

VLP 9/16/5
NRHP draft

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**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: Pantops Farm

other names/site number: 002-0130

2. Location

street & number 400 Peter Jefferson Street N/A not for publication
city or town Charlottesville vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 Zip 22908

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ 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 commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: _____ other (explain): _____
___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the
National Register
___ See continuation sheet. Signature of Keeper _____
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register Date of Action _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Pantops Farm
Albemarle County, Va.

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

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| <u> 2 </u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | buildings (main house, guest house complex) |
| <u> </u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | sites |
| <u> 1 </u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | structures (stone incinerator) |
| <u> </u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | objects |
| <u> 3 </u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 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)

Cat: **Domestic** Sub: **Single Dwelling**

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: **Brick**
roof: **Slate**
walls: **Brick, wood frame**
other _____

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

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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 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance 1937-1955

Significant Dates 1937-38 (construction)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation NA

Architect/Builder: Benjamin Charles Baker

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more 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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.6 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A 17 724240 4211480 B 17 724335 4211550

C 17 724550 4211480 D 17 724420 4211400

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: **Bryan Clark Green, and Jean McRae**

Organization: **Department of Historic Resources** date: **March 1, 2005**

street & number: **2801 Kensington Avenue** telephone: **(804) 367-2323**

city or town: **Richmond** state: **VA** zip code: **23221**

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name: **University of Virginia, Real Estate Foundation**

street & number: **P.O. Box 400218** telephone: **(804) 982-4848**

city or town: **Charlottesville** state: **VA** zip code: **22908-4218**

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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7. Summary Description:

Main House

Exterior

Pantops Farm is an asymmetrical, but balanced plan, centered on a symmetrical five-bay two-story main block, flanked by balanced asymmetrical lateral wings, and terminated lateral wings of a very different composition. The entire configuration, save for the arcade, is built of brick, and all roofing material is slate. The main block, and the portions to the south (right) are dwelling spaces; the portions to the north (left) of the main block are slightly suppressed, and contain service spaces on all levels. This service wing is additionally accessed by way of a sunken drive, which travels along the north edge of the house court, past the guest house, and terminating at the garage in the service wing.

The east, or main elevation, is centered on the main block at the center. That five-bay, two-story portion is lit by nine, nine-over-nine sliding sash windows with shutters. The center-bay, main entrance has a six-panel door, topped by an elliptical fanlight, and accessed by a short flight of steps. The door is framed by a pedimented portico supported by fluted columns. A modillion cornice further ornaments the composition, as do a pair of decorative lead downspouts. Paired chimneys pierce the slate roof. All of the bricks on the main complex are painted white.

To the south of the main elevation is a high one-and-a half story, two-bay brick wing. The windows on the ground floor are nine-over-nine sliding sash, while those on the second story, which partially project through the roofline and spring roughly from a point three feet lower than on the main block of the house, are nine-over-six sliding sash. Three lead downspouts ornament the façade. Continuing to the south is a one-story, wood-framed arcade, which extends one bay from the house, enters a circular arcade, and then extends again 90 degrees to the east. The wing terminates in a three-bay, one-and-a-half story pavilion clad in beaded clapboard. The pavilion is lit by six-over-nine sliding sash in the first floor, and six-over-six sliding sash in the attic. The slate roof is pierced by a center chimney.

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To the north of the main elevation is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay brick wing, considerably lower than its counterpart on the south. The first floor is lit by six-over-nine sliding sash windows, and the attic is lit by the same, though on the attic level they take the form of full dormers, piercing the slate roof. Two lead downspouts ornament the elevation.

To the north of this wing is a one-and-a-half story garage wing, which turns 90 degrees to the east, and is further sunken to suppress its appearance. Three dormers light the attic space, each is a six-over-six sliding sash; there are no windows on the main level on the forecourt side, as the whole is so suppressed into the ground that it is not possible. The gable (east) end of the garage is by a single six-over-six sliding sash window.

Interior

The ground floor of the main house is entered through the portico central door, which opens into a large lateral hall. The main house is best thought of as a main portion, divided laterally into large lateral hall served by a coat closet and lavatory at the south end. A lateral stair follows this division into front and back and climbs to the second floor. Across the back of the ground floor (west), the composition is divided into a dining room to the north, which connects the service areas to the north, and a larger living room to the south. Continuing to the south, in the two-bay wing, is a library. These spaces have been sensitively adapted as gallery space for the museum. The library is connected by way of an arcade, to the octagonal arcaded pavilion to the south, and then to the east by way of an arcade to the additional quarters. This arcade has been glassed in for use as gallery space. Though currently not in use, this area, probably guest quarters, contains a living room and office on the ground floor. The second floor contains a bedroom, bath, and dressing room. Returning to the main block, the service areas to the north are accessed both through the hall and the dining room. The wing to the north contains a china closet, kitchen, pantry, and laundry. These spaces, as well as the attached garage, have been converted into office space for the museum.

The second floor of the main house is reached by way of the lateral stair in the ground floor hall. All of the spaces on this floor are occupied by the Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression and have been adapted for office use. On the second floor, the stair opens into a similar lateral hall, with a bath and closet across the front tier that corresponds to the same in the level below. The main block contains two large bedrooms, with attendant baths, dressing rooms, and storage spaces. To the south, in the wing, is a similar large bedroom.

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To the north of the main block is the service wing. In the wing is a dressing room and bath that open directly from the bedroom in the main block, and a passage that opens from a landing at the stair, and was apparently for service use only. The bath and dressing room cannot be accessed from the service passage. This is the only space that has been lost in the conversion to office space and is now an open area with cubicles occupying the space formerly given over to the bath and dressing rooms. At the end of the wing are two servant's bedrooms, and there is no second floor space above the garage.

Guest House Complex (contributing building)

The Guest House Complex consists of a guesthouse proper and an attached ornamental brick silo. This complex was designed and built at the same time as the main house by architect Benjamin Charles Baker. Like the main house, they are designed to appear as an evolved complex, but in fact were designed and built in a single campaign. They are the only surviving outbuildings at Pantops Farm. The guesthouse spaces remain in their historic use, and are currently being used as lodging for visiting scholars to the museum.

The Guesthouse proper is a one-and-a-half story cottage, built of brick and roofed in slate. The entire structure is sunk slightly into the hillside, to suppress its appearance from the main house. It is built along the service drive, which continues along the edge of the property, past the stone incinerator, and terminating at the garage, itself suppressed in a wing of the house. The cottage features a characteristically open floor plan, with a living room opening into the dining room, with the kitchen in turn opening off of both. The living room and dining room open into the attic, and the rustic roof framing is exposed. The walls are covered with original knotty pine paneling. A stair rises to a second floor landing, from which access can be gained through an exterior door to the silo, or to a second floor bedroom within the guesthouse proper.

The three-story brick silo was designed as a guesthouse, and intended to resemble a reused farm building. It is covered with a slate roof. There are three levels in the silo, each designed as separate guest quarters. There is no internal connection between the floors. The first floor is accessed from the exterior on the ground floor. The second level is accessed via the second floor of the guesthouse. An external stair that winds up from the entry to the second level accesses the

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third and top floors. Each unit, circular in plan and occupying the entire floor, has a pair of twin beds, a closet, and a bathroom built-in around the edges to preserve the circular floor plan. The third level is open to the conical roof, exposing the roof framing.

Incinerator (contributing structure)

Approximately 40 yards to the north of the service wing of the house is a picturesque stone incinerator, apparently designed to accompany the house. The three-bay composition features a shouldered stone chimney atop an furnace bay with iron door, that center bay is flanked by two open stone bays for wood storage.

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8. Statement of Significance

Summary

Pantops Farm is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture as the work of a master architect Benjamin Charles Baker, and as excellent example of Colonial Revival domestic architecture.

History

Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson, acquired the lands that included Pantops in 1746. There were no improvements upon the land at the time of Peter Jefferson's acquisition. This property he added to his lands at nearby Shadwell, his primary residence. Thomas Jefferson inherited Pantops upon his father's death in 1756, adding additional lands in 1777. Jefferson named the farm *Pant-ops*, from two Greek words meaning all seeing, for its magnificent views of the village of Charlottesville and the distant Blue Ridge Mountains. To this day the viewshed remains largely intact.

Jefferson considered developing the farm for his youngest daughter Maria (Polly). In 1797, Jefferson wrote of "opening and resettling the plantation of Pantops," for her, just after she married Frances Eppes. While the couple did not take Jefferson up on his offer, Jefferson did not give up hope. Seven years later, in 1804, Jefferson wrote to Maria of "leveling and establishing your hen-house at Pantops," but if indeed this hen house was built, nothing else was.¹ Jefferson kindled hope that she would return to Albemarle and live near him, as did eldest daughter Martha (Patsy) at Edgehill, and later, at Monticello Maria's untimely death put an end to those hopes.

In 1815, Jefferson sold the land to James Leitch of Richmond. The first dwelling at Pantops is said to have built by Leitch. Local tradition holds that in 1815 Leitch built a single-story wood-frame hall-passage-parlor house, with a portico the length of the house.² A photograph of the

¹ Local tradition holds that this hen house was built and remained standing until "about 1877," but there is no evidence to support this claim. See the claim in Edward C. Mead, Historic Homes of the South-West Mountains, Virginia. (Bridgewater, Va.: C.J. Carrier, 1962): 42.

² Edward C. Mead, Historic Homes of the South-West Mountains, Virginia. Bridgewater, Va.: C.J. Carrier, 1962. There are no images of this dwelling, and no additional evidence to document it.

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farm (see figure 1) when it was in a later incarnation as a school reveals a small portion of what appears to be an early 19C five-bay, two story, brick dwelling with end chimneys, and covered by a hipped roof topped by a monitor. A portion of that dwelling survived amongst the enveloping educational buildings. If that early 19C dwelling survived until the 1937 building campaign, it was certainly demolished at that time.

After Leitch's death, his widow married Capt. David Anderson, and their son, Meriwether Anderson lived at Pantops from 1831 until 1866. Eleven years later, Dr. Edgar Woods, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Charlottesville and a noted historian of Albemarle County, moved to Pantops and began plans for a boy's school there.³ Pantops Academy, a Presbyterian school, operated from 1879 until 1906, and resulted in the construction of several large, Second-Empire style buildings on the site. These buildings all but obscured Leitch's original house. The primary goal of the school was to prepare young men for entry into colleges and universities.⁴ By 1886, Wood's son-in-law, John R. Sampson, was the principal, with Woods serving as his associate.⁵ During this period, the school prospered. Under Wood's leadership, the school flourished: it was said that he "drew young hearts to love him by firm discipline," and "gave to youths an impress of character which is still felt by those who were fortunate to fall under his instructions."⁶ At its peak, there were seven instructors teaching seventy pupils, many of them matriculating from out of state and some, from foreign countries. In 1906, at the very crest of the school's popularity, Woods announced that "for reasons connected with his family," he was closing the school.⁷ Albemarle Academy was closed, and never reopened.

In 1929, Paul Goodloe McIntire purchased Pantops. Later that same year, McIntire gave the entire property to the University of Virginia with the intent that the University consider using the site for the study of psychiatry and nervous diseases. Soon after that transaction, the University of Virginia sold all 363 acres of Pantops to James Cheek. Cheek, of the Maxwell Coffee family

³ Edgar Woods, *Albemarle County in Virginia* (Bridgewater: The Green Bookman, 1932).

⁴ John Hammond Moore, *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1976), 259.

⁵ William T. Stevens, *The Virginia House Tour* (Charlottesville: William T. Stevens, 1962), 33-35.

⁶ Edward C. Mead, *Historic Homes of the South-West Mountains, Virginia*. (Bridgewater, Va.: C.J. Carrier, 1962): 44.

⁷ Quoted in John Hammond Moore, *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1976), 259.

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of Nashville, Tennessee, hired Benjamin Charles Baker to design a residence for the site; this dwelling was completed in 1938. On the site in 1937 were three large, two-story buildings that remained from the former Pantops Academy. The main building was a center-hall dwelling with 16 rooms. There were two additional dwellings, one with twenty rooms, and another with 15 rooms. In addition, there were several outhouses, and two five-room cottages. The large dwelling – if not the other two – was demolished. A 1937 newspaper article recorded “It is understood that Mr. Cheek will tear down the main building and erect on its site a dwelling to cost between \$75,000 and \$85,000. (The entire parcel was purchased for \$37,500.)”⁸

After the Cheek’s tenure, the property went through a series of owners and, in 1946, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Everette, of Charleston, West Virginia, purchased the entire property. In 1949, Mrs. Everette, who was by then widowed from her husband, sold the entire property to Mrs. Edward M. Rolkin, of San Francisco, California. In 1967, Arline Miller Rolkin sold the house and 362 acres to Dr. Charles William Hurt, who used it as his primary residence. Seven years later, Dr. Hurt sold 36.32 acres which included the house to Worrell Newspapers Investment Companies, Inc. Worrell Newspapers then converted the main house into their office.

In 1998, Eugene and Ann Worrell gave the house and 5.6 acres to the University of Virginia Real Estate Foundation to support the University of Virginia academic mission. The gift stipulated that one of the existing tenants, the Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression, would be allowed to use the building for as long as the University owned the property. The gift further stipulated that the University could not sell the property until the deaths of the original grantors.

Shortly after receipt of the gift, the University of Virginia Foundation proceeded to renovate unused areas of the main house into storage and museum display space to house the University’s collection of Aboriginal art, a collection that was donated by Mr. John Kluge in 1998. Called the Kluge-Rurhe Museum, the museum is now open to the public, with the Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression occupying the second floor. A series of small adaptations were sensitively made to Pantops Farm to allow it to better function as a museum, including disabled

⁸ “Californian Purchases Estate Formerly Owned by Jefferson: Historic Albemarle Property, Formerly Possessed by Several Notables, Passes Into New Hands; Dwelling to Be Erected at Cost of \$75,000,” Washington Post 6 August 1937.

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access to the museum through the wing, and glassing in the arcade for all-weather use. Recently, the cottage and attached silo were renovated into residential space to house visiting Aboriginal scholars and guests.

Benjamin Charles Baker (1884-1955)

Pantops Farm was designed by Benjamin Charles Baker (1884-1955). Baker -- commonly called Charlie -- studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brown University, followed by study at the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* (1914-18) in Paris. Upon completion of his studies, he worked for nationally significant architectural firm McKim, Mead, and White in New York.

After working for McKim, Mead, and White, Baker decided to leave the practice of architecture, and, to treat a nervous condition, moved to Charlottesville, Virginia, for treatment by fellow Rhode Islander Chris Greene, who operated a retreat there (the site is now Chris Greene Park). Baker decided not to practice architecture, married, and around 1930, purchased Rosemont, in Ivy, Virginia, which he operated as a working farm. There, the Bakers bred livestock, raised a dairy herd, managed an orchard, and produced eggs. While Baker did not practice architecture, his reputation as someone with experience as an architect led neighbors to often ask for his advice on architectural matters. Baker soon assisted on projects, offered advice, and eventually took on individual house designs. This is how the Pantops Farm commission came to him.

While designing Pantops Farm, he was approached by Charlottesville architects Ben Henderson Heyward and Alfred Llorens about the possibility of forming a practice. Just after the completion of Pantops Farm in 1938, they did so, forming the Charlottesville firm Baker, Heyward, and Llorens. (The firm survived and flourished; the firm remains in Charlottesville practicing as Heyward, Boyd, and Anderson.)

The firm began with Alfred Llorens (d. 1975) and Henderson Heyward (1913 – 199?) while they were working in the New York office of William Lawrence Bottomley. Llorens found his way to Charlottesville when he was sent to assist with the University of Virginia's facility at Mountain Lake. And, as mentioned above, Benjamin Charles Baker found his way to Charlottesville when

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he came to visit fellow Rhode Island native Chris Greene. Among the firm's many projects are the Hampstead Farm in Orange County (1939), a residence for Mr. & Mrs. Edward Cox Brewster in Albemarle County (1941), and a host of new residences, alterations, and renovations in the Piedmont of Virginia. Among the firm's works accredited to Baker are alterations to Bloomfield, Albemarle County, in the 1930s.⁹

⁹ "Baker, Benjamin Charles," in John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1997), 15.

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Figure 1: View of the first dwelling at Pantops Farm, after development as the Albemarle Academy. The house, built by James Leitch, can be seen in the left half of the building at the center of the image.

Source: Edward C. Mead, Historic Homes of the South-West Mountains, Virginia (Bridgewater, Va.: C.J. Carrier, 1962), facing p. 40.

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Bibliography

“Californian Purchases Estate Formerly Owned by Jefferson: Historic Albemarle Property, Formerly Possessed by Several Notables, Passes Into New Hands; Dwelling to Be Erected at Cost of \$75,000,” Washington Post 6 August 1937.

Bernard Chamberlain, “Samuel Miller, 1792-1869: Albemarle Philanthropist,” Museum of Albemarle County History 27-28 (1970): 119-27.

Edward C. Mead, Historic Homes of the South-West Mountains, Virginia. Bridgewater, Va.: C.J. Carrier, 1962.

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William T. Stevens, The Virginia House Tour. Charlottesville: William T. Stevens, 1962.

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

Richard Guy Wilson, The Colonial Revival House. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 2004.

Edgar Woods, Albemarle County in Virginia. Bridgewater: The Green Bookman, 1932.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary follows the two parcels currently owned by the University of Virginia. The parcels which make up the 5.6 acre property are #7801 00 00 020C1 and #7802 00 00 020C2, and are highlighted on the attached tax parcel map.

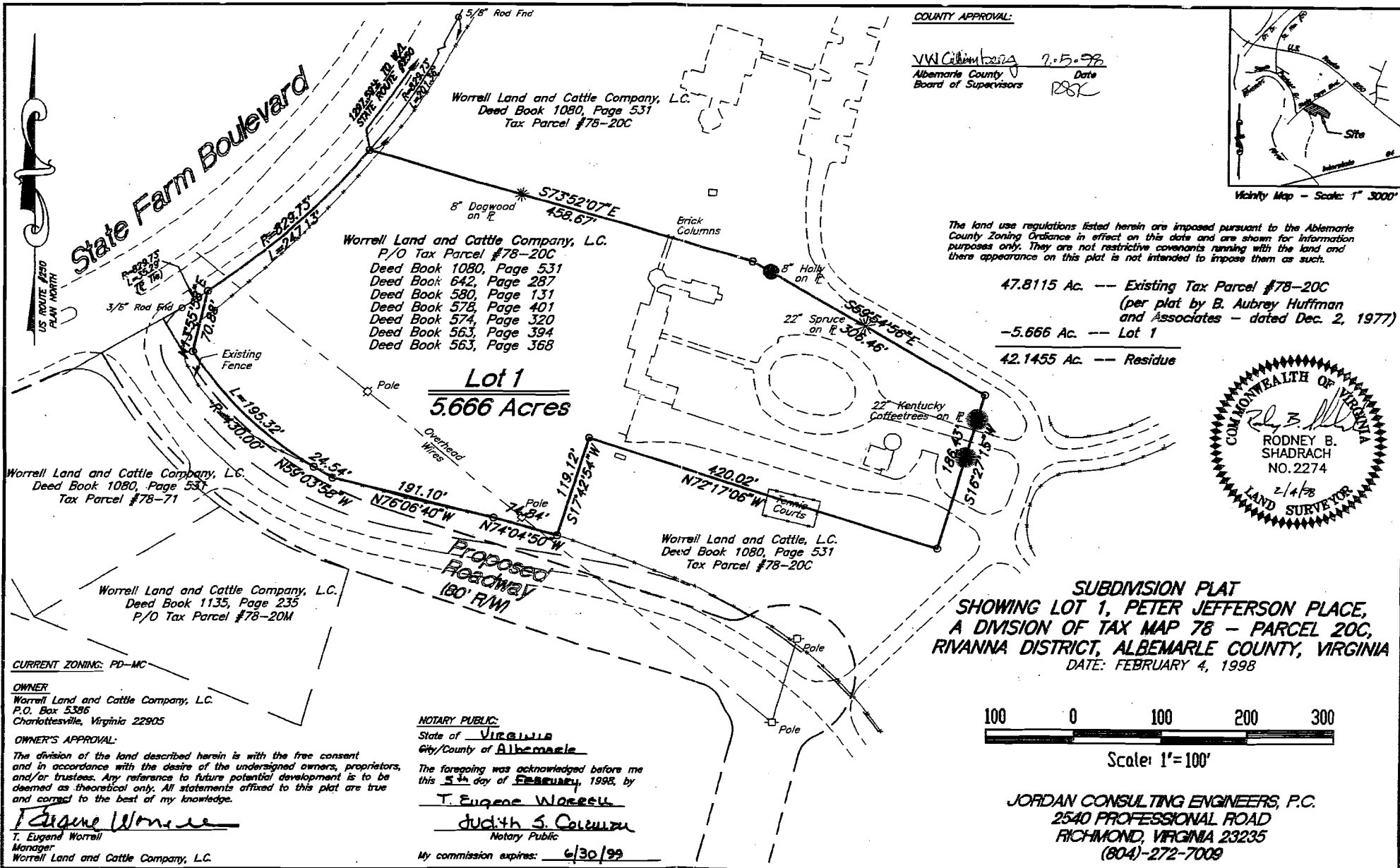
Boundary Justification

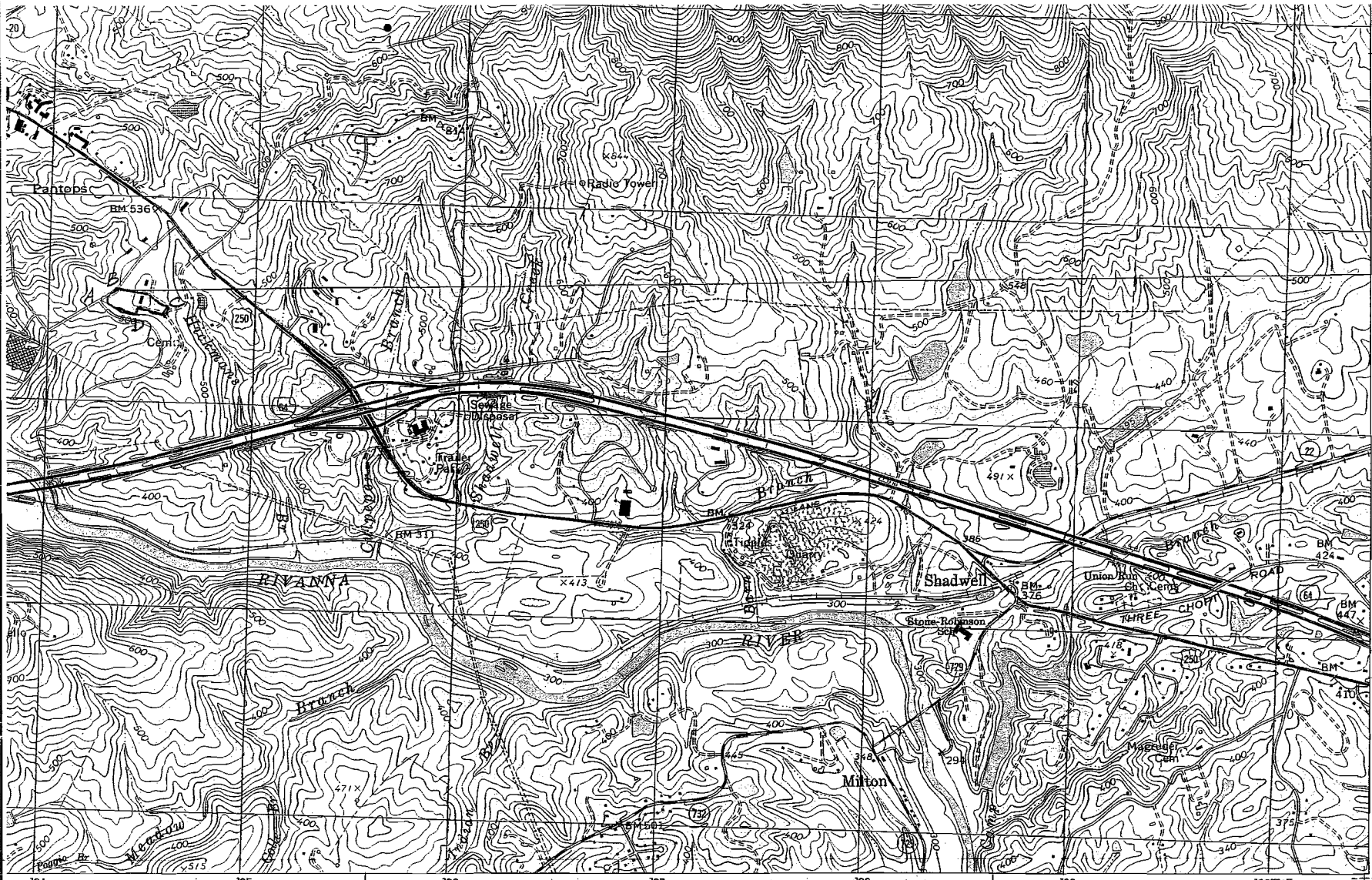
The nominated boundary includes both parcels (#7801 00 00 020C1 and #7802 00 00 020C2) owned by the University of Virginia as bequeathed to the University in 1998 by the Worrell family.

Photographic Material

The following photographs are all of Pantops Farm in Albemarle County, DHR File #002-0130
All photos were taken in February 2005 by Bryan Clark Green
The negatives are archived at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

- Photo 1 of 11 – Front Façade of Main Building, Negative 22048, Frame 4
- Photo 2 of 11 – Close up of Front Entry of Main Building, Negative 22049, Frame 10
- Photo 3 of 11 – Main Building with Additions, Negative 22049, Frame 14
- Photo 4 of 11 – Additions connected to Arcade of Main Building, Negative 22049, Frame 12
- Photo 5 of 11 – Guest House with Silo, Negative 22048, Frame 8
- Photo 6 of 11 – Guest House with Silo, Negative 22048, Frame 6
- Photo 7 of 11 – Incinerator, Negative 22049, Frame 30
- Photo 8 of 11 – Interior Arcade of Main Building, Negative 22049, Frame 6
- Photo 9 of 11 – Interior Mantel of Main Building, Negative 22049, Frame 2
- Photo 10 of 11 – Interior Room of Main Building, Negative 22048, Frame 15
- Photo 11 of 11 – Interior Stairwell of Main Building, Negative 22048, Frame 24





#002-0130
 PANTOPS FARM
 ALBEMARLE CO
 VIRGINIA

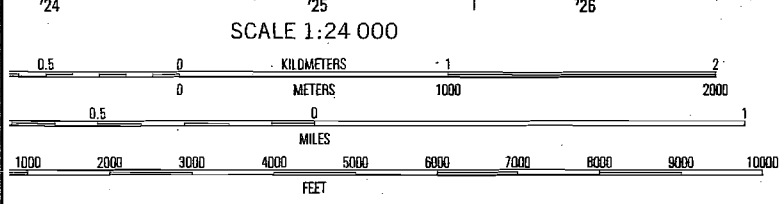
A. 724280E
 4211500N

B. 724335E
 4211550N

C. 724575E
 4211470N

D. 724430E
 4211420N

UTM ZONE 17



INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 1999

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface _____
- Secondary highway, hard surface _____
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface _____
- Unimproved road _____
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 |

1 Free Union
 2 Earlysville
 3 Barboursville
 4 Charlottesville West
 5 Keswick
 6 Alberene
 7 Simeon
 8 Boyd Tavern

CHARLOTTESVILLE EAST, VA

1997

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 AVAILABLE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
 VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

NIMA 5360 III SW-SERIES V834

