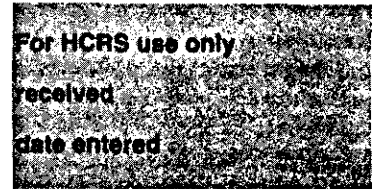


VLR - 1/20/81
 NRHP - 7/8/82

**United States Department of the Interior
 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
 Inventory—Nomination Form**



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

1. Name

historic Emmanuel Church

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number Route 250, north of Stockton Creek, west of Charlottesville, ^{ville} n/a not for publication

city, town Greenwood vicinity of congressional district 7th (J. Kenneth Robinson)

state Virginia code 51 county Albemarle code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Trustees, Emmanuel Episcopal Church

street & number c/o Douglas Gilpin, Junior Warden, Grigg, Browne, Eichman & Dalgliesh
 206 5th Street, N.E.

city, town Charlottesville N/A vicinity of state Virginia 22901

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Albemarle County Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Charlottesville state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Emmanuel Episcopal Church is picturesquely sited on a ridge just south of Route 250 in the Greenwood area of Albemarle County. As originally constructed in 1863, the church consisted of one room. In 1905, a bell tower was added to the north facade. Not until 1911, when the children of Chiswell Dabney and Nancy Witcher Langhorne commissioned Washington architect, Waddy Wood, to renovate and enlarge the existing structure, replace the bell tower, and add a cloister and parish hall, did the church assume its present form.

The building, laid in Flemish-bond brick is covered by a slate-shingle, gable roof. A plain entablature runs along the perimeter of the roof and defines the front and rear pediments.

The main entrance with pedimented, raised-panel, double doors encased by an architrave, is located on the west side of the bell tower, sheltered by the north arcade. A south arcade is connected to the church at the rear. The two walkways form a cloistered courtyard which connects the church and parish hall. The arches have stone keystones and impost blocks.

Set in two stages, the tower is marked by a pedimented, double-hung, 6/8-light window with louvred shutters on the north elevation and rounded windows on each face. The corners of the tower define the different stages; those of the lower stage being raised while the corners of the belfry section are recessed. A stone cornice further articulates the two sections.

Identical in appearance, the east and west sides of the church consist of four bays of openings. Wood removed the original windows and added the present eight openings set in two tiers. The treatment of the fenestration is reminiscent of Christ Church, Alexandria. The lower openings have flat brick arches while the upper windows have rounded brick arches. Both upper and lower openings are accented by stone keystones. All the windows have multi-paned sash and dark green louvred shutters.

The chancel is part of the remodeling. It is pierced by a Palladian-type window with intersecting tracery in the fan. Above the window a half-round relieving arch breaks the wall's Flemish bond.

Two single-story wings with shed roofs flank the chancel. The north wing contains a simple rear entrance door and transom. A cornice similar to the one found on the main block completes the rear composition.

The parish hall is a single-story, gable-roof structure with a three-part contemporary window centered in its north facade. The building was doubled in size ca. 1940 by Charlottesville architect Milton Grigg.

The plan of the church consists of a narthex located in the belltower, nave with gallery, and chancel flanked by two small rooms. The nave floor is brick with two main aisles formed by the placement of the raised-panel, box-type pews. The gallery which extends around the north, east, and west walls of the church is reached by a stair in the tower. The scroll-back pews in the gallery date to the late 19th century and were probably a part of the original seating. The choir in the gallery's north end and portions of the side galleries were damaged by fire ca. 1940 and were restored by Grigg. Paneled columns on piers are set between the pews and rise up through the paneled gallery to support the bold modillion block

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1863; 1905; 1911 **Builder/Architect** Waddy Wood (additions and renovation)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Emmanuel Episcopal Church is an outstanding example of Colonial Revival Ecclesiastical architecture in Albemarle County. Since its founding in the mid-19th century, the church has been associated with prominent county citizens, most notably the Langhorne family who lived at nearby Mirador. Nancy Langhorne, later Lady Astor, became involved with the congregation's mission work in the early 20th century and in 1911 along with her brothers and sisters commissioned Waddy Wood to renovate the original one-room church. Wood, a popular Washington architect, was well known in Albemarle where he spent his childhood and later designed fine houses in the Ivy and Cobham areas. His work at Emmanuel Church exhibits the refinement and excellent craftsmanship associated with the best of early Colonial Revival buildings.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Greenwood, the community in which Emmanuel Church stands, was settled in the 18th century by Isaac Hardin. By the mid-19th century the Blue Ridge Railroad reached this part of Albemarle County, and a depot had been built for the area. Within several years Greenwood was served by a post office as well as a railroad station, both of which were known as "Greenwood Depot."

In 1860 James Bowen, builder of the house at Mirador, and five other area residents organized an Episcopal congregation in Greenwood. A local Baptist church served as their meeting place until completion of Emmanuel Church at Christmas 1863 on 8½ acres of land donated by Bowen. Identified in the diocesan records as the "new parish" in Albemarle County, Emmanuel was officially consecrated in 1868 by Bishop Whittle. During the rest of the century the congregation was served intermittently by several ministers who also provided services for St. Paul's Church, Ivy. In 1888 Frederick W. Neve, a British clergyman, came to Greenwood to serve as both pastor of the two churches and as missionary to some of the mountain people of central Virginia.

Among the most influential members of Emmanuel Church were the Langhornes. Chiswell Dabney Langhorne, a former tobacco auctioneer in Danville, took up residence with his large family at Mirador in 1892. His most famous daughter, Nancy, who later became Lady Astor and the first woman member of Parliament, greatly admired the Reverend Mr. Neve. Frustrated in her desire to obtain a college education, she acquired much of her knowledge and zealous concern for the poor through her close association with Emmanuel's distinguished 19th-century parson. It was she and her sister, Phyllis Langhorne Brooks, who donated the bell tower for Emmanuel in 1905. The bell was given by their father.

Emmanuel Church acquired its present, quietly elegant appearance in 1913. The virtually complete remodeling of the old building was a gift of Lady Astor and her brothers and sisters in memory of their mother. Waddy Wood's redesign incorporated the brick walls of the original building but little else. Many of the ideas of Emmanuel's rector,

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Bryan, Gray M. "Waddy Wood's Residences Washington, D. C." (Unpublished Thesis) University of Virginia, 1980.
- Gibson, Langhorne. Emmanuel Church, Greenwood, Virginia, 1860-1960, 1960.
- Langhorne, Elizabeth. Nancy Astor and Her Friends. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974.
- New York Times, 22 November 1935, p. 6, col. 1.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 6 acres

Quadrangle name Waynesboro East, Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>696300</u>	<u>4211640</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point 1650' SW of intersection of U.S. Route 250 and State Route 691, about 1000' N of Stockton Creek, on S side of said route 250; thence extending 500' SSE; thence extending 650' SSW; thence extending 400' NNW to said side of said route; thence extending 700' NNE along said side of said route to point of origin.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date January 1981

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date JAN 20 1981

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Albemarle County, Virginia

Continuation sheet #1

Item number 7,8

Page 1

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date entered

7. DESCRIPTION

cornice with wall-of-Troy molding. The ceiling is coved.

A conspicuous feature of the interior is the Georgian Revival wineglass pulpit, similar to that in Christ Church, Alexandria. The pulpit is located in the southwest corner of the nave and is reached by a curved stair with turned balusters and a molded handrail. Its sides have raised panels between fluted pilasters. Above is a paneled sounding board.

The focal point of the interior is the Palladian window supported by four Ionic pilasters. Unlike the nave, the chancel is decorated with raised paneling below a swag cornice. A pedimented, raised-panel door on the chancel's east and west walls opens into the flanking room. The chancel contains a simple altar table, chair, and podium.

Memorial plaques embellish the walls of the church on both the interior and exterior. A wooded cemetery is located immediately west of the parish hall with markers of many of the church's prominent members from the late 19th century to the present. The rectory, a gambrel-roof frame structure built in 1910 stands east of the church. Low shrubs and bushes are scattered on the sloping site in front of the complex while woods define the property's boundaries to the east and south. A drive winds up the ridge in front of the cemetery and church and down the hill east of the church near the rectory.

MM

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property consists of approximately six acres which include the church, cemetery, and rectory. The acreage is defined by Route 250 on the north, a private farm road west of the cemetery, and woods surrounding the east and south sides of the church and rectory.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Charles A. Langston, were adopted by Wood in his final plans. Wood's design also reveals the influence of James Wren, the colonial architect and his Northern Virginia churches, especially Christ Church in Alexandria.

Waddy Wood (1869-1944) was born in St. Louis, Missouri but spent his youth at his family's home Springhill, in Ivy, Virginia. After two years at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute he moved to Washington, D. C., where he educated himself in architectural design and in 1893 established a private architectural practice. In 1902 Wood formed a partnership with Edward Donn, Jr., and William Deming. The firm was well known for their Mission and Georgian Revival designs and was therefore a natural choice for architects of the Emmanuel Church renovation. When the partnership dissolved in 1912 Wood retained the church project. From this date until the end of his career he remained in private practice, concentrating on designs based on Georgian- and Federal-style buildings. Wood openly acknowledged admiration for the work of his contemporaries, John Russell Pope and the firm of Delano and Aldrich. He elaborated on his design preferences in an unpublished essay,

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Albemarle County, Virginia

Continuation sheet #2

Item number 8

Page 2

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date entered

8. SIGNIFICANCE

"Colonial -- Now and Yesterday,"

Now we are returning somewhat to the good old colonial and Georgian examples...The future will be protected if we look back to our Empire builders from whence we came, and in their houses to our 'frozen history' learn that although fewer than us in number they were bigger than we as individuals. Their architecture proves it, and we cannot do better than journey back and start again from the solid foundation of Anglo-Saxon tradition, the national style of our race and one that fortunately changed conditions in modern appliances has not made less practical now than it was in our early days.¹

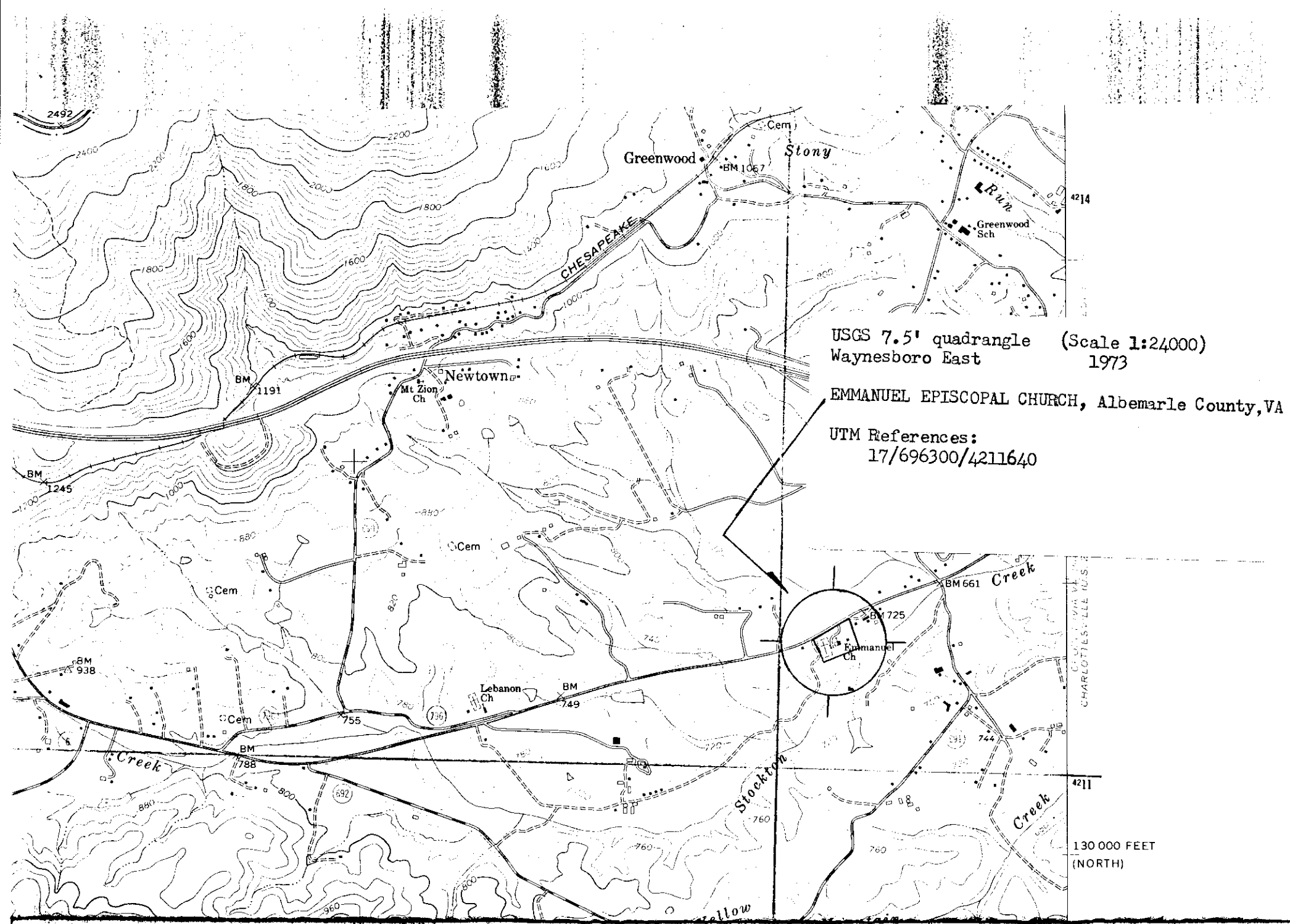
Wood's popularity as an architect is proved by the number of buildings he designed in Washington, D. C., and Virginia. Primarily an architect for the upper class, Wood was responsible for many buildings in the Kalorama neighborhood of Washington, D. C., a number of which have been converted to embassies and public buildings. He continued to design in the city until his retirement in 1941.

Walter Russell Bowie, pastor of Emmanuel from 1907 to 1909, achieved prominence in the 1930s as one of the earliest and most outspoken American critics of Nazi Germany. As rector of Grace Church, New York, to which he moved following his service as minister to St. Paul's Church in Richmond, Bowie led the crusade against U. S. participation in the 1936 Olympics. Rev. Bowie was also author of more than sixteen books, including The Story of the Bible, a classic in American Bible study.

Emmanuel continues to serve the Greenwood area of Albemarle County. The permanent lighting in the church was installed in 1923 during the rectorship of Edward Vogt, who also commissioned additional landscaping for both the church grounds and the cemetery.

MTP/MM

¹ Gray M. Bryan, "Waddy Wood's Residences Washington, D. C." (Master's Thesis, University of Virginia, 1980), p. 19.



USGS 7.5' quadrangle (Scale 1:24,000)
Waynesboro East 1973

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Albemarle County, VA

UTM References:
17/696300/4211640

130 000 FEET
(NORTH)