

VLR - 3/14/01 NRHP - 7/13/01

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Anchorage

other names/site number _____ VDHR No. 002-0734

2. Location

street & number 1864 Anchorage Farm not for publication n/a

city or town Charlottesville vicinity x

state Virginia code _____ county Albemarle County code _____ Zip 22903
VA 003

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 _____ nationally _____ statewide x locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official / Title

May 2, 2001
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official / Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register _____ other (explain): _____

See continuation sheet.

The Anchorage
Albemarle County, VA

<hr/>	See continuation sheet.	<hr/>
<hr/>	determined eligible for the National Register.	
<hr/>	See continuation sheet.	
<hr/>	determined not eligible for the National Register.	Signature of Keeper
<hr/>	removed from the National Register.	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 as many boxes as apply)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

<u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Barn</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

<u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Barn</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century—Gothic Revival

Late Victorian—Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick/stone (19th century); concrete (20th century kitchen)

roof Stone-slate (19th century); metal (20th century kitchen wing)

walls Brick (19th century); wood-weatherboard (20th century)

other Chimneys – brick, Porches – wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criterial 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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 2nd Quarter 19th Century---1950

Significant Dates Ca. 1830

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect / Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Owner and Albemarle Historical Society

The Anchorage
Albemarle County, VA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 100 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	709400	4205710	2	17	709760	4205430
3	17	709360	4204770	4	17	708880	4205560

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundary Justification

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: W. Douglas Gilpin, Jr., FAIA

Organization: Dalglish, Eichman, Gilpin & Paxton, P.C.

date: 14 September 2000

street & number: 206 Fifth Street, NE (PO Box 2555)

telephone: (804) 977-4480

city or town: Charlottesville

State VA

zip code 22902-5208

Additional Documentation

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: Mr. David H. Bass

street & number: 1864 Anchorage Farm

telephone (804) 979-2860

city or town: Charlottesville

state VA

zip code 22903

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The Anchorage
Albemarle County, VA

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Description

Summary Description

The focal point of The Anchorage farm, located approximately five miles south of Charlottesville on U.S. Route 29, is its well preserved dwelling in which are combined a variety of central Virginia architectural styles. The land and house have been variously associated with the Lewis, Howell and White families. Situated on a north/south ridge, the property also includes a family cemetery to the south and an early-20th-century barn to the northwest. The original section of the house, presumably built near the end of the 1st quarter of the 19th century, consists of a hall/parlor plan, two stories high over a raised basement. It has walls of brick, brick and stone foundations, and a slate roof. At mid-century, a north facing brick wing was added and the house was remodeled to reflect the then popular Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. Slightly later an existing eastern porch was made two story, and, in the early 1900s, a small wood framed kitchen wing was added to the west. At present, the entire farm consists of 742.3 acres. The nominated property containing the house, barn, and family cemetery are included within approximately 100 acres.

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The Anchorage
Albemarle County, VA

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Detailed Description

Original Core: The original front portion of The Anchorage is a two-story, single-pile hall-parlor dwelling with a slate roof. It is built of three-course American-bond brickwork with faint pencilled joints that would seem to indicate a date no earlier than ca. 1830. Irregularities in the brickwork show that many of the windows have been enlarged, the gables have been rebuilt, and the courses above the second-floor windows (including the bricks topping the windows) have been replaced. Changes of such magnitude would seem to indicate a major rebuilding after a fire, a hypothesis consistent with the mid-century interior woodwork throughout the house.

Within the original envelope of the dwelling, there are two rooms on each floor. On the main floor there are the hall and parlor rooms, while on the second floor there are two bedrooms. The original stair was probably located directly in front of the present south entrance on the partition wall separating the east room (parlor) and west room (hall). It probably served all three levels. This stair was removed and the present stair in the rear wing built to serve the whole house. Each of the rooms has two windows with splayed reveals. On the main floor the ceiling height is 9'-3", while on the second floor the ceiling height is nine feet. The pine floorboards are laid in an east-west direction and vary from 3-1/2" to 8" in width. The two east rooms have a pair of blind or false windows, which are covered over with shutters on the exterior on the east facing wall. The elaborate plaster oval medallions for light fixtures on the ceilings were added in the Victorian era. The walls in this original envelope are one foot thick and are plastered on the interior. The baseboards on both floors are eleven inches tall; however, the baseboards on the main floor are more detailed than those on the second.

There is a two-room basement under this part of the house. It has the same dimensions of the space above. The east room in the basement has a sunken earth floor with horizontal matchboard paneling on the walls and an 8'-3" ceiling. The moldings have flattened cyma profiles. The stone foundation and brick walls have traces of plaster on them. At one time, according to Mary Lee Teel Webb, a granddaughter of James Garrett White, it served as the dining room. The second room in the basement was a pantry for canned and dried foods.

There are two south-facing splayed windows in each of the basement rooms, situated directly below those of the upper two floors. There are two windows below the false windows on the east wall. The door and window moldings are symmetrical and have rondel blocks at their corners on both the exterior and interior. The interior moldings on the main and second floors have the same profiles. Windows on the main floor have two-over-two sash, which are 20th-century replacements. The second floor bedrooms include six-over-six sashes. Fireplaces are on each of the floors and are on the end walls of each room. The end chimneys are on the interior and house the flues to the fireplaces at each level.

North Addition: Sometime after the completion of the original house, a rear section was added making the house a "T" in plan. This addition is a two-story single-pile unit with a stair hall connecting to the back door of the original section and serving one room on each floor and one in the basement. It originally had a one-story porch in the angle of the east side. Evidence in the brickwork and under the present structure bears this out. The upper level was added not too long

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after construction, probably after the Civil War. This double porch has exuberant scroll-sawn decoration and octagonal columns. The columns are of a most unusual type. They are octagonal in section with an applied half-round vertical molding on each face which stops in a rounded end a few inches above the base and below the capital. The capital, too, is unfamiliar having a molded Italianate bracket projecting from what are in effect the corner sections of the column. These support a splayed cap under an abacus. Along the north wall of the original house core at the first floor east porch level and at both levels of the west porch is an extant "faux brick" painted stucco panel, possibly applied to "hide" the closed-off original north windows.

After the house attained its "T" shape, the main entrance was switched to the east side. The entrance door has a flat transom and sidelights framing the four-paneled gothic-arched door. The interior stair has a heavy turned newel post with round and octagonal sections. The open string stair has a thick, wide handrail with two ornate turned balusters per tread. Instead of end brackets below each tread, the side of the stair is adorned with a continuous curvilinear band reminiscent of the exterior scroll-sawn decoration. This band continues along the curved second-floor landing. The wall below the ends of the steps is paneled with five pointed Gothic arches increasing in size. This Gothic detail is also displayed on the back side of the east front door, as well as on the other doors off the hall. At the stair landing is a door leading to the west porch. At top of the stair is a hall which gives access to three bedrooms, two in the original core.

To the north is the bedroom, known as "Uncle Edward's Bedroom." The original size of the room was altered by an inserted bathroom. The original door frame is still there, while another doorway and wall were added into the bedroom. In the bedroom is a fireplace and a two-over-two window on the north wall, as well as two, two-over-two windows on the east wall. The ceiling is nine feet high and the baseboards are eleven inches tall. Off of the northwest corner of the bedroom is another smaller room, which is two steps down. Within this little room, commonly referred to as "Polly's 4-H Room," there is a six-over-six window on the west wall, and a door on the south wall that leads to the west porch. This little room, presently used as storage, was built in seven-course American brick bond and is perhaps later than the rest of the second section.

The west porch railing has scroll-sawn Victorian diamond shapes, and a rectangular column in the center. A tight winding staircase is situated at the south end of the porch against the exterior wall of the original dwelling. On this porch it is possible to see three different time periods of construction. On the north wall of the "4-H Room," there is penciled seven-course American brick bond. The east wall has five-course American bond with a Flemish variant with penciling, while the south wall has the three-course American bond with penciling. On the east wall there is a scar in the brickwork that indicates the former presence of a window. This window would have lined up with the door below, but was removed with the insertion of the bathroom. The stairwell continues down to the first level of the west two-tiered porch.

The first level of the west porch mirrors the level above and extends perpendicularly towards the west in front of the kitchen. There are two doors on the east side of the porch (west side wall of the "T") which lead respectively into the hall and into the first-floor bedroom. Once inside the door to the hall, there is another door which leads to the basement as well as a door on the north wall leading to the bedroom known as "Mother's Room".

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The Anchorage
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Section 7 Page 4

Mother's bedroom has the same dimensions as Uncle Edward's original bedroom above. The ceiling and baseboards are both of the same dimensions as that of the hall and parlor, 9'-3" and 11" respectively. Similar to Uncle Edward's room, there is a fireplace and a two-over-two window on the north wall, and two, two-over-two windows on the east wall.

Off of the northwest corner of Mother's Room, directly below Polly's 4-H Room is a bathroom. (Also of the same perimeter dimensions as the room above.) The only window in the bathroom is on the west wall, directly below the one in Polly's 4-H Room. This window has a six-over-six sash corresponding with the window above. Below the bathroom, in the basement, is the former coal storage room; below Mother's Room is a boiler room. In general, the basement was never used other than for storage.

West Addition: The perpendicular section of the west porch is connected to the kitchen. The kitchen and pantry were both added in the early 1900s and are clad in weatherboards. The 8'-8" ceiling in the one-story kitchen has an opening into an air shaft that connects to a glazed roof monitor. The 43-inch high wainscot is painted a cream color and continues along all four walls. On both the north and south walls, there is a six-over-six sash window. The pantry to the east connects the original dwelling with the kitchen addition. This pantry also has a wainscot 43 inches high, and a six-over-six sash window at both the north and south ends of the room. Below the kitchen is a basement storage area. However, it does not connect to the basement of the original dwelling.

Off of the northwest corner of the kitchen, there is another pantry that was built by enclosing the end of the porch in the early-20th century. The pantry has a sloping ceiling, horizontal matchboard wall paneling, and a two-over-two sash window on the west wall.

Barn: West of the house and slightly downhill sits an early 20th-century barn. It is entered at different levels on its east and west sides and, therefore, may be characterized as a modified bank barn, a version of a well known local idiom. It is sheathed with vertical boards and roofed with metal. It has a pair of large sliding doors on its main east side and a pair of hinged doors in the middle of the basement level on the south end. Animals were probably sheltered in the lower level and food for those animals was stored on the main floor above.

Cemetery: On the crest of a hill to the south of the main house is the family cemetery. It contains 13 known graves. It is surrounded by a simple iron fence and is planted with boxwoods. The stones reflect changing modes of grave marking from the 1880s to the 1990s. The cemetery contains the graves of the following family members:

Martha D. White, October 29, 1810—May 1, 1887

John O. White, "Johnnie," May 8, 1861—Feb. 7, 1880

James Garrett White, "Father," Feb. 24, 1864—April 9, 1915

Mary Carpenter (wife of James G. White), Sept. 15, 1865—Dec. 30, 1939

James Garrett White, Jr., Aug. 16, 1889—Aug. 23, 1945

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John Stephen White, Virginia, S2 USNRF, World War I, Nov. 14, 1896—Aug. 5, 1952
Mary Massie Turner (wife of James Garrett White, Jr.), May 29, 1888—July 3, 1958
William Jerry White, Feb. 1, 1906—May 17, 1961
India Overton White, Dec. 2, 1890—June 6, 1961
Fannie White, March 8, 1865—August 30, 1965
Josephine White, December 2, 1893—October 29, 1978
Bernard Peyton Teel, August 21, 1902-May 15, 1990
Mary Page White Teel, Oct. 30, 1909—Dec. 29, 1992

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Albemarle County, VA

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Statement of Significance:

Summary Statement of Significance

The Anchorage is a substantial farmhouse which evolved over half a century beginning possibly as early as 1826. The property was owned first by the Lewis family, for some 20 years by the Howell Lewis family, and then for more than a century and a quarter by John White and his descendants. The Whites were prominent farmers and citizens. The house is characterized by impressive Victorian embellishments including Gothic Revival interior woodwork, elaborate porches with scroll-sawn ornament, highly original Italianate octagonal columns, and both real and false windows enriched with elaborate wooden pediments resting on brackets. The house sits in a bucolic setting that includes a barn and family cemetery, both contributing resources, in the midst of rolling fields surrounded by hills and mountain vistas.

The property is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture for the unusual character of its architectural finishes and the high degree of integrity of its evolved form. It is a key element of a group of related area buildings that merit additional study.

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Albemarle County, VA

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Historical Background

The land that eventually became The Anchorage was originally a portion of the North Garden section of Albemarle County patented in 1738 by Robert Lewis. His son, Colonel Robert Lewis, was a successful businessman in western Albemarle and the grandfather of Meriwether Lewis, the famed explorer. The second Robert Lewis sold property including what is now The Anchorage to his cousin Charles Lewis, Jr., who, in turn, gave it to his son Isham Lewis. Isham left all of his land in North Garden to his nephew, Charles Lewis Thomas. In 1826 Charles Lewis Thomas's estate was settled and his daughter, Mary Walker (Thomas) Clayton, inherited 180 acres "on which the dwelling house is situated." In the same year Mary and her husband Alexander M. Clayton sold the property to Howell Lewis. In 1846 Lewis's sons sold the property ("being the same on which the late Howell Lewis in his lifetime resided") to S. Shepherd Moore. In 1850, Elisha Thurman bought the property and sold it to John White in 1852. John White's descendants owned The Anchorage for the next 131 years.

John White (1797--1877) married Caroline Moore and lived at the Quarter Place, which had originally been purchased by his father in 1816. He later lived at Linden. "Although he inherited several thousand acres of land from his father, he bought a great deal of land and property and at his death in 1877, he owned approximately seven thousand acres. He left each of his six children large estates, which included Linden, The Anchorage, Quarter Place, Pagebrook, and Lewis Level." (Williams)

It is unclear whether John White built the original house at The Anchorage, or whether it was standing at the time of his acquisition of the property. The property transfers discussed above clearly indicate that there was a dwelling there in 1826 and in 1846. It would seem likely from the American bond brickwork that the original hall-parlor house was built between those two dates by Howell Lewis. The more difficult question is who was responsible for the mid-19th-century additions and alterations. They may have been begun by John White and finished by his son John Stephen White. Or they may have all been undertaken by John Stephen White (1832—1888) the fifth child of John and Caroline White. At the age of 26, he married Martha Overton Moon, the daughter of a neighbor, Samuel Overton Moon, reported to have been the wealthiest man in Albemarle County in 1870. Samuel O. Moon lived in Westbury, a late federal-period house in Batesville only a few miles from The Anchorage. This house "was expanded before mid century to include another two-story brick unit, and the entire house was Victorianized after the Civil War." (Lay) The two-level porch on the front of Westbury has the same unusual octagonal columns with bracket caps as are found at The Anchorage. So there are architectural as well as family ties between the two houses. More research is needed to identify the talented craftsman who certainly worked on both houses and probably others in Batesville and elsewhere in the region. In any case, one or both of the John Whites transformed The Anchorage into the amusing Victorian confection that it is today.

John Stephen White served as a corporal during the Civil War "under General W. A. Lee of Lee's Division in Company F, Tenth Virginia Cavalry, Lomax's Brigade." John Stephen and Martha had nine children, five of whom died shortly after birth, as well as one who died while a student at the

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University of Richmond. The other three survived through adulthood.

James Garrett White (b. 1864, d. 1915), the son of John Stephen White and Martha Overton Moon, proved to be one of Albemarle County's most prominent and successful farmers and businessmen.

He inherited The Anchorage, a farm of over one thousand acres, from his father. On November 30, 1887, James Garrett White married Mary Carpenter in Ashland, Virginia. Eight of their twelve children survived to adulthood: James Garrett, Jr., India Overton, Caroline Anderson, Josephine, John Stephen, Edward Moon, William Jerry, and Mary Page (Polly).

James Garrett was a community oriented man, involving himself in the building committee of the Trinity Methodist Church, as well as participating on the Board of Supervisors for Albemarle County from 1912 to 1915. Upon his death in 1915, the Board of Supervisors recorded a testimonial of its late member:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That in the death of James G. White, the State of Virginia and County of Albemarle has lost a valuable, upright, noble gentleman, whose services to the Commonwealth and his native County can hardly be over-estimated and this Board has lost not only one of its most useful members but one who was to each member an esteemed and beloved friend.

Neither Josephine nor India ("Innie") married, rather they lived at the homeplace managing and overseeing the farm after their father's death. They did, however, have tenant farmers that lived on the place and helped to take care of the manual labor. Edward worked in construction and was constantly traveling, yet he always came back to help oversee things on the farm. He then later retired and lived at The Anchorage with the girls. India died at The Anchorage on June 6, 1961. Edward died ten years later. Josephine lived a long life dying at the age of 84 in 1978. In 1983, David Bass bought the property. The house has been occupied by the same rental tenant for almost 20 years.

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Albemarle County, VA

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Major Bibliographical References

- Albemarle County Estate Records, Charlottesville, Va.
Albemarle County Land Records, Charlottesville, Va.
Ambrose, Stephen E, Undaunted Courage. 1996.
Grayson, Jennie Thornley, "South of Charlottesville Survey," 1948.
Hannum, R.E., "Survey of Albemarle County," Works Progress Administration, 1930s.
Lay, K. Edward, The Architecture of Jefferson Country. 2000.
Moore, John Hammond, Albemarle, Jefferson's County, 1776-1976. 1976.
Neenan, Traci Ann, "Anchorage Farm: Holding the Family Together," 1994.
Neenan, Traci Ann, Oral History Interview with Mary Lee Teel Webb, 1994.
Williams, John W., III, The White Family of Albemarle County Virginia. 1977.
Woods, Rev. Edgar, Albemarle County in Virginia. 1901.

Verbal Boundary Description

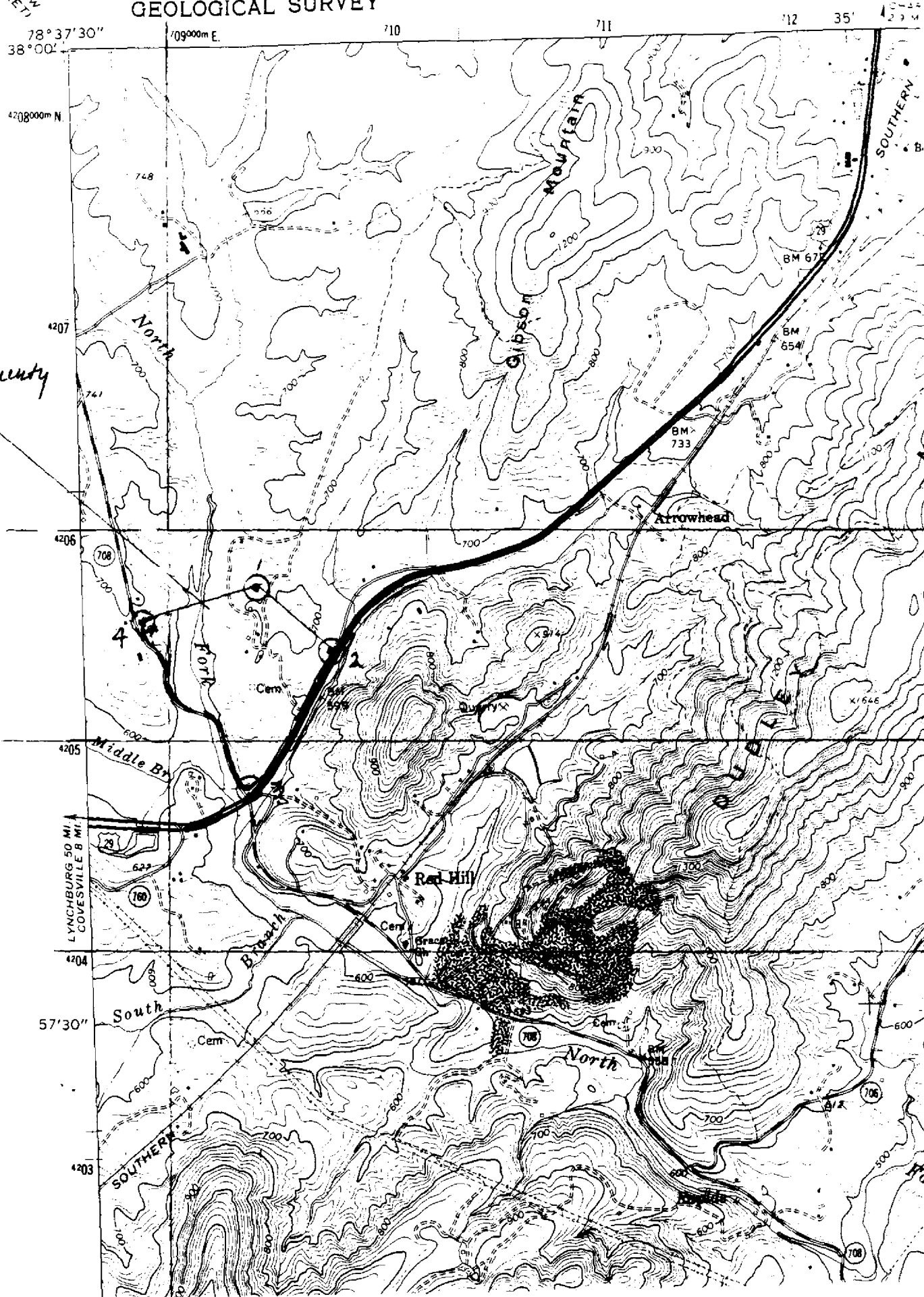
The nominated parcel contains approximately 100 acres and is a portion of the 742.3-acre property identified as parcel number 5 on Tax Map 88 for Albemarle County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated parcel contain all of the contributing resources associated with The Anchorage as well as a generous curtilage of surrounding open land.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

5250 11 SW
(CROZEN)



The Anchorage
Albemarle County
VA
Zone 17

- ①
709402
4205710
- ②
709760
4205430
- ③
709360
4205770
- ④
708890
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