Shenandoah Valley, Charlottesville's progress was assured.

Examples of resources from this period are Cliffside, Old Hall, Arrowhead, Pleasant Green, the Cedars, outbuildings at Cloverfields, Clover Hill Farm, Kinloch, Scottsville canal warehouse, Piedmont Store, Grace Church, Mt. Ed Baptist Church, and the Blue Ridge Mountain tunnels.

Civil War (1861-1865)

The Civil War, like the Revolutionary War, brought few military encounters to Albemarle, although many sick and wounded soldiers were nursed here. Communities were not untouched by the war, however, since many of the County's husbands and sons in military service became casualties. During the last months of the war, Union forces marching from the Shenandoah Valley toward Richmond occupied Charlottesville. The town and the University were largely spared, but there was considerable economic destruction along the route of march.

An example of a resource from this time period is the Batesville Methodist Church.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

In the first two decades after the Civil War, freed blacks were a majority of the population, and they became farm tenants, sharecroppers, or small tradesmen such as blacksmiths, cobblers, or carpenters. These freed slaves founded several rural black communities such as Bethel (now Proffit). By the close of the nineteenth century, out-migration of blacks to better opportunities in northern cities caused a population shift back to a white majority. Black communities and institutions persisted despite this population decline, however, providing historically significant examples of houses, churches, schools, and lodge halls which illustrate the African-American experience in Albemarle County during this period.

Railroads continued their expansion, contributing to continued economic progress and the growth of villages around rail depots, but the advent of the automobile in the early twentieth century marked the beginning of decline for some rural villages. Farms were smaller, more numerous, and more diversified. Orchards, vineyards, and the raising of beef, dairy cattle, and sheep replaced large slave-operated wheat and tobacco farms. Some rural families began to move to Charlottesville, attracted by job opportunities and urban conveniences. By 1888, Charlottesville had grown sufficiently to incorporate as a city.

Around the turn of the century, capitalists from outside the County began to buy old estates as part-time residences, renovating historic homes already there or building grand new ones. This preserved or created some of the County's finest architectural resources, and protected some of its rural landscape.

Examples of resources from this period are: Kirklea, Seven Oaks Farm, Cobham Park, the worker houses at Alberene Quarry, Esmont National Bank Building, Miller School, Green Teapot Hotel, Advance Mills truss bridge, Nortonsville Store, Johnson's Store, Evergreen Baptist Church, Mt.

Calvary Baptist Church, Dr. Kyger's house and office, Crozet Cold Storage, Crozet Hotel/Hardware, and the original Crozet Railroad Depot.

World War I to the present (1917-1997)

Rail service was frequent and reliable in the early twentieth century, but all-weather roads maintained by the state did not appear until 1922. By the early 1930s the state had established a network of roads in the County. This coincided with the beginnings of a tourist component in the area's economy, aided by the opening of Monticello to the public in 1924.

Better roads and more families with automobiles spawned housing subdivisions on farms that once surrounded the urban core of Charlottesville. This phenomenon began early in this century and has continued since then, with an upsurge after World War II and again in the 1970s.

The number of farms in the County peaked at 3,379 in 1924, and as recently as 1940 over half the population was involved in some form of agriculture. By 1970, however, only 847 of the County's labor force of 14,208 were full-time agricultural workers. Agriculture, the traditional economic base, remains a significant land use, but has been replaced as the principal employer by a combination of education, tourism, and small manufacturing and service industries.

Examples of resources from this period are Tiverton, Blue Ridge Farm, Rose Hill, Casa Maria, Farmington Subdivision, Sunset Lodge, Town and Country Motel, Stony Point (High) School, and Cobham Park gardens.

Surveys and Historic Resources

In both numbers and quality, Albemarle County's inventory of historic buildings and structures still standing in **2000** justifies a strong effort to protect these non-renewable resources, and the first step in any preservation program is a survey of existing historic resources. Surveys, either previously developed, new, or updated, are the standard tool for demonstrating that buildings and structures to be protected have "important historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural interest." (The quoted phrase is the criteria specified in the Code of Virginia that enables the County to protect its historic resources.) Albemarle County benefits from a substantial base of completed surveys, on which it can build its current historic preservation efforts. (**amended 9/6/01, CPA 00-04**)

Existing Historic Resources Surveys

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) records for Albemarle County identify more than 2000 buildings and structures and 400 archaeological sites which have been surveyed as potential historic resources. The records also indicate that only four other counties in the state have had more than one thousand historic buildings and structures surveyed. The vast majority of these resources were surveyed between 1979 and 1983 by architectural historians for the VDHR (then the Division of Historic Landmarks), who conducted a comprehensive, reconnaissance-level architectural survey of approximately 1600 resources in Albemarle County.

Augmenting these VDHR efforts, students at the University of Virginia School of Architecture, **under the auspices of K. Edward Lay**, have conducted numerous architectural surveys and

building studies from the mid-1970s to the present. These surveys are available at the Fiske Kimball Fine Arts Library, School of Architecture. Professor Lay has also written a book on the architectural history of Albemarle County, which was released in February 2000. This book is based on twenty-five years of research and, together with its accompanying searchable CD-ROM, documents over 2300 historic resources in the County. **(amended 9/6/01, CPA 00-04)**

In January 1992, a nomination report was completed for the Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District, and the district was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Piedmont Environmental Council initiated this effort with the final report prepared by Land and Community Associates. Contributing resources surveyed for the report include approximately 109 domestic complexes, 11 churches, 16 commercial buildings, and 2 railroad depots on 31,975 acres. A copy of the report is available at the Department of Planning and Community Development.

The VDHR and Albemarle County cosponsored two study efforts that were completed by consultants in 1995. In May, 1995, Garrow and Associates, Inc., prepared a report called *From the Monacans to Monticello and Beyond: Prehistoric and Historic Contexts for Albemarle County, Virginia*, which developed prehistoric and historic contexts to synthesize the primary data on the prehistory, history, archaeology and architecture of the County. This document builds on the database created by earlier surveys, including those of VDHR, Lay and his associates and students, and the U.S. 29 Corridor Study. It did not conduct any new surveys. A copy of the report is available at the Department of Planning and Community Development.

In October, 1995, Dames & Moore prepared a report called *Historic Architectural Survey of Albemarle County Villages*, which included survey results and evaluations of 200 resources in twelve villages. Historic context reports were prepared for each village. The principal finding of the survey was that all or portions of six villages: Advance Mills, Batesville, Crozet, Proffit, White Hall and Yancey's Mill, are potentially eligible for listing as historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. A large area surrounding Greenwood was also recommended for a National Register Rural Historic District.

Archaeological Surveys

Current knowledge of archaeology in Albemarle County derives primarily from the efforts of C.G. Holland and Jeffrey Hantman. As of October 1984, 139 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in Albemarle were on file at the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology. Dr. C.G. Holland, who conducted a survey published in 1955, recorded most of these. In 1985, Jeffrey Hantman prepared *The Archaeology of Albemarle County*, which projected the presence of about 3,000 archeological sites within the County Growth Areas based on sample surveys.

Since 1985, archaeological surveys conducted as part of the environmental impact study for the Route 29 Bypass alternatives recorded many new sites. The completed studies are available at the Department of Planning and Community Development. The cumulative survey results on file for Albemarle County at VDHR currently identify more than 400 archaeological sites. This is considered a small sample of the total number of County archaeological sites that exist either on or below its surface, since there has been no comprehensive archaeological survey of the entire County.

Historic Register Listings

As noted in the 1995 Garrow Associates report: "...Albemarle County has one of the best collections of domestic architecture in Virginia, ranging in age from small mid-eighteenth century vernacular dwellings to impressive early twentieth century Classical Revival mansions." The roster of County properties, primarily the oldest and grandest, already listed on the Virginia Landmarks (State Register) and on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) is impressive. At the beginning of 2000, there were 64 individual sites and five districts on the State Register. Four districts and all but three of the individual sites were also on the National Register. Four National Register properties--Monticello, the Rotunda and Lawn at the University of Virginia, a separate historic district at the University, and Fiske Kimball's residence, Shack Mountain--have earned designation as National Historic Landmarks, the highest national recognition category for historic resources. (See **Error! Reference source not found.** and Table 2 – 13: Registered Historic Properties in Albemarle County).
(amended 9/6/01, CPA 00-04)

Monticello and the Rotunda/Lawn also appear on the World Heritage List, an international honor accorded only six other cultural resources and eight natural resource sites in the United States. Consequently, these two Albemarle County sites rank with the Statue of Liberty, Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the Palace of Versailles, and the Taj Mahal in terms of contribution to the heritage of the country in which they are located.

The following table lists properties currently on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. World Heritage List properties are indicated by an asterisk. This list of registered properties shows the tax map and parcel number, the name of the individual property or district, and the date the property or district was designated for listing on the applicable register. The last column indicates the date a historic easement was placed on the property, and the acreage, if applicable. If there is no date shown in the National Register column, the property is either: (1) ineligible, generally due to relocation from its original site; or (2) the property is a recent Virginia Landmark Register entry, and the National Register process may not yet be completed.

The relatively large number of Albemarle County historic resources listed on the Virginia Landmarks and National Registers and examples of other successful preservation efforts in the County attest to the commendable efforts of their owners. However, register listing provides recognition, but little or no real protection for those resources. Local historic district zoning is the primary means by which government can provide effective legal protection for historic resources and their settings. Moreover, the number of resources destroyed in recent years suggests that continued reliance solely on voluntary measures would not be adequate to protect those resources. Instead, a combination of strategies is necessary, including voluntary techniques, regulation, education, and financial incentives.

Strategy: Seek available state and federal grant funds to conduct an archaeological survey of designated historic period sites and/or districts to evaluate their archaeological resource potential.

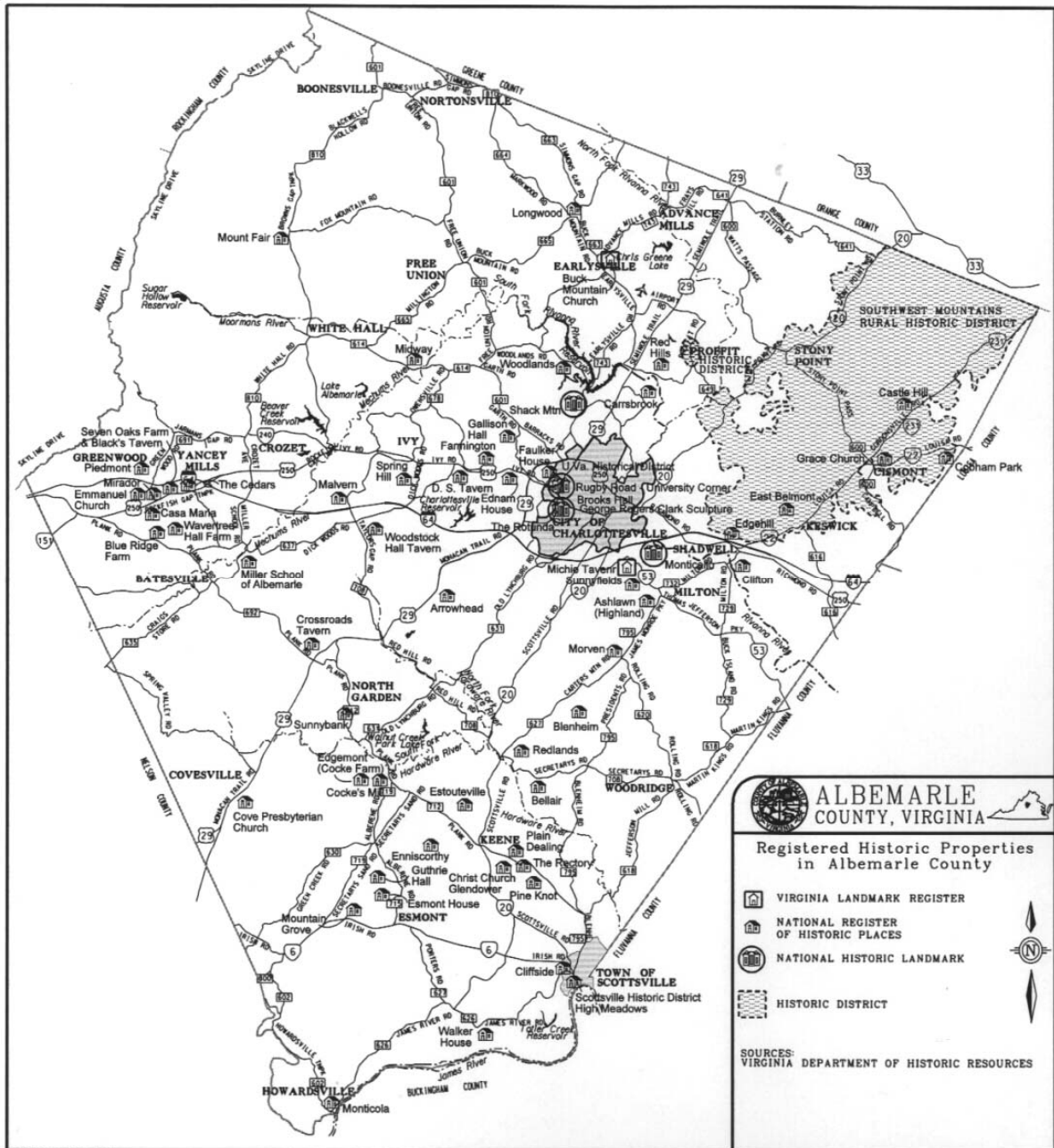
- Strategy:** Compile and maintain a current and comprehensive information base for Albemarle County’s historic resources.
- Strategy:** Include sites which are potentially eligible for designation as a Virginia Historic Landmark in a County resource map of historic landmarks.
- Strategy:** Initiate studies similar to the Southwest Mountains historic district study in other areas of the County which include numerous register properties and potentially eligible properties, possibly along historic corridors such as the Road to Secretary’s Mill (Rt. 20 South - Rt. 717) and the Staunton and James River turnpike (Rt. 692 - Rt. 712 - Rt. 20 South).
- Strategy:** Promote voluntary measures and techniques such as historic and conservation easements which serve to protect historic resources and their settings.
- Strategy:** Seek citizen participation in County studies and other preservation activities.
- Strategy:** Adopt a Historic Overlay District ordinance to recognize and protect historic and archaeological resources, including individual sites and districts, on the local level.
- Strategy:** Defining the Monticello viewshed as all property visible from the Monticello mountaintop, protect Monticello’s setting and viewshed as follows:
- Notify the TJMF of proposed developments in the designated viewshed area so that they are afforded opportunity to provide comment during the approval process;
 - Strongly encourage the developer to consult with the TJMF about the visual impact of the project;
 - Strictly enforce existing regulations;
 - Carefully review by-right development plans with suggestions for voluntary protection measures;
 - Require protection measures as appropriate on discretionary land use proposals, and

- Consider the impact of proposed land use regulations and decisions on Monticello's viewshed.

Strategy: Promote preservation by making available information regarding tax incentives and designation procedures.

Strategy: Create a notification program to educate owners of historic properties, especially new owners, about the significance of their property, and to suggest ways they might protect those resources. Encourage and assist owners of potentially eligible sites to pursue Virginia Landmarks and National Register designations and historic easements.

Map 2 – 11: Registered Historic Properties



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Table 2 – 13: Registered Historic Properties in Albemarle County

Revised June 1999

TAX MAP PARCEL #	PROPERTY NAME	DATE ON VIRGINIA LANDMARK REGISTER	DATE ON NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	DATE ON NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	DATE AND ACREAGE OF PRESERVATION EASEMENT
(Multiple)	Southwest Mountains- Rural Historic District	8/20/91	2/27/92	-----	-----
(Multiple)	Proffit Historic District	9/16/98	2/5/99	-----	-----
(Multiple)	Batesville Historic District	6/16/99	-----	-----	-----
01900-00-00-00900	Longwood	6/19/96	10/18/96	-----	-----
02600-00-00-033F0	Mount Fair	8/21/90	12/28/90	-----	12/20/1994 (79.30 acres)
02800-00-00-03100	Ballard-Maupin House	6/17/98	2/5/99	-----	-----
03100-00-00-00600	Earlysville Union Church	9/17/97	12/11/97	-----	-----
03100-00-00-03500	Buck Mountain Church	8/15/72	-----	-----	-----
04200-00-00-04000	Midway	9/19/78	2/2/79	-----	2/14/1989 (80.875 acres)
04400-00-00-02100	Woodlands	4/18/89	11/2/89	-----	12/21/1989 (56 acres)
04400-00-00-035A0	Shack Mountain	6/15/76	9/1/76	10/5/92	12-13-90 (102.014 acres)
045B2-07-0D-00700	Carrsbrook	7/21/81	7/8/82	-----	12/29/1982 (4.5 acres)
04600-00-00-093B0	Red Hills	12/3/97	2/13/98	-----	-----
04900-00-00-01800	Castle Hill	11/16/71	2/23/72	-----	-----
05400-00-00-01600	Piedmont	12/11/90	2/1/91	-----	-----
05400-00-00-074E0	Mirador	9/16/82	4/7/83	-----	-----
05500-00-00-01500	Seven Oaks Farm & Black's Tavern	6/20/89	12/26/89	-----	-----
05500-00-00-016A0	The Cedars	4/18/89	12/27/90	-----	-----
05800-00-00-25400	Spring Hill	4/19/83	11/21/83	-----	-----
05900-00-00-015A0	D. S. Tavern	8/16/83	9/29/83	-----	-----
06000-00-00-028A1	Ednam House	12/16/80	7/8/82	-----	-----
060E2-00-00-00100	Farmington	7/7/70	9/15/70	-----	-----
060E3-00-00-00100	Gallison Hall	2/20/90	12/28/90	-----	-----
06500-00-00-05200	Grace Church	2/17/76	10/21/76	-----	-----
06600-00-00-02800	Cobham Park	1/15/74	7/18/74	-----	-----
07000-00-00-01300	Emmanuel Church	1/20/81	7/8/82	-----	-----
07000-00-00-01500	Casa Maria	4/17/90	12/28/90	-----	-----
07000-00-00-037B0	Blue Ridge Farm	15 2/20/90	1/25/91	-----	-----
07000-00-00-03900	Wavertree Hall Farm	4/16/91	7/9/91	-----	-----

TAX MAP PARCEL #	PROPERTY NAME	DATE ON VIRGINIA LANDMARK REGISTER	DATE ON NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	DATE ON NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	DATE AND ACREAGE OF PRESERVATION EASEMENT
07200-00-00-03200	Miller School of Albemarle	4/17/73	2/15/74	-----	-----
07300-00-00-03000	Malvern	4/28/95	8/4/95	-----	-----
07300-00-00-033A0	Woodstock Hall Tavern	2/18/86	1/29/87	-----	-----
076A0-00-00-000A0	George Rogers Clark Sculpture		5/16/97	-----	-----
076A0-00-00-000B0	The Rotunda *	9/9/69	12/21/65	12/21/65	-----
076A0-00-00-000B0	University of Virginia - Historic District *	10/6/70	11/20/70	11/20/70	-----
076A0-00-00-000B0	Brooks Hall	2/15/77	11/20/70	-----	-----
076A0-00-00-00C0 076A0-00-00-000L0	Rugby Road - University Corner Historic District ¹	11/15/83	2/16/84	-----	-----
	Charlottesville- Albemarle County Courthouse District ²		7/28/82	-----	-----
076A0-00-00-000J2	Faulkner House	3/20/84	5/3/84	-----	-----
07700-00-00-02700	Michie Tavern	2/17/93	-----	-----	-----
07800-00-00-02200	Monticello *	9/9/69	10/15/66	12/19/60	-----
07900-00-00-01000	Edgehill	9/15/82	9/9/82	-----	-----
07900-00-00-023B0	Clifton	6/21/88	11/2/89	-----	-----
08000-00-00-00100	East Belmont	10/18/95	-----	-----	-----
08700-00-00-003B0	Crossroads Tavern	5/15/84	8/16/84	-----	-----
08800-00-00-02000	Arrowhead	4/16/91	7/9/91	-----	-----
09100-00-00-02100	Marven	2/20/73	4/24/73	-----	-----
09100-00-00-02700	Ashlawn (Highland)	1/16/73	8/14/73	-----	-----
09200-00-00-002B0	Sunnyfields	4/21/93	6/10/93	-----	-----
09900-00-00-03400	Sunnybank	4/20/76	12/12/76	-----	-----
10300-00-00-010B0	Blenheim	12/16/75	5/17/76	-----	-----
10800-00-00-02700	Cove Presbyterian Church	4/18/89	11/2/89	-----	-----
11100-00-00-00400	Cocke's Mill House and Mill Site	8/15/89	12/6/90	-----	-----
11100-00-00-00600	Edgemont (Cocke Farm)	9/16/80	11/28/80	-----	-----
11200-00-00-030A0	Estoutville	4/19/77	1/30/78	-----	-----
11300-00-00-00100	Redlands	9/9/69	11/17/69	-----	-----
11300-00-00-01000	Bellair	12/10/91	10/15/92	-----	-----
11900-00-00-05600	Mountain Grove	5/20/80	9/8/80	-----	-----

¹Part of this district is also in the City of Charlottesville.

²This district is in the City of Charlottesville

TAX MAP PARCEL #	PROPERTY NAME	DATE ON VIRGINIA LANDMARK REGISTER	DATE ON NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	DATE ON NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	DATE AND ACREAGE OF PRESERVATION EASEMENT
12000-00-00-02000	Guthrie Hall	3/17/81	9/23/82	-----	-----
12000-00-00-02200	Es mont House	5/17/77	5/6/80	-----	-----
12100-00-00-00100	Ennis corthy	Delisted 07-02-97	9/24/92	-----	-----
12200-00-00-001A0	Plain Dealing	5/17/77	5/6/80	-----	-----
12200-00-00-00200	The Rectory	8/20/91	11/7/91	-----	-----
12200-00-00-00300	Christ Church, Glendower	3/2/71	7/2/71	-----	-----
12200-00-00-01100	Pine Knot	4/19/88	2/1/89	-----	4/7/1989 (90 acres)
12300-00-00-00700	Mount Ida	10/14/86	04-27-87NPS approved move 07-18-96	-----	-----
13000-00-00-03600	Cliffside	10/20/81	9/16/82	-----	-----
130A1-AND-130A2	Scottsville Historic District ³	4/20/76	7/30/76	-----	-----
130A1-00-00-00400	High Meadows	4/15/86	5/30/86	-----	-----
13500-00-00-024B0	Walker House	2/20/90	12/28/90	-----	-----
13900-00-00-02500	Monticola	4/18/89	6/22/90	-----	-----

¹Monticello and the UVA Academical Village are also on the World Heritage List.

³Also in Fluvanna County (includes all parcels within the Town of Scottsville Corporate Limits before 1994 annexation.)

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