NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 944

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Fry's Spring Historic District
Other names/site number: VDHR File No. 104-5084
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Parts of Highland, Jefferson Park, Monte Vista, Stribling, Raymond, Robertson, Sunset, and Todd, avenues; Jefferson Park Circle; Woodland Drive; Park Lane; Eton, Old Lynchburg, and Park roads, and Hill Street.
City or town: Charlottesville State: VA County: Independent City
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B X C ___D

Julie V. Langan 9-24-14
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 11.19.14

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	x
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	X
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
381	101	buildings
0	0	sites
6	7	structures
0	2	objects
387	110	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Multiple Dwelling
SOCIAL: Clubhouse
RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Multiple Dwelling
SOCIAL: Clubhouse
RELIGION: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
__LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; Tudor Revival
__LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman _____
__MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch
__OTHER: Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional, Vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _BRICK; WOOD: Weatherboard; STUCCO; STONE; METAL: Tin, Aluminum; ASPHALT; CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl_____

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

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Fry's Spring Historic District encompasses 150 acres within the southwestern edge of the City of Charlottesville and is composed of a group of high-style and also more modest single-family residences that were constructed between 1890 and 1963. Additionally, the district contains four churches; one dating to ca. 1935; one to 1953; and two to 1963. The area was not annexed as part of Charlottesville until 1939 and up to the late 19th century, was primarily farmland and wooded areas. By 1890, it began its transformation into a more heavily populated residential neighborhood centered on Fry's Spring, a mineral spring known since the early 19th century for its healing qualities. The earliest dwelling (1891) stands on Stribling Avenue and is associated with the Maury family, who at one time owned much of the area now known as the Fry's Spring Neighborhood. In 1890, S. Price Maury created the Jefferson Park Hotel and Land Improvement Company with a plan for development of the area with a hotel and recreational buildings near the Fry's Spring that would be linked to downtown Charlottesville by a street car line that was to run along Jefferson Park Avenue and Main Street.

The Fry's Spring Historic District contains 337 properties, about 300 of which contain historic resources spanning the period of 1890-1963. Located at the physical center of the district is the Fry's Spring Beach Club, a seven-acre partially wooded private recreational area that includes the famous Fry's Spring itself as well as a large clubhouse and swimming pool, and which

provided much of the impetus for the subsequent residential development. The predominant resource type in the district is the single dwelling.

Approximately 50 percent of the district's primary resources date to the period of 1890 to 1940, with only nine percent constructed up through the 1910s. Nearly 30 percent of the primary resources date to the 1920s, the period of the greatest building activity in the district. About 11 percent of the primary resources date to the 1930s, 15 percent date to the 1940s, 19 percent date to the 1950s, and 6 percent date to 1960-1963. A scant 10 percent of the primary resources were constructed after 1963, a testament to the high degree of material integrity of the architecture and physical setting of the district, as well as the fact that most of the lots had been built out by that time. The majority of dwellings within the Fry's Spring Historic District still accommodate single-families, although some have been repurposed as apartments. Most of the non-contributing primary resources are duplexes that were constructed during the 1970s and 1980s.

SETTING/LANDSCAPE

Nestled at the base of several foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Fry's Spring Historic District features a prolific spring and the confluence of several creeks. Characterized by a gently rolling terrain, especially along the southwest portion of the district, the more level lots are located along Jefferson Park Avenue and the three roads that are located directly to the east of that main corridor. The northern edge of the district is defined by the Norfolk Southern Railroad line, originally the Virginia Marine Railroad, with access across a two-lane concrete bridge that was constructed in 2013, replacing one from ca. 1920. The other boundaries of the district have been drawn to capture the highest concentration of historic buildings that were constructed during the 1890-1963 period and include resources that were built in residential clusters and subdivisions along several streets.

Although the Fry's Spring Hotel that Maury constructed burned and was torn down in the early 1910s, the Fry's Spring Beach Club [104-5075; 104-5084-0045], a seven-acre partially wooded area, is still physically and figuratively at the heart of the residential neighborhood. The location of the springs, and consequently the hotel and the Fry's Spring Beach Club, dictated how the rest of the neighborhood developed. This is clearly illustrated in the pattern of the main corridor, Jefferson Park Avenue, which gently curves east of the Fry's Spring Beach Club entrance as it continues south-southeast. Old Lynchburg Road veers off to the southwest just south of the Beach Club property. All the roads within the district branch off of Jefferson Park Avenue except for Woodland Drive, Highland Avenue, Brunswick and Eton roads, and Jefferson Park Circle. Because the neighborhood surrounding the springs and the hotel did not all develop at the same time but rather spanned a 20 to 30 year period with later infill, the streetscape layout and lot sizes are varied, although with generally uniform setbacks.

As land speculators in the early 1900s acquired the land surrounding Fry's Spring, independent subdivisions began to emerge, often with diverse types of layouts and lot sizes. Some areas, such as those along Hill Street and Todd, Robertson, and Raymond avenues, are laid out on a

modified grid pattern with fairly uniform lot sizes. Some parts of the neighborhood are extremely hilly such as the southwest portion that includes Jefferson Park Circle (originally known as Hill Top Road) and Eton Circle as it descends down to Moore's Creek. Unlike more recent residential developments, the developers worked with the topography and in both those cases used the circle as a clever solution to dealing with an irregular terrain. A small triangular stone-curbed median with mature plantings is located at the junction of the two circles. Highland Avenue, located along the northeast edge of the historic district, is also on a hill with a slight bend near the middle of its ascent up to Robertson Street from Cherry Avenue, with some of the properties having sloping lots. In many instances where the building lots are sloped, the houses are built into the banked site so that a full basement level is only visible on the rear elevation with the front entry at grade. In addition, several residential clusters, such as the Swiss Village sited along part of Woodland Drive, were created concurrently in the Fry's Spring Historic District. This led to the somewhat organic visual character of the street layout and lot sizes, unlike the other more rigid neighborhoods of this era. The lack of a formal overall design tells the story of the growth and development of the district and makes it unique and more visually intriguing.

The primary north-south roadway in the district is Jefferson Park Avenue, which contains a wide grassy median between the two lanes and runs from the south end of the railroad bridge south to the Fry's Spring Beach Club's entrance. The median was the original bed of the Fry's Spring streetcar line, and was retained as a grassy corridor after the rails were removed in the 1930s. Concrete sidewalks define both sides of Jefferson Park Avenue and in the case of the other roads in the district, only lie on one side of the street, if at all.

Another characteristic of the district is the fairly consistent setbacks of the buildings, most of which face the street, and the lots are not very deep. The only exceptions are the approximately dozen larger properties located along Stribling and parts of Jefferson Park avenues, which have deeper setbacks and contain the oldest dwellings in the district. Of the four churches, only the Jefferson Park Avenue Baptist Church [104-5084-0222] has a deep setback, the others conform to the neighboring residences. The Fry's Spring Beach Club [104-5075; 1045084-0045] is the largest property in the district, with its main entrance off Jefferson Park Avenue at the north end of its large paved parking lot. A secondary entrance is located at the junction of Jefferson Park Avenue and Old Lynchburg Road. Hidden from view from Old Lynchburg Road by a wooden privacy fence, the large swimming pool is located south of the clubhouse.

Mature specimen evergreens, deciduous trees, and shrubbery characterize the well-maintained residential landscapes in the Fry's Spring Historic District, particularly along Jefferson Park Avenue. Smaller lots generally contain front and rear lawns; some include driveways. Rear lots sometimes have historic outbuildings including garages and sheds, as well as more recent prefab garden sheds. In some cases the rear yards are wooded, especially where the lots are sloped, as in the case of Jefferson Park Circle and Eton Road, or undeveloped, as along the east side of Monte Vista Avenue. Walkways from the street or sidewalk to the front doors of houses are most commonly of formed concrete, and are usually contemporary with the primary resource's early and mid-20th century construction date.

Many properties within Fry's Spring Historic District are delineated by stone walls on their street-front perimeters with some containing stone gateposts. Others have formed concrete or wooden fences along their front and side property lines, further enhancing the picturesque streetscape of the district.

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

As with the physical nature of the neighborhood, the architectural character of the Fry's Spring Historic District illustrates a variety of architectural styles, forms, and materials, all within the vocabulary of the early to mid-20th century. Although the vast majority of buildings are frame dwellings with siding or stucco finishes, stone and brick are also used, sometimes in combination with the frame. Many post-1940s dwellings are brick veneered, a typical building treatment for that era. The building forms and architectural styles in the district are in keeping with the popular ones of the region for the time period. The house known as Huntley Hall/White Cross [104-0236; 104-5084-0022], located along Stribling Avenue, is the only property that is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (1981) and the National Register of Historic Places (1982), as part of a Charlottesville Multiple Resource Nomination.

Fifty percent of the dwellings in the district had been built by the end of the 1930s, with another forty percent constructed between 1940 and 1963. The buildings reflect popular architectural styles of the era, sometimes used in combination with each other. Nearly a third of the dwellings in Fry's Spring are rendered in the Craftsman style. Not only was this a popular architectural style of the decade from the late 1910s to late 1920s when most dwellings were constructed, but bungalows were often found in recreational areas and mountain retreats across the country. It is likely that their use here is meant to evoke much of that same mood. Not all the Craftsman examples are identical, with a great variance in their size, exterior wall treatment, and degree and type of ornamentation, directly reflecting the eclectic characteristics of their inhabitants.

The second most popular architectural style used in the district is the Colonial Revival with its variations of Dutch Colonial Revival and Cape Cod as well as the American Foursquare form, with more than a quarter of the dwellings so categorized. Other forms of the Colonial Revival also include a few of the garrison type, with a second-story overhang. The two churches in the district located along Jefferson Park Avenue are of brick and use the Colonial Revival style. The Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, and Spanish Eclectic are used on fewer than fifteen examples each, all within the period prior to the early 1940s, and sometimes used in combination with other styles.

Following World War II and continuing through the next two decades, the residential growth that continued in the Fry's Spring Historic District was characterized by smaller and less ornate houses than their earlier counterparts. The majority follow the Minimal Traditional and Minimal Ranch forms: fairly small, gable-roofed, rectangular buildings one or one-and-one-half stories in height with very little exterior decoration. Because these residences were small, they were

affordable for many working and middle-class families who were moving into the neighborhood during that time. In addition, the smaller building lots created during these years could not accommodate larger houses, which by that time had begun to go out of style. The Ranch style is used in about 25 dwellings, several of which are duplexes. Thirteen percent of the dwellings in the Fry's Spring Historic District do not follow any specific architectural style and are categorized as vernacular. Less than ten percent of the primary resources in the district were built after 1963.

The earliest resources in the Fry's Spring Historic District stand along Stribling and Jefferson Park avenues. Constructed ca. 1890-1891 by Stephen Price Maury, Huntley Hall [104-0236; 104-5084-0022; NRHP 1982], with a deep setback is located on the south side of Stribling Avenue and is the oldest resource in the district and the only one previously listed on the registers. A stone wall stretches the length of the northern border of the property, and stone gateposts sit at the driveway's entrance. The property is the largest residential lot in the district and the yard contains mature oaks and other hardwoods. The large, rambling, two-story, multiple-bay dwelling exhibits Shingle Style design elements, even though it is built of random-rubble stone with wooden shingles used only in the gable end and in some of the detailing. Resting on a stone foundation, the house has a standing-seam metal hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, and several exterior and interior stone chimneys. A large cross gable projects forward and contains exposed rafter ends and a stick-work vergeboard. The cross gable includes the entrance and a hipped-roofed porte-cochere that has rough-laid square stone posts and a wooden balcony above. The broad wooden entrance door has 30 small glazed panes on its upper half, diagonally-laid tongue-and-groove wooden boards on the bottom half, and oversized wrought-iron strap hinges. A three-story circular stone tower is set into the corner just east of the entrance. The first floor contains a round-arched, multi-light wood window. The second floor has a diamond-paned, fixed, oval window, and the third floor is an open balcony with segmentally-arched bays that contain wooden posts resting on a solid, wood-shingled balustrade. The tower is topped by a pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. A white cross made of lighter-colored stone is imbedded in the side of the tower (the house was originally known as White Cross). Numerous patterns of windows are used throughout the house including 6/6-sash, fixed single-light, multi-light casement, segmentally-arched tripartite, oval, and circular. A two-story, stone wing extends off the west side of the entrance bay and has a wood-shingled gable end that may originally have been an open porch. The house is currently used for apartments.

The house at 2429 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0018], another early resource in the district, is believed to have been constructed before 1900. Located on the west side of Jefferson Park Avenue, north of the Fry's Spring Beach Club, the relatively small one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, weatherboarded Gothic Revival-style house was likely constructed in the late 1890s. Built into a sloped bank, the front section rests on a low brick foundation while the nearly contemporary rear wing is set on a raised foundation. The house has a steeply-pitched gable roof with a large central-front gable containing a pointed-arched double-hung window. Built by Mr. D. R. Snow, it is the only example of the Gothic Revival style in the district and in 1905 was

assessed for only $400. Just southwest of the property is a one-story, gable-roofed frame outbuilding located in the rear yard of 105 Sunset Avenue [104-5084-0215] that may also date to this period. It has weatherboard siding, a gable roof with an interior-end brick chimney, 2/2-sash wood windows, and a front porch with turned posts and cushion capitals. The building is perhaps a remnant of cottages that once were located near the site of the Fry's Spring Hotel.

About a dozen additional houses along Jefferson Park Avenue were constructed in the first decade of the 20th century. The house at 2303 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0005] is the only one in the district to be classified as Folk Victorian, a popular form of the late 19th century that applies Victorian decorative details to simple established forms like I-houses. Constructed ca. 1900, the house features a hipped roof with lower cross gables, weatherboard siding, decorative vergeboards, wooden windows, an interior brick chimney, and cornice-end returns. The six-bay, wraparound front porch contains turned posts, turned balusters, a spindle frieze, and sawn brackets. The foundation of the house combines stone and brick, an unusual feature.

Four dwellings in the district employ the Queen Anne style, which is characterized by asymmetrical massing, complex roof lines, textured wall surfaces, and wraparound porches. The earliest is at 2209 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0004], constructed ca. 1900, and of frame construction. The houses at 2434 and 2428 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0133 and 0134] were constructed ca. 1905. The house at 2434 is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay brick dwelling with a hipped roof with lower cross gables that are covered in slate shingles. Two front doors lead out onto a five-bay wraparound porch that has turned posts and a three-board balustrade. The form of the house at 2428 is similar although it is built of frame, not brick. The only other house in the district that follows the Queen Anne style is the frame one located at 2421 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0016], notable for its massing of a hipped roof with lower cross gables that are covered in pressed metal shingles and finely detailed wraparound porch.

By around 1910, the Craftsman style began to appear in the neighborhood and continued to be the architectural style of choice until the mid-1930s. Thirty percent of the dwellings in the Fry's Spring Historic District are rendered in this style. This architectural style promoted hand-craftsmanship and was part of the larger Arts and Crafts Movement. It contrasted sharply with the larger and more ornate Victorian forms such as the Queen Anne. Bungalows were relatively inexpensive to build and maintain and many were available as mail-order kits. General characteristics include low-slung profiles, one- or one-and-one-half-story heights, widely overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces, exposed rafter ends, and full-width porches. The materials used on dwellings of this style in the district range from frame, stucco, brick, and stone to formed concrete block. The Craftsman forms as well as the detailing on the examples of the style within the Fry's Spring Historic District vary greatly.

Although there are some fine high-style examples in the district, there are also others that exhibit more subdued Craftsman characteristics that are often reserved to a front porch with battered wooden columns resting on brick piers. Sometimes the Craftsman is used in combination with

other styles or forms, including the Tudor Revival and American Foursquare. Brick is the most popular material used for Craftsman-style dwellings in the district. Well-preserved examples of the style in brick are found at 2307, 2309, 2401 and 2407 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0006, 0007, 0008, and 00101], all of which date to the 1910s and 1920s. Two later brick examples on Jefferson Park Avenue, constructed ca. 1940, are 2406 and 2404 [104-5084-0139 and 0140]. Ten brick examples of Craftsman bungalows are found on Robertson Avenue [104-5084-0160, 0162, 0165-0170, 0172, and 0175]. The one at 107 Robertson [104-5084-0166], ca. 1928, has a full-width, shed-roofed front dormer. The brick Craftsman house at 108 Robertson Avenue [104-5084-0108], ca. 1926, contains segmentally-arched windows, and a projecting front bay window with its own hipped roof. Highland Avenue contains seven examples of the style, dating from the 1920s up to the 1940s [104-5084-0184-0186 and 0188-0191]. Some are of brick construction, while others are stuccoed and all display variations in the amount and type of detailing.

The southern end of Jefferson Park Avenue across from and south of the Fry's Spring Beach Club contains 16 examples of the style – most have stucco siding and are one-and-one-half stories in height with a full-width porch, shed roofed dormers, and overhanging eaves. Some of the more notable examples include two almost identical stuccoed ones at 2705 and 2707 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0095 and 0096]; 2600 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0113], which has weatherboard siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the upper half story; and 2530 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0114], which features some elements of the Tudor Revival style in its detailing and use of a cross clipped-gable-end roof.

Todd Avenue contains nine well-preserved, stuccoed, Craftsman bungalows dating to the late 1910s and early 1920s [104-5084-0148, 0145-0149, 0151, 0152, and 0156]. Constructed ca. 1916, the house at 104 Todd Avenue [104-5084-0147] is the oldest house on the street. The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame bungalow has stucco siding, a gabled roof, paired 10x10 casement windows on the façade flanking the front door, overhanging eaves, a semi-exterior-end brick chimney, and a front shed dormer with paired 8/8-sash windows and wood shingles. The three-bay front porch has a shed roof, battered posts on brick piers, and a plain balustrade. The structure has a projecting bay on its west side and a rear one-story, stuccoed wing. The stuccoed garage located at the end of the driveway southeast of the house, appears to date to the same period although it has replacement doors. Two stuccoed examples of the Craftsman style are located at 2309 and 2329 Highland Avenue [104-5084-0185 and 0188], whereas most of the others of the same style on the street are of brick. The houses at 106, 109, 111, and 200 Robertson Avenue [104-5084-0167, 0165, 0164, and 0171] are also stuccoed: most are one and one-half-story in height with gabled roofs. The stuccoed, one-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style house at 204 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0086] was constructed ca. 1916 and features false half-timbering detailing in the front dormers.

Craftsman bungalows with horizontal wood siding are also found in the district and are sometimes clad in wooden shingles. They include eight examples on Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0061, 0066, 0073-0077 and 0091] and one on Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0180]. Both

209 and 211 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0066 and 0067] are clad in wood shingles: one features an interesting inset porch while the other has a clipped gable-end roof. The house at 2600 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0113], constructed ca. 1915, is clad in weatherboard on the first floor and in wood shingle on the upper half floor. Details include a standing-seam metal gabled roof, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends with triangular knee braces, and a wraparound integral front porch with battered columns placed on concrete block piers.

The collection of five bungalows along the north end of Woodland Drive that was once referred to as the "Swiss Village" [104-5084-0125, and 104-5084-0128 to 0131] is of the Craftsman style and features dwellings with wood shingle siding and stone used in the porches and chimneys. All were constructed ca. 1925 by Mrs. S. W. Coombs on a nine-acre tract originally called "Wooded Acres." The largest and most ornate of the group stands at 2513 Woodland Drive [104-5084-0125] and exhibits a Swiss chalet variation of the Craftsman style. Constructed ca. 1925, the one-and-one-half-story, four-bay, frame dwelling is clad in dark-stained wood shingle siding. The varied fenestration includes paired 4x4 casement wood windows, 12-light windows with four-light transoms, paired 2x2 casements in the half story, and six-light fixed attic windows. Other details include overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, a round-arched front door, and a front exterior stone chimney triangular in shape. The entrance to the house is perpendicular to the street and accessed by a unusual, two-story, four-bay integral porch with square stone supports on the first floor and short wooden supports on the second. The house at 2512 Woodland Drive [104-5084-0131] is notable for its unusual polygonal front façade.

A handful of stone Craftsman bungalows were identified in the district: 123 Stribling [104-5084-0026]; 2306 and 2206 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0143 and 0145]; and 2642 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0054]. The ca. 1915 dwelling at 123 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0026] is one of the few that is two stories in height. It contains a side integral two-story section that appears originally to have been a two-story open porch that was later enclosed. Constructed in 1928, the house at 2306 Jefferson Park Avenue features two front wall dormers as well as an eyebrow dormer with an attic vent. Constructed ca. 1923, the house at 2206 Jefferson Park Avenue uses some Tudor Revival-style elements in its detailing. The one-story stone house has a gabled roof and stuccoed gable-ends with false half timbering. It features overhanging eaves with triangular knee brackets, 9/1-sash double-hung wood windows, a Craftsman front door with a knocker (H.W. Collins) and two-light sidelights, exposed rafter ends, and a central-interior stone chimney with a concrete cap. The front of the house has a large, gable-roofed, two-bay porch with stone posts, stone piers, and small wooden square posts that support the stuccoed pediment.

The house at 2422 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0136] and the one at 106 Raymond [104-5084-0181] are examples of Craftsman-style dwellings constructed of formed concrete block. The one on Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0136] is two-stories in height and exhibits elements of the American Foursquare in its massing. Constructed in the 1910s, the hipped-roofed dwelling is built of formed concrete block with a broken ashlar face. The corners are framed with rusticated concrete block quoins. The two-over-two-sash wood windows have plain concrete lintels as do the two doors, with single transoms, that lead onto the porch. The five-bay

wraparound porch has square concrete block columns on concrete block piers. The one-and-one-half-story house at 106 Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0181] was constructed ca. 1924 of rusticated concrete blocks and features single and paired 4/1-sash wood windows, and a large hipped front dormer.

The house at 2710 Eton Circle [104-5084-0055] is among the most interesting examples of the Craftsman style in the district. Constructed in 1907 on a sloping site, the one-story, frame house is clad in board-and-batten, and has a gabled roof with double projecting cross gables. The house features a mixture of casement and 6/6-sash windows, a 15-light front door, and two central-interior stone chimneys. It was built as a summer residence for the Norvell family and was photographed by Rufus Holsinger in 1916.

The Colonial Revival, a nationally-popular style which first appeared in the 1880s and was a result of a renewed interest in America's colonial past, came into use in the Fry's Spring neighborhood as early as the mid-1910s and continued into the mid-1960s. The Colonial Revival freely combines decorative elements from the Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles in innovative ways as opposed to directly copying colonial forms. Nearly 20 percent of the buildings within the district employ the Colonial Revival style with an additional four percent following the Dutch Colonial variation of the style.

Two well-preserved brick examples of the Colonial Revival style are found at 2625 and 2616 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0040 and 0048]. Both are two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed dwellings with one-story side wings. One has a pedimented one-bay front porch with square posts, while the other features a well-detailed door surround with a broken pediment. The brick house at 113 Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0179] was constructed ca. 1930 and features a fine Colonial Revival-style door surround with a broken pediment and an unusual gable-end orientation to the street with an exterior-end tapered brick chimney asymmetrically placed on the front gable end. Constructed ca. 1952, the one-story, three-bay, gable-end brick house at 201 Todd Avenue [104-5084-0155] is laid in a Flemish-bond pattern and features a pedimented, gable-end with a lunette attic window, and a sunburst-pattern attic vent. The windows, which are 3/3- and 9/9-sash are topped by cast stone jack lintels and projecting keystones. The eight-paneled front door is topped by a transom with x-shaped tracery. Thought possibly to have been designed by local architect Stanislaw Makielski, it is certainly one of the most architecturally sophisticated buildings on the street and one of the few from the ca. 1950 period rendered in the Colonial Revival style. The brick dwelling at 2507 Woodland Drive [104-5084-0271], constructed ca. 1946, follows the side-passage plan form and has Colonial Revival-style detailing in its pedimented front porch, semi-exterior-end brick chimney, and 6/6-sash windows.

Only a few stone Colonial Revival-style dwellings were identified in the district. The house at 2636 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0052] is a garrison-type form where the frame second story extends out past the first floor. The large two-and-one-half-story house at 2662 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0057], constructed ca. 1934, has a gable roof clad in slate shingles that contains three hipped dormers. Supported by stone construction on the first floor, the house is

frame with wood shingles on the second story. Another example using stone is found at 115 Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0179].

Unusual stuccoed examples of the Colonial Revival-style are found at 2523 Brunswick Road [104-5084-0030], where the house has a side wing with an integral porch on its upper story, and 112 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0088], which features an off-center shed-roofed dormer and a single-bay integral front porch that extends beyond the plane of the front wall. The stuccoed Colonial Revival-style house at 130 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0025] rests on a four-acre parcel and is set back from the road. The yard is landscaped with mature ornamental trees and shrubs. Constructed ca. 1910, the two-story, four-bay dwelling has a brick foundation, a gable-on-hip roof with interior and exterior-end brick chimneys, overhanging eaves, and exposed purlin ends. A central, cross-hipped, two-story, central bay projects and includes a round-arched window on the second floor and an integral one-bay porch on the first floor with Tuscan columns, and a classical frieze supporting a segmental-arched roof. The stuccoed house at 141 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0202] is similar in form to its brick neighbor at 143 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0203], although they differ in exterior cladding. Constructed ca. 1915, the one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed house at 2510 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0119] is unique in its use of smooth-faced concrete block on the first floor and six rows of rusticated concrete block up to the eaves.

Other examples of the garrison-type form of the Colonial Revival style were identified within the district. The one at 2636 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0052] is frame and stone. The frame house at 118 Robertson Avenue [104-05084-0299] was constructed ca. 1945 and is a well-preserved example of the form. Constructed ca. 1948, the two-story three-bay house at 2702 Eton Road [104-5084-0234] is also of the garrison form in the Colonial Revival style and features a concrete block first floor and walk out basement, a frame second floor clad in Masonite, and one of the few standing-seam metal roofs in the immediate neighborhood.

Less ornate examples of the Colonial Revival-style are also found throughout the district, particularly in dwellings constructed in the mid- to late-1940s and later. Examples include four almost identical frame houses at 2217, 2219, 2221 and 2223 Hill Street [104-5084-0315, 0316, 0159, and 0317] and all share the one-and one-half-story, two-bay form, with a side gabled roof, a central brick chimney, and front and rear shed dormers. The house at 2704 Eton Road [104-5084-0231-0233], constructed ca. 1948, features brick on the first floor, wood siding on the second floor, multi-light windows, and a gabled roof with an off-center brick chimney.

The district contains a dozen dwellings rendered in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, a subtype of the Colonial Revival named because of the use of a gambrel roof, a common early Dutch form. The examples, which are spread throughout the district, employ brick, frame, and stone in their construction, with most dating to the 1920s. These include: 2417, 2703, and 2304 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0014, 0094 and 0144]; 124 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0209]; 2672, 2637, and 2628 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0059, 0043, and 0050]; 115, 219 and 222 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0064, 0069, and 0081]; 117 Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0177]; 2307

Highland Avenue [104-5084-0183]. The brick example at 2304 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0144] is notable for the use of a jerkinhead roof and a shed-roofed dormer. The house at 2417 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0014] is unusual in that it features a gambrel-end orientation with a three-bay inset porch. The well-detailed house is brick on the first floor with the half-story gambrel-end clad in square wood shingles with bands of saw-tooth wood shingle and paired 6/1 windows with rounded shingle trim. The frame example at 2628 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0050] also has a gambrel-end orientation and features an exterior brick chimney centered on the front end. The stone example at 2672 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0059] constructed ca. 1924, features a gambrel roof with full-width shed dormer clad in weatherboard, flared overhanging eaves, 6/6-sash wood windows, a semi-exterior-end stone chimney, and a center eyelid attic dormer. The well-preserved house at 115 Monte Vista [104-5084-0064], with architectural details including wood shingles in the front dormer, 6/1-sash wood windows, and paneled wood shutters with crescent-moon cutouts, is one of the earliest buildings on the street.

The Colonial Revival style often manifested itself in new forms including the American Foursquare, which grew to be an extremely popular national type. Most often two-and-one-half-stories in height, American Foursquares have a cubic form and incorporate a four-room plan on each floor. They usually have a pyramidal roof with one or more attic dormers. Brick examples include 2411, 2415, and 2310 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0011, 0013, and 0142]. Stuccoed examples are found at 2716 and 2714 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0097 and 0098], and 2104 Hill Street [104-5084-0158]. The houses at 2425 Jefferson Park Avenue and 2611 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0017 and 0060] are of frame construction. These examples of the American Foursquare form usually either contain a Craftsman-style front porch with battered posts on piers, or Colonial Revival-style ones with columns.

The Cape Cod cottage is another form influenced by the Colonial Revival, being a smaller more simplified and streamlined version that became popular in the post-World War-II period. Examples are most often symmetrical, rectangular, gable-roofed structures with steeply pitched roofs and oversized gabled dormers. About 15 examples of the style exist in the district, with about half constructed in the late 1930s and the 1940s, and the other half dating to the 1950s. Some of these include houses along Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0042, 0051, and 0047]; Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0267 and 0307], Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0329]; Robertson Avenue [104-5084-0292]; Highland Avenue [104-5084-0273 and 0277]; Todd Avenue [104-5084-0150 and 0153]; and Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0082]. The exterior treatment is commonly brick-veneer but stucco is also used and, in two cases in the district, at 2709 and 2711 Eton Road [104-5084-00228 and 0229], concrete block. Constructed ca. 1938, the one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed house at 209 Todd Avenue [104-5084-0153] is stone-veneered and features Colonial Revival-style detailing in its 8/8-sash wood windows, gabled dormers with 6/6-sash windows, central brick chimney, and five-light transom over the paneled front door. It is one of the best-preserved examples of the style in the district.

Another relatively popular architectural style in the Fry's Spring Historic District is the Tudor Revival, which is loosely based on English medieval forms including steeply pitched roofs, half timbering, cross gables, brick and stucco siding, and overhanging eaves. Most of the examples in the district are streamlined smaller versions that only borrow a few elements from the style, although there are a few that are fairly elaborate. The examples of the style range in date from the 1920s to the 1940s and use frame, stone, and brick in their construction. The most elaborate example of the style is located at 2666 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0058]. Constructed ca. 1923, the two-story, five-bay dwelling has a first floor of stone construction and an overhanging second floor, supported by brackets, that is stuccoed and decorated with half timbering. The gabled roof is covered in slate and has a double cross gable that incorporates the entrance. Diamond-pane, 24-light casement wood windows, another characteristic of the Tudor Revival, are found throughout the house. Stone steps arranged in a half-circle pattern lead to the pointed-arched, vertical tongue-and-groove wooden front door with a wooden door surround with a flat entablature. A steeply-pitched double-cross gable frames the entryway and has a narrow, round-arched, five-light window placed directly above. The second floor has segmental-arched, wall dormers and a hipped-roofed attic dormer with an eight-light window. The north side of the structure has a side open porch with a gable roof and an enclosed half-story with timber framing, a segmental-arched dormer, and an exterior-end stone chimney with a triple, diagonal-placed brick stack.

Several other representative examples of the style are located at: 2521 Brunswick Road [104-5084-0029], a stuccoed building with a jerkinhead roof; 2603 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0034], a frame dwelling with a cross-gable entry bay; 2618 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0049], stuccoed with half-timbered dormers; and 2619 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0039], a one-story stone example. Other more streamlined examples are found at 2639 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0044]; 227, 118, and 217 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0072, 0087, and 0068]; 2706 and 2708 Eton Road [104-5084-0232 and 0231]; and 112 Cleveland Avenue [104-05084-0121]. The ca. 1931 frame example at 106 Park Lane [104-5084-0105] has a steeply-pitched gable-end orientation, with an unusual off-center exterior stone chimney on the front gable end.

The largest and most prominent example of the Tudor Revival style is the Fry's Spring Beach Club [104-5075; 104-5084-0045]. The Fry's Spring Beach Clubhouse is a large rambling building that has developed over the past century and is currently made up of three distinct parts. The main entrance is through the western-most, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay section that includes a lobby. False half-timbering in the gable end gives the late 1940s building a Tudor Revival appearance. Gabled dormers are located on the east and west sides of the gable end. A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, recessed section connects the entrance lobby to the large one-story, five-bay ballroom to the east and also appears to date to the late 1940s. The large five-bay gabled section to the north is the oldest part of the clubhouse and is thought to incorporate the old dance pavilion that was part of the Fry's Spring Park. This one-story section is stuccoed with false half timbering delineating the window and door bays, and has glass block windows, and a central double-leaf entry. The ballroom, which may date to the 1910s, is a large open space with

wooden floors, built-in circular banquets along some of the walls, exposed pine-faced wood beams with a tray ceiling, and a stage at the east end. Large openings lead to an enclosed porch that looks out over the pool area. Also included on the site is the Fry's Spring, located in a wooded area west of the club house, a caretaker's cottage, three swimming pools that were reconfigured in 2003 from the original wedge-shaped 1921 pool, and two tennis courts.

The Fry's Spring Historic District contains three examples of the Spanish Eclectic style. A three-story example is located at 2638 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0053], although the top story was probably added later. The best preserved example is sited at 2652 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0056]. Constructed ca. 1930, the two-story, three-bay dwelling is covered in textured stucco siding. The house at 2400 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0141] was constructed ca. 1930, and was originally one story in height and was later raised to one-and-one-half stories in 1938. The front of the dwelling has two front doors, two sets of entryway stairs, and a four-bay porch with stuccoed supports and round arches, suggesting it was constructed as a duplex.

The post-World War II decades of the 1940s and 1950s saw continued residential growth within the Fry's Spring Historic District, with approximately 50 primary resources dating to the 1940s and 65 dating to the 1950s. These were smaller more modest dwellings than what had been constructed in the earlier decades. Popular architectural styles and forms included the Cape Cod Cottage and the Minimal Traditional, and by the mid- to late 1950s, the Minimal Ranch form and Ranch styles. Nearly 60 examples of the Minimal Traditional style, characterized by a rectangular shape, intermediate roof pitch, and limited architectural detailing, are found in the Fry's Spring Historic District, with the largest number located along Monte Vista Avenue. Nearly half of the Minimal Traditional houses in the district are brick-veneered, while others are frame with horizontal siding. About 40 percent have projecting front cross gables. Five of the fourteen examples on Monte Vista Avenue are one-story, gable-roofed, brick-veneered dwellings; only one has a cross-gabled front extension. Seven nearly identical examples are located in a row along the east side of Monte Vista Avenue (242, 240, 238, 236, 234, 232 and 230), all constructed ca. 1946. Their similar forms, but varying detailing, suggest they may have been constructed by one builder. Of the nine examples located along Stribling Avenue, three are brick-veneered and were constructed ca. 1960 [104-5084-0334 to 0336]. Others are frame and were constructed in the 1950s. The one at 127 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0200] is a duplex, having been enlarged but still retaining its original form. Three of the eight examples of Minimal Traditionals on Highland Avenue are of brick, two of which have a projecting front cross gable; the rest are frame. Raymond and Robertson avenues each contain five examples, equally divided between frame and brick-veneered exterior treatments. The two examples on Todd Avenue are both brick-veneered, while the three along Old Lynchburg Road are frame. One of the three examples on Woodland Avenue, 127 [104-5084-0127] is clad in Perma-Stone, a stucco-like material that imitates stone and which was popular during the mid-20th century. Three examples, all with projecting front cross gables, are located along Jefferson Park Avenue. Three of the five examples along Jefferson Park Circle were constructed in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Two of them [104-5084-0238 and 0239], constructed in 1954, illustrate the transition from the Minimal Traditional to the Ranch style that was taking place at that time.

By the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Ranch house, which generally had a low rambling form, was beginning to gain popularity. In Fry's Spring, there are about 10 examples that show the transition from the small Minimal Traditional to the more elongated Ranch. These include examples along Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0251, 0252, and 0258], constructed in the mid-1950s; one on Todd Avenue [104-5084-0311]; two on Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0264 and 0265]; one on Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0328]; one on Park Road [104-5084-0241]; and three on Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0198, 0197, and 0201]. Most of these are late-1950s or early-1960s, one-story, brick-veneered, gable-roofed residences, often with exterior-end chimneys and sometimes with attached side carports.

The predominant domestic architectural style during the middle decades of the 20th century in America was the Ranch. By the time this style was gaining popularity, most of the lots within the boundaries of the Fry's Spring Historic District had been built out. Regardless, 12 examples of the style are found in the district. Characteristics of the style include a low rambling form with a low pitched roof and overhanging eaves. Ranch houses in the district include two on Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0237 and 0223]; three on Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0213 and 0208]; one on Brunswick Road [104-5084-0221]; one on Park Road [104-5084-240]; two on Raymond [104-5084-0318 and 0322]; and one on Highland Avenue [104-5084-0281]. Notable examples include a rambling U-shaped Ranch at 211 Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0318] that features Perma-stone siding, a cross-hipped roof, and a central courtyard fronted by perforated decorative concrete block screens. The brick-veneered example at 201 Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0322] is interesting because it was constructed as a duplex.

A few other architectural styles and forms are also found in the district. The one-story, hipped-roofed dwellings at 2514 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0118] and 2611 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0037], both constructed in the mid-1950s, illustrate the Modern Movement.

Approximately 20 primary resources were identified that are not of any distinguishing high style but instead are examples of traditional vernacular forms or combine decorative features from several styles. These include nine dwellings from the 1920s, two from the 1930s, five from the 1940s, and two from the 1950s. They are interspersed throughout the district.

By the late 1960s, much of the new construction within the district was comprised of duplexes, which catered to the student population at the nearby University. Approximately 25 duplexes, nearly 20 of which were built in the 1970s and 1980s, were identified. Eight of these, including three Colonial Revival-style brick and frame ones along Sunset Avenue [104-5084-0217, 0218, and 0219] were constructed before 1963. The oldest multiple dwelling in the district is located at 2107 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0255] and first appears on the 1950 Sanborn Map labeled as an apartment, but was probably constructed ca. 1940. The frame vernacular Colonial Revival-style building is two stories in height and according to the 1957 City Directory, contained five apartments at that time, two of which were vacant. It is interesting to note that the inhabitants of

the apartments at that time were not students but included a truck driver, a clerk, a policeman and their families.

About a quarter of the dwellings within the Fry's Spring Historic District contain outbuildings in their rear yards. These are generally limited to garages, sheds, and in some cases small guest houses, and even a small barn or chicken coop. One of the largest outbuildings in the district is a barn located in the rear yard of 2411 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0011]. Also included are many newer prefabricated sheds that date to the 1980s and 1990s. These tend to be small, insignificant buildings that are impermanent in that they do not rest on foundations.

The Fry's Spring Historic District also contains four churches. The oldest is located on Park Lane at its junction with Woodland Drive [104-5084-0107] and is known as the Park Lane Free Will Baptist Church. The vernacular building appears to have been constructed in the mid-1930s but may encapsulate an earlier building. The Immanuel Lutheran Church at 2416 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0137] was constructed in 1953 after a 1952 design by Charlottesville architect Marshall Swain Wells. Originally T-shaped, the Colonial Revival-style church has a rear addition constructed in 1990. The exterior brick walls of the church are laid in a Flemish-bond pattern with glazed headers. The front gable end contains a circular stained glass window within a rounded brick arch with a cross of glass bricks beneath it. Corbelled brickwork is used in the rake and marble keystones in the arch.

The two other churches in the district were both constructed in 1963. The Seventh Day Adventist Church and fellowship hall are located at 2437 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0214], at the junction of Jefferson Park and Sunset avenues. The one-story, side-gabled, vernacular Colonial Revival-style brick church has a projecting rectangular brick entrance bay along Jefferson Park Avenue. Built on a banked site on a brick-veneered foundation, the church has a full basement level on its north and west sides. The three-paneled, double-leaf wooden entrance doors are topped by a ten-light transom. The exterior walls of the brick-veneered church are laid in a five-course Flemish-bond variant pattern and feature a plain wooden frieze with modillions, triangular attic vents in the gable ends, gable-end returns, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The 16/8-sash double-hung wood windows with opaque glass have brick sills and are topped by brick jack arches. A lower gabled apse extends to the south and features a round-arched mosaic depicting Jesus Christ. The Parish Hall, which is similar in size and shape to the sanctuary, is located just west of the main sanctuary.

The Jefferson Park Baptist Church at 2505 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0222] is a Contemporary-style brick church located on a large wooded parcel that is believed to be on the site of the original Fry's Spring Hotel that had been demolished in the early 1910s. Constructed in 1963, The Jefferson Park Baptist Church is an L-shaped, one-story, building with a gable-end recessed entry on the north end beneath a wooden spire. The double-leaf doors are topped by decorative wood beams in the shape of a cross and projecting brick walls that articulate the entrance. The church is built into a banked site so the side and rear elevations are a full two stories. The rear wall of the church has a decorative cross pattern articulated in brick and two-

over-two horizontal aluminum sash windows with brick sills. The gabled asphalt-shingle roof has a flared rake. The five central bays of the side east elevation feature exposed aggregate panels running vertically between the single-light aluminum windows of the main floor and the 2/2-horizontal sash ones on the ground floor. A marble date stone in the northwest corner of the church bears the date of 1963. To the south is a cross-gable-roofed extension joining the church to the fellowship hall, which was constructed in the early 1970s.

The only commercial building in the district has been converted into a multiple dwelling. Located at 2618 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0110], the vernacular one-story brick building dates to ca. 1910 and appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map labeled as a commercial building. It was converted into a dwelling by the time the 1950 update of the Sanborn was drawn. It still retains its character-defining façade as a commercial building because of the large paired window openings. Architectural details include brick walls laid in six-course American bond, a hip-on-gable roof, and a banked site creating a full walkout level on the rear.

The collection of structures along Moore's Creek at the southwest corner of the district includes the ca. 1920-1930 remains of a stone and concrete dam, the foundation ruins of the pump house, and a manhole cover on a brick foundation. Crossing Moore's Creek, the dam is about three feet tall and four feet wide, and features several steel pipes sticking out of it. Part of the dam curves around and extends to the east bank where it may have housed a turbine. Some of the metal machinery is still intact and is inscribed with "Dayton-Dowd Co.," a producer of centrifugal pumps for use in city water supplies, as fire pumps, and to provide any other high-pressure pumping services. This steel manhole cover is located north of the dam and pump house and has the following inscription: Charlottesville, Virginia; Sanitary Sewer; 1933. This interesting collection of three structures may not all be related to one another. The dam and the pump house ruin, together with the pump itself, appear to be related to carrying water away from the site, while the manhole cover may be associated with a sewer system. It is believed that at one time water was pumped from this site at Moore's Creek to Fry's Spring Beach Club to fill the swimming pools.

The Fry's Spring Historic District contains an exceptionally fine collection of residential resources that tell the story of the community's growth and development from its inception in the late 1800s through its almost complete build out in the early 1960s. The high level of architectural integrity of the buildings as well as the picturesque streetscape makes it one of the most notable neighborhoods in Charlottesville.

Inventory of Fry's Spring Historic District

NOTES ON FORMAT, ORGANIZATION, AND JUSTIFICATION OF INVENTORY:
In the following inventory, which is listed numerically by street address, all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation and Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C for Architecture and based upon

the Period of Significance of 1890, the date of the earliest surviving resource within the historic district, to 1963, when much of the growth and development in the historic district was complete. Therefore, all non-contributing resources have been so noted for being either constructed after 1963 or as having little to no material integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance. The resources are keyed to the accompanying sketch map using the tertiary number of the DHR-assigned inventory. For example, the location for 2503 Brunswick Road (DHR # 104-5084-0027) is marked as 27 on the sketch map. This inventory was generated using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources V-CRIS database. The dates listed are those for the primary resource.

Brunswick Road

2503 Brunswick Road 104-5084-0027 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2509 Brunswick Road 104-5084-0220 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2511 Brunswick Road 104-5084-0221 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2515 Brunswick Road 104-5084-0028 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2521 Brunswick Road 104-5084-0029
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2523 Brunswick Road 104-5084-0030 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Cleveland Avenue

111 Cleveland Avenue 104-5084-0123 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**

Contributing *Total:* 1

112 Cleveland Avenue 104-5084-0121 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

114 Cleveland Avenue 104-5084-0122 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1928**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Eton Road

2702 Eton Road 104-5084-0234 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2704 Eton Road 104-5084-0233 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2705 Eton Road 104-5084-0226 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2706 Eton Road 104-5084-0232 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2707 Eton Road 104-5084-0227 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2708 Eton Road 104-5084-0231 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2709 Eton Road 104-5084-0228 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2710 Eton Road 104-5084-0055 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, 1907**

Contributing *Total:* 1

2711 Eton Road 104-5084-0229 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1950** Contributing *Total:* 1

2712 Eton Road 104-5084-0230 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Eton Road 104-5084-0248 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Dam (Structure), Stories N/A, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pump House (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Sewer/Water Works (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Highland Avenue

2306 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0282 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Contemporary, 1996**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2307 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0183 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, Ca 1939** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2308 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0283 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2309 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0184 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2310 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0284 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2311 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0185 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2312 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0285 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2316 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0286 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Contemporary, 1997**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2317 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0281 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1966**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2318 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0191 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2319 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0280 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1963**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2320 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0287 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Contemporary, 1996**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2321 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0186 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1921**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2322 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0288 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Contemporary, 2010**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2323 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0279 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1972**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2325 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0187 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1933**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2326 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0289 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Contemporary, 2009**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2327 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0278 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2328 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0190 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1935**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2329 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0188 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1933**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2331 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0189 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2335 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0277 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1942** Contributing *Total:* 1

2337 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0276 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2339 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0275 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2340 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0290 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

2341 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0274 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2342 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0291 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1962**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2343 Highland Avenue 104-5084-0273 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1950** Contributing *Total:* 1

Hill Street

2104 Hill Street 104-5084-0158 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1935**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2200 Hill Street 104-5084-0313 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1942** Contributing *Total:* 1

2202 Hill Street 104-5084-0157 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2206 Hill Street 104-5084-0314 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 1935**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2217 Hill Street 104-5084-0315 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2219 Hill Street 104-5084-0316 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2221 Hill Street 104-5084-0159 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2223 Hill Street 104-5084-0317 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

Jefferson Park Avenue

2202 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0306 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1978**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2204 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0146 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1923**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2205 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0002 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2206 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0145 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1923**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Other (Object)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2207 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0003 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2209 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0004 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1900**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2300 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0304 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2302 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0305 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1966**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2303 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0005 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1900**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2304 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0144 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1928**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2306 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0143 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1928**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2307 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0006 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1919**
Contributing**:** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2309 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0007 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2310 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0142 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2400 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0141 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Spanish/Mission, Ca 1930** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2401 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0008 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman/American Foursquare, 1919** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2404 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0140 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2405 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0009 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2406 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0139 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2407 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0010 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1910**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2408 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0138 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2411 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0011 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1914**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2412 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0307 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1952** Contributing *Total:* 1

2413 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0012 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2415 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0013 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, 1928**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2416 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0137 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1953**

Contributing *Total:* 1

2417 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0014 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, Ca 1925** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Tool (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2419 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0015 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2421 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0016 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1910**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2422 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0136 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1910**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2425 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0017 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1923**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2428 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0134 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1906** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2429 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0018 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Gothic Revival, 1896**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2

2434 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0133 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne,**

Ca 1905 Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2437 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0214 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, 1963**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Meeting/Fellowship Hall (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Sign (Object)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2500 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0120 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2510 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0119 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1915**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2512 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5075 *Other DHR Id#: 104-5084-0045*
Primary Resource: **Clubhouse (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1927**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) Non-contributing** *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Spring/Spring House (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Tennis Court (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 2

2514 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0118 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Moderne, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2518 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0117 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 1910**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2522 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0116 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1915**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2526 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0115 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1915**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2530 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0114 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1915**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2600 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0113 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1915**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2601 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0264 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1961**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2603 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0265 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1961**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2606 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0112 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2607 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0266 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Contemporary, 2000**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2610 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0111 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2611 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0060 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2613 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0061 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 1936**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2614 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0267 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1956** Contributing *Total:* 1

2618 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0110 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2621 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0092 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2622 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0109 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1922**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2623 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0093 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2700 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0104 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2703 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0094 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2704 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0103 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2705 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0095 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2706 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0102 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2707 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0096 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2708 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0101 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2710 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0100 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1915**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2712 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0099 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1918**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2714 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0098 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2716 Jefferson Park Avenue 104-5084-0097 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Jefferson Park Circle

2505 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0222 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Contemporary, 1963**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2601 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0033 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2603 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0034 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2605 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0035 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2607 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0036 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2608 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0046 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1923**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2610 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0047 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1951** Contributing *Total:* 1

2611 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0037 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Moderne, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2616 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0048 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1936**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2617 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0038 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2618 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0049 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1931**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2619 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0039 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Tudor Revival, 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2621 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0223 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1957**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2622 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0224 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1959**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2625 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0040 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1939**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2627 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0041 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2628 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0050 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, 1926**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2631 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0042 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1930** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Workshop (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2633 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0225 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1932**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2634 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0051 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2636 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0052 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2637 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0043 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, Ca 1925** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2638 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0053 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, Spanish/Mission, 1935** Contributing *Total:* 1

2639 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0044 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2642 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0054 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, 1935**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2644 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0236 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1957 (remodeled)**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2645 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0235 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2649 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0237 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2652 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0056 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Spanish/Mission, Ca 1930** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2653 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0238 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2657 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0239 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2662 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0057 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2666 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0058 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Tudor Revival, 1923**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2672 Jefferson Park Circle 104-5084-0059 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Monte Vista Avenue

100 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0263 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1966**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

104 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0091 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

105 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0062 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1

106 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0262 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1966**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

108 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0090 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

110 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0089 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

111 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0063 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

112 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0088 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1916**

Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

113 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0260 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

114 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0261 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

115 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0064 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, 1916**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

117 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0259 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1965**
Contributing *Total:* 1

118 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0087 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

119 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0065 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

200 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0258 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1

201 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0257 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

203 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0256 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1

204 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0086 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1926**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

206 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0085 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1926**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

207 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0255 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Apartment Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

208 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0254 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1957**
Contributing *Total:* 1

209 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0066 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Shingle Style, 1926**
Contributing *Total:* 1

210 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0253 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1957**
Contributing *Total:* 1

211 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0067 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Shingle Style, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

212 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0084 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

213 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0252 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1957**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

214 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0083 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1949**

Contributing *Total:* 1

217 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0068 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

218 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0082 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Ca 1947** Contributing *Total:* 1

219 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0069 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, Ca 1920** Contributing *Total:* 1

221 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0070 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

222 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0081 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, Ca 1920** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

223 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0071 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

224 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0250 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

225 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0251 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

227 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0072 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

228 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0249 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod,**

Ca 1950 Contributing *Total:* 1

229 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0073 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

230 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0342 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1

231 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0074 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

232 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0341 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1

233 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0075 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

234 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-00340 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1

235 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0076 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1927**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

236 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0339 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1

238 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0338 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1

239 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0077 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

240 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0337 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

241 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0078 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

242 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0080 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1

246 Monte Vista Avenue 104-5084-0079 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1922**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Old Lynchburg Road

110 Old Lynchburg Road 104-5084-0243 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920 (remodeled)**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

112 Old Lynchburg Road 104-5084-0244 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1

118 Old Lynchburg Road 104-5084-0245 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

120 Old Lynchburg Road 104-5084-0246 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1965**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

222 Old Lynchburg Road 104-5084-0247 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1987**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Park Lane

103 Park Lane 104-5084-0268 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1967**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

105 Park Lane 104-5084-0108 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1

106 Park Lane 104-5084-0105 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1931**
Contributing *Total:* 1

108 Park Lane 104-5084-0106 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1933**
Contributing *Total:* 1

112 Park Lane 104-5084-0107 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Park Road

118 Park Road 104-5084-0242 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1958**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool House (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

120 Park Road 104-5084-0241 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1962**
Contributing *Total:* 1

122 Park Road 104-5084-0240 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1960**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Raymond Avenue

106 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0181 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1924**

Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

107 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0324 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Contemporary, 2012**
Non-contributing T*otal:* 1

108 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0325 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1981**
Non-contributing T*otal:* 1

109 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0323 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cap Cod, 1994** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

110 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0326 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1

110A Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0327 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Contemporary, 2007**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

111 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0180 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

112 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0328 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1961**
Contributing *Total:* 1

113 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0179 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1

114 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0329 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1947** Contributing *Total:* 1

115 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0178 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1

116 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0330 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1982**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

117 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0177 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, Ca 1928** Contributing *Total:* 1

118 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0182 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1921**
Contributing *Total:* 1

119 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0176 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1933**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

120 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0331 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1981**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

201 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0322 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1961**
Contributing *Total:* 1

203 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0321 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1

204 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0332 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2

205 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0320 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1

207 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0319 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1

210 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0333 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1

211 Raymond Avenue 104-5084-0318 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Robertson Avenue

106 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0167 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

107 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0166 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1928**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

108 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0168 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1926**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

109 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0165 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Other, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

111 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0164 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

112 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0169 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1910**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

114 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0170 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1928**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

115 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0163 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

116 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0300 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1968**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

118 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0299 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

200 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0171 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1928**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

201 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0301 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1

202 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0298 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1958**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

203 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0302 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 2014**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

204 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0172 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1928**
Contributing *Total:* 1

205 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0303 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1920(remodeled)**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

206 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0297 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, 1957**
Contributing *Total:* 1

208 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0296 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1964**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

210 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0295 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1

211 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0162 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

212 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0173 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

300 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0174 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1943**
Contributing *Total:* 1

302 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0294 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1

303 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0161 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

304 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0293 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1

307 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0292 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1935** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

400 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0175 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1928**
Contributing *Total:* 1

401 Robertson Avenue 104-5084-0160 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1927**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Stribling Avenue

105 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0192 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1969**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

109 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0193 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1969**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

110 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0213 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1

111 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0194 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1

112 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0212 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1959**
Contributing *Total:* 1

113 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0195 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1

115 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0196 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1

116 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0211 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1943**
Contributing *Total:* 1

119 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0197 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1963**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

120 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0210 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

121 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0198 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1962**
Contributing *Total:* 1

121 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0199 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1969**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

123 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0026 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1915**
Contributing *Total:* 1

124 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0209 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Dutch Revival, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

126 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0208 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1957**
Contributing *Total:* 1

127 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0200 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1

128 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0207 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Contemporary, 1981**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

130 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0025 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1910**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

133 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0024 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1915**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

135 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0201 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1963**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

138 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0336 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1960**
Contributing *Total:* 1

139 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0023 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

140 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0335 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1961**
Contributing *Total:* 1

141 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0202 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

142 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0334 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1962**
Contributing *Total:* 1

143 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0203 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1936**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

147 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0204 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1936**
Contributing *Total:* 1

151 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0205 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**

Contributing *Total:* 1

155 Stribling Avenue 104-5084-0206 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1

214 Stribling Avenue 104-0236 *Other DHR Id#: 104-0075, 104-5084-0022*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Shingle Style, Ca 1891**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Sunset Avenue

100 Sunset Avenue 104-5084-0216 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1965**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

102 Sunset Avenue 104-5084-0217 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1960**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

104 Sunset Avenue 104-5084-0218 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1960**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

105 Sunset Avenue 104-5084-0215 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod 1954** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

106 Sunset Avenue 104-5084-0219 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1960**
Contributing *Total:* 1

201 Sunset Avenue 104-5084-0031 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

203 Sunset Avenue 104-5084-0032 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Todd Avenue

104 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0147 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1916**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

108 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0310 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1959**
Contributing *Total:* 1

110 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0148 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1921**
Contributing *Total:* 1

114 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0149 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1921**
Contributing *Total:* 1

115 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0156 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

201 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0155 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1

202 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0309 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1985**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

204 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0150 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Ca 1949** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

205 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0311 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1960**
Contributing *Total:* 1

207 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0154 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

208 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0308 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1985**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

209 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0153 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Ca 1938** Contributing *Total:* 1

210 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0151 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

211 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0312 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 2001**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

213 Todd Avenue 104-5084-0152 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1918**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Woodland Drive

2501 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0124 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2505 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0272 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2506 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0132 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2507 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0271 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2510 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0270 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1978**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2512 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0131 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2513 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0125 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2516 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0130 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2519 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0126 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Ca 1930** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2520 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0129 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

2521 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0127 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1932**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2522 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0269 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1942**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2526 Woodland Drive 104-5084-0128 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

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.)

[X] 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.

[X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1890 –1963

Significant Dates

1890, 1913, 1920, 1963

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wells, Marshall Swain (Immanuel Lutheran Church; 2416 Jefferson Park Avenue).
Makielski, Stanislaw (House, 201 Todd Avenue).

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Fry's Spring Historic District, located in the southwest portion of Charlottesville in Virginia's rolling Piedmont region, derives its name from the 18th- and 19th-century Fry family, landowners in the area and proprietors of the two abundant natural springs on the property that carry the Fry family name. In 1817 Nelson Barksdale sold 305 acres in the vicinity of the town of Charlottesville to James Frank (Francis) Fry, grandson of Joshua Fry who had died in 1754. Joshua Fry is best known for his partnership with Peter Jefferson that resulted in the famous 18th-century Fry-Jefferson Map of Virginia, which was especially detailed in the portion showing Albemarle County and central Virginia. In the closing years of the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th, the area became fertile ground for residential development in the tradition of growing demand for suburban home sites convenient to urban centers. For more than a century, Fry's Spring's rolling topography, winding streets, generous tree cover, and particularly its distinctive Jefferson Park Avenue corridor, served by trolleys and electric street cars, made the area a notable and accessible landmark neighborhood for residents of Charlottesville.

The Fry's Spring Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion C for its rich and eclectic collection of well preserved residential architecture. Fry's Spring is distinguished by dwellings that accommodated a range of families from those of more modest means to those who sought fine mansions on substantial lots. The district also contains four churches that served the growing community. The Fry's Spring Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development as a surprisingly vibrant example of eclectic suburban residential development that followed public transportation lines whose initial impetus was to attract visitors to popular outdoor recreation and entertainment-related sites. This movement was paralleled by the rising demand for affordable and convenient residential housing that continued to draw Charlottesville residents through the early 1960s. The district is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment and Recreation based on its long history as a destination for Charlottesville residents to enjoy outdoor activities. Beginning with Jefferson Park itself and continuing with the Fry's Spring Beach Club and its attendant recreational amenities, the Fry's Spring neighborhood represents the development of recreation facilities and playgrounds for burgeoning residential communities across the nation. It is consistent with the Progressive-era philosophy of the need for such facilities for a changing and ever expanding suburban population.

The Period of Significance for the district reaches from 1890, when S. Price Maury purchased 170 acres of land surrounding Fry's Spring and created the Jefferson Park Hotel and Land Improvement Company centered on the open space of Jefferson Park, to 1963 when the bulk of the residential lots had been built out and when two highly visible churches on Jefferson Park Avenue (the Colonial Revival-style Seventh Day Adventist Sanctuary at 2437 Jefferson Park

Avenue [104-5084-0214] and the Contemporary-style Jefferson Park Baptist Church at 2505 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0222]) were constructed. A primary significant date during the historical evolution of the district is 1913 when the Fry's Spring Hotel was pulled down and the neighborhood began its role primarily as a residential area rather than solely as a recreational and vacation destination. Another date is 1920 when Russell G. Dettor acquired the Jefferson Park property and began development of the Fry's Spring Clubhouse [104-5075; 104-5084-0045] that, along with its enormous swimming pool and supporting recreational structures in the park-like setting envisioned by Mr. Maury, became the focus of the neighborhood during the succeeding 43 years. The Fry's Spring Historic District, comprised primarily of dwellings and associated outbuildings, has integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship and contains 387 contributing resources and 110 non-contributing resources.

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

Early History of the Fry's Spring Area (1817-1890)

Fry's Spring is arguably Charlottesville's first suburban development. Although the earliest dwellings date from the last decade of the 19th century, its identification as a significant landmark area for both Charlottesville and neighboring Albemarle County reaches back far earlier. In 1817 Nelson Barksdale conveyed 305 acres in the vicinity of Charlottesville to James Francis (Frank) Fry, his son-in-law and grandson of Joshua Fry. This parcel incorporated the spring that gives the area its name.[1] Joshua Fry (d. 1754) partnered with Peter Jefferson to produce one of the most valuable maps of Virginia that shows early Albemarle County in the 18th century. The Barksdale name appears throughout Albemarle's 19th- and early-20th-century records, with John Barksdale listed as a resident on "Fry's Spring Road" in the 1920 census and the name "Barksdale" penciled in on the 1920 Sanborn Insurance Map. "Fry's Spring Road" is the earliest address designation in the census records to identify residents in the area. Dolly Barksdale, who appears in the land tax records as the owner in 1920, was his widow. Her house is the present-day 2209 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0004], which evidence suggests was constructed ca. 1900.

The 1850 census records for Albemarle County indicate that James F. Fry owned substantial real estate in the area of Fry's Spring valued at $15,000. His plantation was known as Azalea Hall and according to local histories was "famous for its architectural and landscape features."[2] The immediate site of James Fry's dwelling, Azalea, is on the higher ground above Azalea Park, where the land was developed into two long residential streets beginning in the 1950s, first Azalea Drive and then Camellia Drive and the connecting streets.

The natural spring is the defining feature of the property that was owned by the Fry family and ultimately sold to the Maury family in the 1890s. Springs in the 19th century were considered not only important water sources but were viewed as having rich healing properties. As early as

1869, Fry's Spring was documented as a public gathering place, when a "great Conservative jubilee without regard to color" was held there. The notice goes on to say that "the colored men . . . were treated with all consideration." At this time, as Virginia was seeking relief from the constraints of Reconstruction, many white Conservatives were trying to demonstrate their solicitude for the newly enfranchised black voters.[3] Jim Crow laws were gradually enacted during the succeeding three decades, and by the early decades of the 20th century, Charlottesville's African-American residents were not permitted to enjoy the Fry's Spring recreation amenities or to reside in all-white neighborhoods.

Although the Hotchkiss Map of 1867 shows the waterway known as Moore's Creek and the area of the spring's location, the earliest known map that names Fry's Spring is the Green Peyton Map of 1875. This map shows Fry's Spring, along with "Piedmont," the home of the Maury family north of the rail line, and "Maury's Mill," west of the spring.[4] The railroad line (currently the Norfolk-Southern rail corridor) leading to Lynchburg is identified, along with the site where it intersects with the old C&O railroad line. The corridor of Jefferson Park Avenue as it branches southwestward from Main Street is also clearly delineated. Both Charlottesville's Oakhurst and Gildersleeve residential enclaves closer to the University of Virginia appear on the map, with houses lining that part of Jefferson Park Avenue closest to Main Street.

Jesse L. Fry, son of James F. Fry, inherited much of the property associated with his father's estate, and he appears in the census returns for this part of Albemarle County from 1860 through 1880.[5] He lived at the plantation known as Piedmont located north of the Fry's Spring neighborhood. Jesse Fry appears as the county assessor in 1900, a measure of his prominence in the county.

Maury Ownership and the Era of the Fry's Spring Hotel (1890-1912)

The primary property holder in the area of Fry's Spring during the second half of the 19th century, however, was Jesse Lewis Maury. The 1860 census shows him living in St. Anne's Parish with real estate valued at $21,220 with five enslaved persons. St. Anne's encompassed the area just to the west of Charlottesville, including much of present-day Ivy Road. His father, Reuben Maury, who is listed in the same household, is recorded as holding $31,000 worth of real property, primarily represented by sixty-two slaves.[6] Although for some reason Jesse L. Maury does not appear in the 1870 census, in 1880 he is recorded with a very large household, including five persons described as "mulattos" and one "black" servant. His son, Stephen Price Maury, was not listed in his household in 1880.

Local historians report that S. Price Maury married a "rich woman from San Antonio" and moved to Texas.[7] He appears to have returned to Albemarle County by 1890 when his father deeded him a tract of 104 acres.[8] It is this parcel that became the heart of the Fry's Spring neighborhood. With the acquisition of some additional acreage, S. Price Maury created the Jefferson Park Hotel and Land Improvement Company. This method of developing residential property, that is, by acquiring large parcels and subdividing them into more salable-size lots, was

common for so-called development companies throughout the country at this time, coinciding with the tremendous boom in land development from coast to coast in the early 1890s. Areas with potential for streetcar lines were particularly attractive to potential buyers as that amenity offered the critical and convenient access to distant areas from town or city centers where most people worked. Maury advertised "lots for sale in the new development" and listed such amenities as a "resort hotel, summer cottages, a lake, wide residential boulevards, and a circuitous rail car line."[9] It appears that Maury planned to take advantage of Fry's Spring and Moore's Creek to provide water for the lake he planned to build although there is no indication the lake was ever created. The only surviving remnants of the use of those valuable water sources are the three structures along Moore's Creek [104–5084–0248] probably dating from the 1920s when Russell Dettor was developing his enormous swimming pool. Maury's plans also underscored his goal of developing the Fry's Spring area as a destination for vacationers from Charlottesville, a trend that was already underway in other areas such as Westhampton and Forest Hills in Richmond. In both those cases, water features anchored the developments and paralleled Fry's Spring's evolution. Both of those Richmond communities went on to become residential neighborhoods and/or recreational centers with a water feature or parkland at their cores.[10] In the case of the Three Chopt Road Historic District in Richmond,[11] the destination of an entertainment area facilitated by the construction of a streetcar line associated with a lake took place in 1902, in the same period that Fry's Spring was evolving. Jefferson Park Avenue, then called Fry's Spring Road in census records, land tax records, and directories, was an ideal corridor for a streetcar line. It could be widened enough for the construction of a median with traffic ways on either side, the ideal conditions for a landscaped boulevard. These conditions were similar to Richmond where the street car ran along Grove Avenue on a median with traffic lanes flanking the tracks. It was during this period from 1890-1910 that tracks were laid along the Jefferson Park median to accommodate the various horse- and steam-powered passenger carriages that transported passengers from downtown Charlottesville to the Fry's Spring area. It would not be until the 1930s that streetcar service ceased and the tracks were removed from the median.

In 1890 Maury, knowing full well that there must be transportation methods in place to bring visitors to his development, "applied to the (Charlottesville) City Council for a franchise to operate his railway in the city streets." He explained that the "motive power" would be "either Horse power, steam or electricity or some other noiseless motor."[12] Despite Maury's inability to secure local support, he proceeded with his plans.[13] At the same time, Maury was building his grand establishment to be called the Hotel Albemarle. Designed by the Texas architectural firm of Gordon and Laub, the hotel opened to visitors in June 1892. The design, with "over 400 feet of porch space," recalls some of the grand hotels constructed at resort springs in Virginia during the 19th century. The hotel burned ca. 1912. From early maps, it appears to have stood on the parcel now occupied by Jefferson Park Baptist Church at 2505 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0222], with convenient access to Jefferson Park.

Hotel Albemarle and the Jefferson Park Land Company (1890-1912)

The essence of the entire hotel complex and the Fry's Spring area has been captured in a 1984 presentation made by Fry's Spring neighborhood resident Booton Herndon.[14] Herndon, a longtime resident of Fry's Spring, not only addressed the early history of the Fry's Spring Club but also provided a first-hand consideration of various residents, the trolley line, and the entertainment and recreational history of the neighborhood. He quotes liberally from Maury's written vision for the hotel, an exercise repeated throughout the country when entrepreneurial individuals were promoting the virtues of their facilities. Beyond extolling the curative qualities of the spring's waters, Maury proceeded to describe not only the hotel as he envisioned it, but also the grounds surrounding it, saying in his promotional brochure: "The hotel will be situated on a hill about 600 feet above the level of the sea." The prospectus further details the plan:

> Twenty acres around the springs are to be used as a park. The fifty-thousand-dollar hotel is contracted for and in course of construction. Two miles of street car line are already finished; an eight-room clubhouse, spring house, water mains and roads through the property have been built. It [the hotel] will have 100 rooms, be lighted by electricity, heated by steam, have an elevator, bathrooms, and fireplaces in many of the rooms and over 400 feet of covered porches, ten-feet wide. There will be no bar room, billiard room or anything that could be objectionable in a family hotel. The clubhouse, already completed, is situated in the grounds about 200 yards from the hotel.[15]

It is little wonder that the area surrounding an elaborate hotel, a verdant park, and a spring would be hugely attractive to people seeking residences in healthy suburbs away from the perceived unhealthy environments of towns and cities. The growing number of land development companies on the periphery of urban areas in the closing years of the 19th century hoped to capitalize on the spirit of the Progressive era in America where healthy living environments were considered a worthy goal for the nation's increasingly affluent families who sought to escape summer heat and humidity and crowded living conditions in center cities and towns.

The overheated market led to a nationwide crash in 1893. Maury appears to have held on until 1895 but, confronted with numerous failures of the trolley line in the succeeding two years, resigned his position as "manager of the hotel." Ultimately the hotel was forced into receivership. With 30 acres of the hotel land transferred to his personal ownership before his resignation, Maury proceeded to carve up this parcel into lots for sale. This land, simply referred to as "Maury Land," and comprised of lots on both sides of present-day Jefferson Park Avenue Extended, is shown on a plat prepared in 1897 by J. T. E. Simms, surveyor, for Jefferson Park Land Company, which Maury was now calling his real estate venture. It shows the lots lining what was then called University Avenue north of the Fry's Spring "Park."[16] Despite the economic woes of the hotel, the attraction of suburban living endured for the next 100 years, and the Fry's Spring neighborhood thrived.[17]

Early Residences (1890-1920)

Houses associated with the period from 1890 to 1920 in the part of Fry's Spring closest to the railroad survive today. In fact, several houses along Stribling Avenue were constructed before Maury's venture into land development along Jefferson Park Avenue. The first house that Stephen Price Maury built was Huntley Hall or White Cross, at 214 Stribling Avenue [104-0236; 104-5084-0022; NRHP 1982] was completed ca. 1891. The Shingle style employed for the house was not uncommon to resort and vacation houses of that era. Stribling was Maury's wife's maiden name, but early maps and the land tax books merely label the houses along the street as "VMRR" or "Virginia Marine Railroad," suggesting its location parallel to the railroad tracks, rather than giving it a name. On the 1920 Sanborn maps, the street name assigned was "Wampus," perhaps a reference to the fearsome *wampus* cat of American folklore. In 1898 Maury moved his family to nearby Carrsgrove, located further west on Stribling Avenue,[18] and sold White Cross to John Lovell, who renamed it Huntley Hall. Lovell is listed in Alexandria directories in 1940 as a "Methodist minister."

According to local historian Eugenia Bibb, the Lovell family owned the property for forty-seven years, except for a brief period when it was owned by Robert S. Osburn who for some time during the 1930s operated the Charlottesville School for Boys at this location. Osburn's residency and the school cannot be confirmed from the city directories for that decade,[19] but the Charlottesville School for Boys is recorded in the 1931 City Directory as located on Stribling Avenue and standing adjacent to Dr. Edward McCue.[20]

Another dwelling located in the area that dates from the 1890s is the Snow-Herndon cottage [104-5084-0018] at 2429 Jefferson Park Avenue, constructed ca. 1898 on a lot purchased by D. R. Snow from Maury's Jefferson Park Land Company. This modest dwelling may most closely approximate what Maury had in mind in his original vision for vacation cottages. According to the land tax records for 1905, Snow owned a half-acre parcel with a house valued at $400, when many of the other buildings were valued much higher. Snow had married in 1896 and by 1900 his household included his wife Bessie and three small children. He was listed in the 1900 census as secretary and treasurer of the Monticello Wine Company. Snow was deceased by 1915 when the property with the $400 cottage was charged to his widow. Although it has been suggested that the rear wing was added sometime before 1920, the valuation of the property in the tax records does not reflect any change between the year it was built and 1920. The name "C. H. Snow" appears in the land tax books for 1925, but his parcel is described as located on Monte Vista, which was some blocks farther from the railroad. C. H. Snow lived on Cherry Avenue at the time of the 1910 census. Bessie Snow appears on the 1920 Sanborn fire insurance map on Jefferson Park Avenue and in the 1920 census as living on Fry's Spring Road and working as a stenographer for a local coal company.[21]

A particularly interesting residence in the Fry's Spring Historic District stands at 2710 Eton Circle, [104-5084-0055] just off Jefferson Park Circle, and dates to as early as 1907 when it appears on the Massie Map, located in the collections of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society. Associated with this property was R. W. Norvell, who appears in the 1910 census as a "carpenter, doing odd jobs." His residence is depicted in pictures taken in June 1916, by the

Holsinger Studio and appears to be a simple rustic residence.[22] His neighbors, as represented in the 1910 census, all appear to have been tradesmen, affirming the neighborhood's more modest demographic. The present owners have preserved the house and researched its history. Local legend maintains it was a gentlemen's club, but they believe it was a summer cottage for the Norvells where they could be close to Fry's Spring. Another dwelling in Charlottesville associated with the Norvells is also depicted in the Holsinger Studio Collection, suggesting the Norvells may have had another residence.

Other owners of properties who had residences on lots listed as being on Fry's Spring Road or in Jefferson Park are F. A. Hodge, George Hall, J. W. Lovegrove, C. J. Rixey, William R. Ellison, and Daniel Harmon. However, some of these lots, such as Harmon's, may have been part of a Jefferson Park Land and Improvement Company development north of the railroad tracks, including acreage sold by Maury as a result of his 1895 bankruptcy. These lots are not now considered part of the Fry's Spring neighborhood, which lies entirely south of the rail line.[23] Mr. C. E. McMurdo and Julian Corbett were taxed in 1905 for a 15.5-acre parcel on the Virginia Midland Railroad with $1,300 worth of improvements. J. W. Lovegrove is recorded in the 1910 census as in the "milling business," living on Fry's Spring Car Line with his wife and three daughters. Mrs. J. F. Rixey was listed in 1910 as owning a house valued at $2,500 where she lived with her two sons and two daughters on the Fry's Spring Car Line. By 1915 her house was valued at $2,000. Lew Wood, a bookkeeper, and his wife Roberta, with a house valued at $1,000, also lived on the Fry's Spring Car Line with their two grown daughters. Noble K. Sneed, a railroad conductor, is recorded in the census as another home owner on the streetcar line in Fry's Spring. His house appears in the 1915 land tax records with $1,000 worth of improvements. Mrs. Gleason, with her "own income," is another house and property owner recorded in the neighborhood. Other family names that appear on the Fry's Spring Car Line are Kenney, Homer, Richie, Jones, and Dillard. Because they do not appear in the land books, it may be that they were renters or likely lived in the area north of the railroad tracks.[24] Houses that may be associated with these families include 2303 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0005]; 254 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0027]; 2407 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0010]; and 2518 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0117], all constructed between ca. 1900 and 1910. Because none of the houses carried numbers during these early years, and even later when house numbers were assigned, they changed when the area was annexed by the city from Albemarle County, it is difficult to link some of these family names with specific dwellings.

Records confirm that there were no African-Americans residents in the Fry's Spring area until the 1960s unless they were domestic servants in private homes or were farmers living on small rural parcels on the far reaches of Fry's Spring Road in the late 19th century.[25] Early-20th-century legal restrictions and ordinances that essentially prohibited integrated neighborhoods were supported by Charlottesville ordinances in the first decade of the 20th century and later by prohibitions written into land development covenants in succeeding decades. These covenants were not ruled unconstitutional until 1948.[26]

Area of Significance: Entertainment and Recreation

Fry's Spring is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment and Recreation based on its long history as a destination for Charlottesville residents to enjoy outdoor activities. Beginning with Jefferson Park itself and continuing with the Fry's Spring Beach Club and its attendant recreational amenities, the Fry's Spring neighborhood represents the mainstream development of recreation facilities and playgrounds for burgeoning residential communities. This aligned with the Progressive-era philosophy of the need for such facilities for a changing and ever expanding suburban population. Mr. Maury envisioned the Fry's Spring area as a convenient destination for Charlottesville residents to enjoy a more healthful and rural environment for affordable vacation living and all sorts of recreation and entertainment.

Fry's Spring as a Recreational Destination (1892-1920)

Beyond the expansion of residential land use in the Fry's Spring area before 1920, the primary activities associated with the neighborhood were recreational. In 1892 S.P. Maury's advertisements captured his vision of the area. Historic photographs illustrate the flavor of the neighborhood, beginning with a picture of groups visiting the spring to enjoy its special waters. Writing in *Albemarle Magazine* in 1991, Fry's Spring resident Jeanne Nicholson Siler cites a brochure which described the hotel accommodations with "high-ceilinged rooms and electricity newly strung," for visitors who paid $3 a day or $16 a week. She surmised that visitors "were sure to wander down the 250-yard wooden walkway from the hotel to the gazebo-covered spring for sips of the famous healing waters." It is quite likely that one of these distinctive wooden walkways appears in a 1913 photograph of school children enjoying an outing in the park.[27] One guest, L. S. Macon Jr., declared "after his second visit that it is a most excellent water to build up an overworked and tired man."[28] The healing properties of spring waters in Virginia had long been hailed throughout the Commonwealth. A particularly striking example was at Paeonian Springs in Loudoun County, which ultimately began bottling its water and shipping it to Washington D.C.[29]

Jefferson Park and the hotel and pavilion became a destination for those seeking entertainment and recreation in the closing years of the 19th century beginning with the construction of the Hotel Albemarle, which was renamed the Jefferson Park Hotel after Maury resigned as manager. Elaborate social functions were held at the hotel, with dancing and music. Charlottesville residents flooded the area in the summer months to enjoy picnics and concerts. "Baseball games, lectures, tournaments, and even a balloon ascension" were magnets for children and adults alike. By 1900 a bandstand was erected at the northern end of the pavilion, and a boardwalk was constructed to link the hotel with the spring. Images of trolley cars full of children and a large grandstand draped with patriotic bunting convey the very special atmosphere of Fry's Spring during that time.[30] The success of these events was enabled by an affordable transportation system. The streetcar line that initially had the Fry's Spring hotel as its destination continued to thrive in the two decades before the automobile rendered that method of public transportation practically obsolete in the mid 1930s.[31]

The Fry's Spring neighborhood with its reputation as an area that encouraged and promoted recreation and entertainment falls in the context of the national organization known as The Playground Association of America, established in 1906 and by 1930 known as the National Recreation Association. According to *The Play and Playground Encyclopedia*, the Association was formed in 1906 "to further the playground movement in America. . . . Over the years the mission of the organization shifted from playgrounds to emphasize a broad spectrum of recreation for all ages and abilities."[32] A remarkable photograph of the Albemarle County School picnic taken in June 1913 illustrates the types of playground equipment at Fry's Spring. It also shows the "board walk," the lake in the background, a giant slide, a see-saw, and a merry-go-round rope contraption where children could hang on a ladder rope and swing out from a central post, later called "giant strides."[33] The lake that was fed by the waters from the spring was later the site of the enormous swimming pool built in connection with the Fry's Spring Beach Club in the1920s [104-5075; 104-5084-0045].

Utilities beyond electricity were not overlooked in the Fry's Spring neighborhood. The 1907 Massie map shows a "T" in various locations on the map. According to the map's legend, this notation marked a telephone box. A plat prepared for the Redland Land Corporation in May 1913 shows the location of both septic tanks and sewer lines in the parcels at the intersection of Sunset and University (Jefferson Park) avenues.[34]

A Chautauqua (named for its original location in New York State) was held at Fry's Spring in 1904. In those years, Chautauquas were popular across the country, characterized by family gatherings dedicated to enjoying educational and cultural presentations in the mild summertime weather. A product of the desire for education, enlightenment, and entertainment, Chautauquas provided the framework for such assemblages that appealed to the betterment of men, women, and children of all ages. The proximity of the University of Virginia may have influenced such an undertaking although no written records pointing to participation by members of the University community have been uncovered. Fry's Spring would have been an ideal setting for such occasions, but there is no record that it was ever repeated. The Fry's Spring pavilion was also the site for motion pictures, roller skating, and dancing.

In 1905 the Albemarle Horse Show Association acquired land a few blocks away on Robertson Avenue near Jefferson Park Avenue. The land tax books record that the group added $400 worth of improvements to the land, possibly reflecting the value of a grandstand. The equestrian property, located on the eastern side of Jefferson Park Avenue south of the railroad, appears on early maps and plats of the area. Apparently the horse-show grounds were used for baseball games as well. The Association eventually was forced to default on its property, and in 1917 it was sold and re-platted for residential development by E. W. Fectenberg.[35] No resources from the horse show grounds survive.

Facilities with an even broader popular appeal were installed nearby in 1907. Building on land just south of the Horse Show Association property, the Wonderland Corporation created what amounted to an amusement park. The 1909 land tax records show $500 worth of improvements

on "Lot 5" owned by the corporation, likely reflecting the structure built as an entrance building, along with a dancing pavilion and dance floor, by Wonderland Park owner Jacob L. Letterman, who also operated Charlottesville's Letterman Department Store. Although no physical evidence survives from these impermanent structures, their presence was very much part of the identification of Fry's Spring neighborhood as a destination for all sorts of recreational an entertainment activities.[36]

The nature of the Fry's Spring area as an economically diverse residential neighborhood and its association with popular entertainment, such as Wonderland, may have diminished its appeal in the succeeding decades as an upscale area in which to live. City directories from 1920 to 1960 confirm that residents of Fry's Spring included few bankers, lawyers, or University officials prior to World War II. It was not until the post-war years, and particularly the 1950s and early 1960s that more residences were owned by professors and staff from the University, and multiple-unit buildings were constructed to accommodate University students. Most of the more expensive and larger residences in this western half of Charlottesville stood north of the main rail line, primarily in greater proximity to the University grounds.

The Jefferson Park Hotel limped along but either burned or was demolished ca. 1912-1913. Its decline as a resort hotel may have stemmed from its proximity to the city when those who could afford resort vacations might have preferred to travel to cooler locations in the more distant mountains. There has been some disagreement as to whether the hotel burned or was torn down, but both may be correct. It is generally believed, however, that parts of the hotel were recycled in the construction of nearby residences.[37] In the 1970s Jefferson Kean wrote that much of the lumber from the hotel was used in the construction of houses at 2712 [104-5084-0099], 2714 [104-5084-0098], and 2716 [104-5084-0097] Jefferson Park Avenue and 201 Sunset Avenue [104-5084-0031]. These houses have building dates ranging from 1918 to 1925, so it is quite possible some of the hotel's building materials were used. Kean also suggested that some of the materials were also used to upgrade the Fry's Spring dance pavilion, constructed ca. 1920.[38]

Scott Silsdorf, a University of Virginia architecture student, in 1991 cited a detailed map of the topography of the Fry's Spring property in 1912, prepared by a landscape engineer from Baltimore. However, he did not give the current location of the map, which could provide a more complete picture of the physical characteristics of Fry's Spring at that time.[39]

Expansion of Residential Development in Fry's Spring (1910-1925)

From 1910 to 1925 another major player entered the scene, the Redland Land Corporation, which would continue to shape the development of Fry's Spring as a primary landholder well into the 1930s. Redland bought approximately 300 acres from the Jefferson Park Land Company in 1913. Nearly a third of the acreage in this purchase lay in the present-day Fry's Spring area, including blocks 4, 5, 6, 11, and 12 and parts of blocks 1 and 7 of the 1897 plat. The corporation in turn sold these lots to buyers who included Nathaniel Burnley, lot 5 on which he built a dwelling valued at $1,500; C. H. Birch, part of lot 5; Dr. J. O. Quainstance, a local dentist, lot 6;

and Ellen Rixey, who constructed a residence valued at $2,000 on lot 6, which soon served as a temporary location for the Jefferson School for Boys.[40] Robert C. Wood's new house valued at $1,000 stood on lot 4, and Lena Wood Snead was taxed with a house valued at $1,000. These lots later became part of Fry's Spring Terrace; the plats for Fry's Spring Terrace (Section 2), dated 1913, were drawn by W. Washabaugh for the Redland Land Corporation. This area is located across from Fry's Spring Park and is depicted on the Sanborn Insurance map of 1920 with houses on all of the lots. In 1920 the road name "Park Lane" appears to refer to present-day Jefferson Park Avenue immediately beside the park. Among these houses that stood in a prime location overlooking the park and that date from the first two decades of the century are: 2600, 2530, 2526, 2522 and 2518 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0113, 104-5084-0114, 104-5084-0115, 104-5084-0116, and 104-5084-0117]. These would have been, and remain at the heart of the Fry's Spring neighborhood.[41]

The Fry's Spring Beach Club (1920-1963)

In 1920, signifying Fry's Spring continuation as a recreational destination, Russell G. Dettor, manager of the local movie theater, approached the City of Charlottesville for a permit to build a giant swimming pool, utilizing the abundant waters of Fry's Spring and nearby Moore's Creek. Known as "The Fry's Spring *Beach* Club," a misnomer since no large body of water warranting a beach was within 150 miles of Charlottesville, the 300-foot-long pool became a huge success in the community. Dettor had acquired land for the pool adjacent to the Fry's Spring Dance Pavilion from the Jefferson Park Land Corporation. The dance pavilion that appears prominently on the 1920 Sanborn Map of the area would subsequently be incorporated into a larger structure that comprised the club house that survives today [104-5075; 104-5084-0045]. Dettor actually constructed a fence around the swimming pool building site and charged onlookers to watch it being built. The clubhouse, which was enlarged over the next three decades, contains a large ballroom, a venue for social gatherings in Charlottesville well into the 1960s. In the late 1940s, Dettor chose to take the club private, a move that permitted the club to continue selling liquor despite the local alcohol prohibition laws. Discrimination against African Americans in recreation facilities, both public and private, was the rule until the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s. Only one of Virginia's state parks, Twin Lakes State Park in Prince Edward County, was available to African Americans in this period, placing the Fry's Spring Club in the mainstream of discriminatory social clubs and recreation facilities. Throughout its history until the 1970s, the Fry's Spring Beach Club had a strict color line, and no African Americans were allowed either to swim in the pool or to use the club facilities.[42] The late Booton Herndon, President of the Fry's Spring Club, was fired by Dettor because Herndon had signed a petition in favor of fair housing that appeared in the *Daily Progress*. As Herndon later explained, "We all knew it was Dettor's club."

The Fry's Spring Beach Club with its swimming facilities as well as the surrounding park and green space has remained relatively unchanged since the 1920s. As Dettor had predicted, the pool was a huge success, attracting hundreds to swim, most arriving in the early years by the electric trolley. Dettor purchased all the surrounding facilities in 1927, and the buildings were

upgraded in the 1940s. In 1950 the facilities were chartered as a nonprofit social club for "dining, dancing, swimming, tennis and bridge." An eight-member corporation acquired the facilities in 1971 and then sold the entire complex to the club's members, under "non-profit, social club status" (501(c)7), in 1992. Dettor's original pool, by then more than seventy-five years old, was replaced in 2003, with the present pool sited in the same location.[43]

The Fry's Spring Neighborhood From 1920 to 1945

Land tax records, census returns, and city directories portray a picture of a vibrant and diverse neighborhood in the period 1920-1945. These public records make it possible to connect some specific residents with individual houses that are extant and to describe the livelihoods of those home owners. Samuel L. Anderson, age 74, is recorded in the 1920 census as residing at 2303 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0005]. He is described as a foreman for the railroad on bridges, possibly as an inspector. Charles L. Anderson, age 72, probably Samuel's brother because they are recorded as having residences on portions of the same lot, is listed in 1920 as living on Fry's Spring Road and working as a traveling tobacco salesman. Likely it is his son, also Charles L. Anderson, who in 1945 was living at 2307 Jefferson Park [104-5084-0006] and described as an ABC store manager. Both Andersons are recorded in the land tax books in 1920, with S. L. Anderson having a residence valued at $1,200 and Charles owning a part of the same lot (1-B-1) but without any improvements. By 1925 Charles Anderson had a house valued at $1,500 in the land tax records.[44]

A family named Coombs appears in the city directory as living on what is now called Woodland Drive in ca. 1925. The 1920 census records Elizabeth Coombs as a real estate agent residing on Fry's Spring Road (there is no differentiation for streets in 1920; everyone was listed as Fry's Spring Road even though the main road was variously described as University Avenue and later Jefferson Park Avenue). However, her name does not appear in the land tax records so it is possible she was a renter. Dolly Barksdale's name appears in a number of the contemporary records for the area. She lived at what is now 2209 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0004]. In 1925 the house, now taxed only to her, was valued at $1,600. Mrs. Barksdale was the widow of John Barksdale, who was listed as a farmer in 1920. In the 1930 census return, her residence was recorded as being located on Fry's Spring Road and in the land tax records it was valued at $1,500.

It is likely that the house at 2401 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0008] belonged to George W. Rober (also spelled Reber or Roeber), who was taxed in 1925 for lot 4-B-1 (half of the lot) with $1,200 worth of improvements. The property is described as "near Sunset." He is listed in the 1929 and 1936 city directories as secretary of the W. T. Martin Hardware Company. The 1930 census records him as being 53 years old, living alone, and his occupation as bookkeeper for a hardware company. Residents with interesting occupations who lived on Jefferson Park Avenue in 1936 included: H. Berlin Eye, a district forester; Luther A. Dovel, an "excavating contractor," whose house was valued at $1,500 in 1937; and J. Thurston Fitch, a pharmacist for Fitzhugh Brothers, Inc., whose residence was taxed at $2,500. J. Ebert Coplin, who lived

somewhere along Jefferson Park Avenue, was a superintendent of dyers at the Albemarle Weaving Company. Carl Hillers is listed as a chemist, while Walter W. Gray was the chief operator with Charlottesville's WCHV Radio station, the city's first radio station, and still broadcasting. These residents are listed as living "on Fry's Spring Road near Sunset." James L. Humbert, who was taxed for $2,100 worth of buildings on lots 6 and 7 in 1925, is recorded as a surveyor for the highway department in 1920 and as working for the postal service in 1930. Humbert, a native of South Dakota, was shown as living with his mother on Ivy Road in 1910. By 1920 his house in Fry's Spring was valued at $1,200. His widow, Maude, is listed in the 1945 city directory as living at 2428 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0134]. Grover T. Failes was charged with a lot with $1,600 worth of improvements in 1925 and is described as living on Hill Top Road (now named Jefferson Park Circle) in 1934. He was president of Failes-Barrage Construction Co., Inc. Others who lived on Hill Top included: V. E. Kemp, with the Charlottesville-Albemarle Chamber of Commerce; Neal O. Wade, a city tax collector, and L. L. Tilman, an executive with Stevens-Shepherd clothing store. The Wade family was recorded as occupying the neighboring properties at 2608 and 2672 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0046 and 0059], the former possibly a "mother-in-law" house. Again, with no house numbers that are currently in use, it is often difficult to associate these people with individual houses without detailed title searches. However, their occupations point to a somewhat more affluent street that some of the others in the Fry's Spring neighborhood.

Fry's Spring residents with other varied occupations also appear in the 1936 Charlottesville directory. Charles T. Cook, a salesman, lived on Todd Avenue, as did Eugene L. Connock, a mechanic at Charlottesville Motor Company; Fannie Ferguson, an office secretary at Ferguson Funeral Home; James H. Miller, a carpenter; and Carl D. Proffit, a locomotive engineer. On Stribling Avenue (where house numbers in the 1930s were in the 2200 series rather than today's three-digit addresses) lived Samuel Arundale, superintendent at the Thomas J. Michie Company; Nimrod Catterton, an insurance agent; Raymond Kline, a technician at the University of Virginia; Henry P. Porter, minister at First Baptist Church on Jefferson Street, and Dr. J. Yates Smith, a dentist in practice with another Fry's Spring resident, Dr. James Quainstance. Dr. Quainstance's home, located on the east side of Hill Top Road, was valued at $1,800 in 1932. Another dentist, Thomas C. Keister, lived on Highland Avenue, just south from Robertson Avenue.

No more than a handful of nonresidential properties have ever existed south of the railroad tracks in Fry's Spring. Besides the Beach Club buildings, the Park Lane Free Will Baptist Church [104-5084-0107], constructed ca. 1935, stands at 112 Park Lane. It was later known at the Cutler Memorial Christian Church. The 1924 City Directory identifies the "Fry's Spring Service Station" on Jefferson Park Avenue where it still stands north of the bridge crossing the railroad tracks just outside the historic district boundaries. In 1934 H. F. Vassuer appears to have had a grocery store on Fry's Spring Road "near Monte Vista." His residence is recorded on Monte Vista, but with no house number. The improvement on his property was valued at a modest $400 and could be the brick building located at 2618 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0110]. A store on Fry's Spring Road identified as "The Community Store" is listed under grocers in the 1934

city directory but carries no specific address. In 1936 and 1940, the "Redlands Swimming Club" and the "Redlands School of Dancing" are listed at the end of Fry's Spring Road, but both operations obviously refer to the Fry's Spring Beach Club. Not only was there the flourishing Redland Land Development Company in town, but local leaders had also formed the Redland Club in 1905 for male social gatherings; perhaps using the existing swimming pool and clubhouse. No other institutional or commercial properties are identified in the 1934 Hill City Directory, although the Charlottesville School for Boys operated in 1931 next door to Dr. McCue, in what was a residence built ca. 1891 at 214 Stribling Avenue [104-0236, 104-5084-0022], and known as White Cross or Huntley Hall.

The Fry's Spring area was not annexed by the City of Charlottesville until 1939, and Albemarle County officials were not particularly adept at identifying individual properties that stood in essentially suburban neighborhoods. The street names in 1920, as confirmed by the Sanborn maps, included Fry's Spring Road as an "extension of Jefferson Park Avenue" although it is portrayed as "University" on the Sanborn map of that year. The city directory of 1924 includes Todd and Robinson, both "south of the Southern Railway." By 1929 only Todd Avenue and Fry's Spring Road are mentioned in that year's directory. Monte Vista Park (Avenue) is included in the 1931 directory, and the land tax records of the following year show at least fourteen property owners either in Monte Vista or Monte Vista Addition. This location is described as "southwest from Fry's Spring." Sunset (Avenue) is included for the first time in 1931 and in succeeding years is used to describe a property's location on Fry's Spring Road. In 1934 Hill Top Road is also called Jefferson Park Circle, and Raymond Avenue, "one stop south of Robertson," is added. Highland Avenue is described as in Jefferson Park, "south from Robertson." The 1936 directory presents Swiss Village Drive as located south from Cleveland and east of Fry's Spring Road, an area also known as Wooded Acres, and later as Woodland Drive. According to Mayo Brown's compilation of the development plats, Wooded Acres or Swiss Village was platted in 1932 by a deed with a plat recorded in 1932.[45] This was land sold by Mrs. Elizabeth Coombs, mentioned earlier as a real estate agent, to N. J. Shumate, H. H. Dinwiddie, and E. O. McCue Jr. Houses along Woodland Drive built as part of this development include 2513 [104-5084-0125], 2519 [104-5084-0126], 2521 [104-5084-0127], 2526 [104-5084-0128], 2520 [104-5084-0129], 2516 [104-5084-0130], and 2512 [104-5084-0131]. These five houses appear on the 1935 U.S. topographic map for Charlottesville. According to local historian Eugenia Bibb, Mrs. Coombs and her family lived in, but did not own, one of the cottages.

Other land development parcels from this period, according to Mayo Brown's research, included Oaklawn Addition, platted in 1922, and Highland Park, developed by the Milliken Land Company as shown on a plat dated 1926.[46] One of the intriguing development companies that appear in the land tax records for 1934 is the "My Own Development Company." All but one of this company's lots (no. 20) were unimproved, and its name does not appear anywhere else.[47] It is unclear exactly where this lot was located. Small enclaves of residences on cul-de-sacs and winding streets built by various land development companies characterize the ongoing development of the Fry's Spring neighborhood during the first four decades of the 20th century. After World War II, most of the development was infill along the earlier established roadways.[48]

A count of the improved lots in the Fry's Spring neighborhood totaled at least 40 dwellings by the 1932 tax year. Approximately 50 dwellings were built in the Fry's Spring neighborhood in the period from 1930 to 1942, a building boom that likely was stimulated by federal programs launched to alleviate the Depression. Accompanied by a growing migration to suburbs across the nation, "a system of home loan banking and creating insurance for long-term low interest home mortgages put home ownership within the reach of many Americans…,"[49] allowing many more families to acquire or build their own houses in the Fry's Spring neighborhood. The values of the dwellings ranged from $240 for a house in the Monte Vista Addition owned by Guy Miller to $4,800 for a house described only as "in Jefferson Park," belonging to R. E. Yowell. Emory Parrott, a car salesman, had a house valued at $500 along Monte Vista; Dr. McCue's house on Stribling was valued at $1,900; and Mary J. Hibbert, a widow, had a modest house on Monte Vista valued at $800. Most of the neighborhood's dwellings were valued for tax purposes between $1,000 and $2,100. It is clear that the diversity of the houses and their attendant taxable values mirrored the residents, particularly when defined by their various livelihoods. There were likely far more than 40 dwellings, because the records described the location of many houses quite vaguely and because the boundaries of the neighborhood have always been somewhat indefinite and on the fringes of the city.

Available only since 2012, the 1940 census confirms the modest middle-class population that predominated in Fry's Spring. By far the greatest number of heads-of-household were employed as bookkeepers, stenographers, and salesmen. Several were employed in various capacities at one of Charlottesville's several hardware stores. A few households were wealthy enough to employ maids, who were the only "negroes" in the neighborhood. A few pharmacists, and contractors, along with several in the building trades such as electricians, bricklayers, pipefitters, or carpenters lived on some of the smaller streets such as Robertson, Highland, and Raymond. An owner who lived on Stribling was identified as a history instructor and his neighbor was conducting research with another described as a chemistry teacher, all at the University. Houses on Stribling Avenue near the railroad tracks may have been marginally larger and that area was physically closer to the University grounds. Several residents along that street managed retail stores or groceries or were employed in the "silk" mill. Notably there were almost no retail or commercial buildings in the neighborhood, and only two churches built before the two sanctuaries constructed in 1963, one built in 1935, the Park Lane Free Will Baptist Church [104-5084-0108] and one constructed in 1953, Immanuel Lutheran Church, at 2416 Jefferson Park Avenue, designed by architect Marshall Swain Wells. Those who were identified as "teachers" were employed in the public schools. All in all, though, the residents and home owners in Fry's Spring were employed primarily in solid middle class jobs, finding that the pleasant tree-lined streets and the park that offered recreational opportunities for their families was a good place to live.[50]

Cleveland Avenue (east of Jefferson Park Avenue) appears in the 1940 directory, described as located "east from Stop 18." Locations along Jefferson Park Avenue were often identified by the number of the street car stop. The first stop after crossing the railroad bridge was Stop 12. The

1940 directory also includes Park Road as intersecting with Fry's Spring Road. Jefferson Park Road is described as running southeast from the intersection of Fry's Spring Road and Park Road. Swiss Village Drive is described as running south from Cleveland Avenue, east of Fry's Spring Road.

Finally, by 1942 the designation "Jefferson Park Avenue" appears to have replaced the name "Fry's Spring Road" in the land tax records, and the houses are numbered, although not yet with today's numbers. The side roads include Todd, Robertson, Stribling, Raymond, Sunset, and Cleveland, Old Lynchburg, Park Road or Park Lane (presumably at the Fry's Spring Park), and Monte Vista Avenue. The listing for Swiss Village Drive says "see Woodland Road."

Fry's Spring in the Post-World War II Period (1945-1963)

The 1945 and 1947 city directories, as well as the succeeding directories from the1950s and early 1960s, record the house numbers that are still in use today. This facilitates associating the livelihoods of the various Fry's Spring neighborhood residents to the houses that survive in the area, and closely ties the homeowners and residents to the mercantile and commercial activities of the City. Names like Barksdale, Berlin, Dovel, Humbert, Vasseur, Failes, Bishop, Herndon, Ritchie, and Wade appear in those years, recalling their residency over several of the preceding decades. Most of the familiar names are recorded as owners, not renters, of their respective properties. One of the single houses with an address on Eton Circle in 1945 is listed as "vacant."

In the years from 1950 to 1963, the demographics of the district began to shift, with more professors and administrators from the University of Virginia and more business owners, along with some students, choosing to own or rent houses or apartments in the Fry's Spring neighborhood. Two students are recorded as renting apartments at 2711 Eton Road [104-5084-0229] along with a U. S. Army officer who likely worked at the Judge Advocate General's school at the University. William Zuk, a UVA Architecture School professor, lived with his family at 2622 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0224], and Professor Lawrence Ludwig resided at 2712 Eton Road [104-5084-0230]. Other residents associated with the University included Dean Warren, a physician at the University Hospital who lived at 2708 Eton Road [104-5084-0231]; Thomas M. Burruss, an accountant at UVA who lived at 113 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0195]; UVA supervisor Shelby Hurst who resided at 147 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0204]; Sylvester H. O'Grince, described in the 1960 City Directory as a "UVA director" living at 2511 Brunswick Road [104-5085-0224]; and Harold L. Javins, an engineer for the University who lived at 304 Robertson Avenue [104-5084-0293].

At the same time, many of those who lived in the houses built in the 1950s and up to 1963 were primarily in lower- to middle-level managerial positions, such as William Smick, manager at the Safeway Grocery Store and his son William H. Smick a meat cutter who lived at 204 Raymond Avenue [104-5084-0332]; Mrs. Ashley Mawyer, credit manager at H. M. Gleason Company who lived at 201 Robertson Avenue [104-5084-0301]; and Paige N. Lynch, a manager at the Seven-Day Shopping Center who lived at 112 Old Lynchburg Road [104-5084-0244]. City Directories

for the period record attorney Gerald Tremblay residing at 2649 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-237] and engineers Joseph W. Whitehouse listed at 2702 Eton Road [104-5084-0234], and Oliver C. Halle at 2545 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0235]. Claude C. King, vice-president of King and Roberts, owned 2709 Eton Road [104-5084-0228]. Several employees of Sperry Piedmont, State Farm Insurance, and Acme Visible Records, all long-time Charlottesville companies, were homeowners of dwellings dating from 1950-1963, including Dudley Camper, an employee of State Farm Auto Insurance who owned 2509 Brunswick Road [104-5084-0220]; Herman Wade, a employee of Acme Visible Records, owner of 115 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0196]; and Gilbert Wilson, also an employee of State Farm who owned 2704 Eton Road [104-5084-0233]. Sperry Piedmont employee William Wheeler lived at 124 Stribling Avenue [104-5084-0209], and Richard Umlauf resided at 2653 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0238]. James A. Reynolds, Albemarle Weaving Plant Manager, owned 2200 Hill Street [104-5084-0313] and Gordon Cook a "loom fixer" at Ix Mills lived at 225 Monte Vista [104-5084-0251].[51] Overall, the residents of Fry's Spring were an eclectic group without one dominant economic group.

After World War II, lots in the neighborhood were built out with modest Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Cape Cod houses, clearly responding to the enormous demand for houses in the post-war decades. The perception of commuting distances altered during this period, and the University of Virginia saw enormous growth in both the student body and the faculty. The neighborhood continued to be almost exclusively residential, with the exception of the Fry's Spring Beach Club and the few churches. It was not until 1963 that two large houses of worship were constructed in the area on Jefferson Park Avenue, Seventh Day Adventist Church at 2437 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0214] and Jefferson Park Baptist Church at 2505 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0222].

Area of Significance: Architecture

The Fry's Spring Historic District is significant locally under Criterion C in the area of Architecture in its representation of an eclectic suburban residential neighborhood that developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries around Fry's Spring, a mineral chalybeate type spring. The attraction to this area, which until 1939 was outside the city limits, was its connection to downtown Charlottesville by a street car line. This allowed visitors and residents access to the spring and to the recreational facilities at the adjacent Jefferson Park Hotel. The architecture of the historic district is comprised almost exclusively of single dwellings using the popular architectural styles of the period. The most prominent and architecturally sophisticated residences are generally located along Jefferson Park Avenue and Jefferson Park Circle and constitute the earliest resources in the district, with the exception of Huntley Hall [104-0236; 104-5084-0022] on Stribling Avenue. Most dwellings are of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, augmented by fine examples of the Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Eclectic styles. Interspersed among these large dwellings are smaller examples of those styles along with more modest forms such as the Cape Cod and American Foursquare. As other smaller streets developed on the edges of the district and as the earliest streets continued to develop through the mid-20th century, the lots were built out using primarily the Minimal Traditional and Ranch

styles, reflecting national trends and the enormous demand during the post-World War II period for housing. One of the unique features of Fry's Spring is that examples of both large-scale houses on large residential lots and ones on a more modest scale are represented. This variation of size, and architectural style and sophistication, reflects directly on the range of the economic make up of its inhabitants. Only one residence has been linked to a professional architect, although surely other dwellings in the district were designed by yet unidentified architects or master builders. Charlottesville architect Stanislaw Makielski is believed to have designed the well-detailed, one-story, Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling at 201 Todd Avenue [104-5084-0155].

The Fry's Spring Historic District also contains four churches; the earliest is a frame sanctuary dating to ca. 1935 on Park Lane [104-5084-0107]. Immanuel Lutheran Church [104-5084-0137], constructed in 1953 and designed by architect Marshal Swain Wells is a cross-shaped Colonial Revival-style brick building located at 2416 Jefferson Park Avenue. The Seventh-Day Adventist Church [104-5084-0214], a Colonial Revival-style brick building with a large brick fellowship hall, stands on Jefferson Park Avenue and was constructed in 1963. The Contemporary-style Jefferson Park Baptist Church [104-5084-0222] was also constructed in 1963 and sits near the site of the original Jefferson Park Hotel.

The Fry's Spring Beach Club [104-5075; 104-5084-0045] lies at the heart of the Fry's Spring Historic District. The large, rambling frame building has developed over the past century and is comprised of three distinct parts, the earliest surviving part of which dates to the 1910s or 1920s. The large ballroom is located in the large, one-story gabled mass that makes up the east end and is the oldest section, and is thought to incorporate the old dance pavilion that was part of the Fry's Spring Park that once stood on the site. The property also includes a caretaker's cottage, a large swimming pool that was originally constructed in 1921 and reconfigured in 2003, tennis courts, and the spring itself.

The architectural resources within Fry's Spring Historic District are generally well preserved and illustrate the popular architectural styles of the period. Exterior architectural materials are a mixture of brick, wood, and stone with some stucco. The roofs are of standing-seam metal or asphalt shingles with a few employing slate or clay tile. Most resources exhibit front porches, overhanging eaves, multi-light windows, and chimneys. Architectural integrity is relatively high in terms of architectural design, materials, and workmanship. The design and layout of the streets that make up the district along with the natural and man-made landscaping features also retain a high level of historic integrity. More recent construction within the district is relatively rare, with the exception of semi-permanent sheds found in many of the rear yards. Although the street car line and tracks were removed in the 1930s, the wide grassy median along Jefferson Park Avenue where it was located is still a prominent feature of the district.

Although a systematic archaeological survey has not been conducted within the boundaries of The Fry's Spring Historic District, there are areas that may contain potential archaeological sites. The most prominent of these is the site of the previous Jefferson Park Hotel located on the

property of the Jefferson Park Baptist Church [104-5084-0222]. In addition, there may be unidentified archaeological sites associated with secondary buildings on some of the historic properties within the historic district and possibly with the elaborate playground equipment from the 1910s.

Conclusion

The enchanting suburban atmosphere of Fry's Spring continues to attract a broad diversity of residents. A rare occurrence in the 21st century, the neighborhood retains its charm as a residential area with virtually no commercial intrusions. Residents of Fry's Spring historically have represented the backbone of the Charlottesville community: young families; small businessmen; craftsmen and developers; builders; bankers; storeowners; policemen; teachers; other professionals; and a growing number of students and University faculty and staff.

Today, the 300-member Fry's Spring Neighborhood Association has its own web site. The association communicates quickly by e-mail about matters such as the design of the recent replacement of the ca. 1932 bridge that carried Jefferson Park Avenue over the railroad tracks into Fry's Spring. Residents of all ages live in the neighborhood, from young families to long-tenured seniors, all likely attracted to a socio-economically diverse neighborhood. Historical records through the 1960s confirm a high percentage of owner occupancy, an important factor in preserving a strong sense of neighborhood. Dwellings that range from stately three-story residences to small cottages stand along the tree-lined streets that often feature sidewalks. The name "Fry's Spring" conjures an image of what most would like to think is the essence of a traditional American community. A history reaching back more than 100 years confirms this picture.

Records examined for the 20th century never showed more than a handful of residents using Fry's Spring as a vacation destination just as Stephen Price Maury had envisioned. It is worth noting that few Fry's Spring residents in the first half of the 20th century had any direct association with the University of Virginia. It was not until the 1950s and early 1960s, with greater student automobile ownership that University students joined those who boarded or rented properties in parts of Fry's Spring. This is particularly striking given the proximity of the University and its hospital and the growth of both its student body and its faculty and staff during this period. The neighborhood's greater distance from the University grounds before the widespread use of the automobile may be a partial explanation. More likely it was due to the original owners and their children retaining their houses. The suburban atmosphere of Fry's Spring and its convenient recreation facilities clearly were appealing to a number of Charlottesville residents in the period between the two world wars. Until the 1970s, it was not a racially integrated neighborhood, because both the Fry's Spring Beach Club and the lingering consequences of covenants of the various subdivisions that had required segregation until they were ruled unconstitutional in 1948. The large lots and abundant tree canopy have been retained. Although a rash of duplexes was constructed in the 1970s, for most of its history Fry's Spring has resisted large-scale multi-family housing that would diminish the district's appeal. Zoning

was strengthened in the early 1990s to encourage single-family occupancy. The identity of Fry's Spring as an eclectic suburban residential community has endured and thrived far beyond what Stephen Price Maury and other early Charlottesville residents could ever have imagined.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Maps

1867 Hotchkiss Map of Albemarle County.

1875 Green-Peyton Map of Albemarle County.

1890, "Map of Fry's Spring RR and Jefferson Park" Magazine of Albemarle History. Vol. 33/34 (1975).

1897 J. T. E. Simms plat of the lands around and north of Fry's Spring owned by the Jefferson Park Company. Magazine of Albemarle History, Volume 37/38 (1979-82), 83.

1907 Massie Map of Albemarle County.

1920, 1929, 1929-50+ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

1935 Charlottesville Topographic Map.

Undated maps showing annexations of Albemarle County by the City of Charlottesville (1939 map shows annexation of Fry's Spring neighborhood in yellow.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
__X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
___ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: __Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _VDHR File No. 104-5084_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _Approximately 150.62 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude:	**Longitude:**
A	38.023478,	-78.519890
B	38.025801,	-78.512763
C	38.025397,	-78.512051
D	38.021767,	-78.509438
E	38.020977,	-78.510173
F	38.018741,	-78.510555
G	38.017279,	-78.510742
H	38.016223,	-78.510919
I	38.012926,	-78.513080
J	38.013196,	-78.514636
K	38.013722,	-78.515587
L	38.016531,	-78.515425
M	38.014667,	-78.519089
N	38.018002,	-78.519368
O	38.020558,	-78.517371
P	38.021729,	-78.520360
Q	38.022604,	-78.520778

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

UTM Coordinates (Zone 18) as depicted on the accompanying Location USGS Map

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

The nominated boundaries of The Fry's Spring Historic District are shown on the accompanying 1"=200' scaled map entitled The Fry's Spring Historic District which was prepared by the City of Charlottesville Planning and Community Development office using their GIS system.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of The Fry's Spring Historic District are drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings that tell the story of the growth of the Fry's Spring neighborhood from the earliest development in 1890 until 1963, when two large churches were constructed in the center of the district, and most of the developable lots had been built out. Areas with concentrations of noncontributing resources, particularly when on the edge of the boundary, were excluded. The historic district boundaries coincide with property lines and natural landscape features whenever possible.

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1. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Maral S. Kalbian, Margaret T. Peters_____
organization: ___Maral S. Kalbian, LLC_____
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telephone:__540-955-1231_____
date:_____1 June 2014_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Photo Log

The following information is common to all photographs:
Name of Property: The Fry's Spring Historic District
Location: City of Charlottesville, Virginia
DHR File Number: 104-5084
Date: March 2009; March 2013; May 2014
Photographer: Maral S. Kalbian
Location of Digital Images: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

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

PHOTO 1 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0001.
VIEW: White Cross/Huntley Hall [104-0236'; 104-5084-0022], north view.

PHOTO 2 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0002.
VIEW: Streetscape, Monte Vista Avenue, southwest view.

PHOTO 3 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0003.
VIEW: House, 2303 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0005], east view.

PHOTO 4 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0004.
VIEW: House, 2521 Brunswick Road [104-5084-0029], east view.

PHOTO 5 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0005.
VIEW: House, 2611 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0037], east view.

PHOTO 6 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0006.
VIEW: House, 2652 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0056], southeast view.

PHOTO 7 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0007.
VIEW: House, 2666 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0058], east view.

PHOTO 8 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0008.
VIEW: House, 115 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0064], southeast view.

PHOTO 9 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0009.
VIEW: House, 218 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0082], west view.

PHOTO 10 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0010.
VIEW: House, 204 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0086], west view.

PHOTO 11 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0011.
VIEW: Commercial Building, 2618 Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0110], southwest view.

PHOTO 12 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0012.
VIEW: House, 2512 Woodland Drive [104-5084-0131], west view.

PHOTO 13 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0013.
VIEW: Immanuel Lutheran Church [104-5084-0137], west view.

PHOTO 14 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0014.
VIEW: House, 209 Todd Avenue [104-5084-0153], south view.

PHOTO 15 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0015.
VIEW: Charlottesville Seventh Day Adventist Church [104-5084-0214], southeast view.

PHOTO 16 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0016.
VIEW: House, 201 Monte Vista Avenue [104-5084-0257], east view.

PHOTO 17 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0017.
VIEW: Streetscape, Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0011 through 0014], east view.

PHOTO 18 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0018.
VIEW: Duplex, 102 Sunset Avenue [104-5087-0217], north view.

PHOTO 19 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0019.
VIEW: Streetscape, Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0095 and 0096], south view.

PHOTO 20 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0020.
VIEW: Streetscape, Hill Street [104-5084-0317, 0159, and 0316], southeast view.

PHOTO 21 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0021.
VIEW: Streetscape, Jefferson Park Avenue [104-5084-0098 and 0097], west view.

PHOTO 22 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0022.
VIEW: Streetscape, junction of Brunswick Drive and Jefferson Park Circle, northwest view.

PHOTO 23 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0023.
VIEW: House, 2616 Jefferson Park Circle [104-5084-0048], northwest view.

PHOTO 24 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0024.
VIEW: Fry's Spring Beach Club [104-5075; 104-5084-0045], north view.

PHOTO 25 of 25: VA_CityofCharlottesville_TheFry'sSpringHistoricDistrict_0025.
VIEW: Streetscape, Jefferson Park Avenue, showing median, southwest view.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ENDNOTES

[1] Jeanne Nicholson Siler. "Fry's Spring," Albemarle Magazine, August-September, 1991, 37ff.
[2] www.charlottesville.org. See also electronic correspondence between Mary Joy Scala, Rob McGinnis, and Maral Kalbian, October, 2009. The site of James Fry's dwelling, Azalea, is located on Azalea Drive, north of I-64 above Azalea Park. A report prepared by George Bleam, Landscape Architects, for the City of Charlottesville, documents this information, which appears in "The City as a Park: A Citizen's Guide to Charlottesville Parks," undated. Sources cited in this report include John Hammond Moore, Albemarle Jefferson's County, 1727-1976 (Charlottesville, 1976). Azalea Farms File, Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society; Albemarle County Chancery Order Book 22:369; Mayo Brown," Additions or Subdivisions in or on the Immediate Suburbs to Charlottesville, Va., 1763-1935;" located in the collections of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society.
[3] Magazine of Albemarle History, 13 (1953); 44. This jubilee probably took place shortly after Virginians overwhelmingly ratified the new Underwood Constitution in July, 1869, which granted freedmen the right to vote. Having affirmed this right, Virginia was readmitted to the Union in January 1870. See The Hornbook of Virginia History, 4th Edition, ed. Emily J. Salmon and Edward D. C. Campbell, Jr. (Richmond, 1994). 53.
[4] Both these maps are in the collections of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society and can be viewed at http://www.albemarlehistory.org.
[5] U.S. Census, 1860, 1870, 1880 for Albemarle County, Virginia.
[6] U. S. Census, 1860; U. S. Federal Slaves Schedules, 1860, St. Anne's Parish, Albemarle County, Virginia.
[7] U. S. Census, 1870 and 1880; Booton Herndon. "When Fry's Spring Was Charlottesville's Spa," transcript of a presentation to the Albemarle County Historical Society, July 29, 1984. (Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society).
[8] Albemarle County Deed Book 94:157 (1890).
[9] Brown, "Additions or Subdivisions in or on the Immediate Suburbs to Charlottesville, Va., 1763-1935," Jefferson Park, 423-429; Albemarle County Deed Book 109:114-115; Scott Silsdorf, "A History of Land Development at Fry's Spring," a paper prepared for Architecture 512, School of Architecture, University of Virginia (1991), 3. See also Jefferson Randolph Kean, "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville, Magazine of Albemarle County History, 33 (1975) and reprinted as off print, 1978.
[10] Forest Hill Historic District, National Register of Historic Places, 2012. (DHR 127-6069).

[11] Rau, Deborah Fulton. "Three Chopt Road Historic District." (127-6064). National Register of Historic Places, (2012).
[12] For a detailed consideration of public transportation lines in Charlottesville, see the two lengthy articles by Jefferson Kean, in the Magazine of Albemarle History, 34 (1975-76) and 37/38 (1979).
[13] Silsdorf. "History of Land Development at Fry's Spring," 3 ff; Kean, "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville," 14-17.
[14] Herndon, "When Fry's Spring was Charlottesville's Spa."
[15] Herndon. "When Fry's Spring was Charlottesville's Spa," 6.
[16] Silsdorf, "History of Land Development at Fry's Spring," 5; the plat referenced as "I-4" by Silsdorf is reproduced in the Magazine of Albemarle History, 37/38 (1979-1982), 83.
[17] For a detailed consideration of the development of the various modes of transportation along the Jefferson Park Avenue corridor, see Randolph Kern, "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville," Magazine of Albemarle History, Volume 33/34 (1975-1976), 17-29.
[18] Carrsgrove [104-0065; 104-5084-0020] was located at 240 Stribling Avenue, and was demolished in 2013. The site is located just outside the Fry's Spring Historic District boundaries.
[19] Eugenia Bibb. "White Cross or Huntley Hall," a survey conducted for the Department of Community Development (Charlottesville, 1983).
[20] Charlottesville Hill Directory (1931).
[21] Land Tax Records for Albemarle County: 1905, 1909, and 1915; U. S. Census for Albemarle County, 1900 and 1910.
[22] http://mcgregor.lib.virgnia.edu/holsinger/FMpro. "Norvell Residence," Charlottesville, negative no. X4236B2.
[23] Some of the land ownership is confused by the fact that the Jefferson Park Land and Improvement Company was formed from the property that Maury was forced to see after his 1895 bankruptcy. A large portion of its acreage was north of the railroad. Captain T. O. Troy, the general manager of the streetcar line, led a group that formed the new land development company and platted fourteen blocks of new lots. He and several others secured these lots for their own residences. This area is not in what today is considered "Fry's Spring." See Silsdorf, "History of Land Development…" 5-6.
[24] U. S. Census for 1910 for Albemarle County, Monticello District, Sheet 5-B, image 10 at http://www.ancestry.com; land tax Records for Monticello District, Albemarle County, 1905, 1910.
[25] U. S. Census for Albemarle County, 1900, 1910.
[26] "See "Fife and Tonsler Neighborhood Historic District," NRHP, 2009, Section 8, 97-98, for a discussion of residential segregation history in the City of Charlottesville. The Charlottesville ordinance of 1911 was ruled invalid by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1917; subdivision segregation mandates were ruled unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1948.
[27] "Albemarle County School Picnic, Fry's Spring, June 4, 1913." http://fedoraproxy.lib.virginia.edu/fedora/objects/uva-lib:1041207.
[28] Siler, "Fry's Spring," 37.
[29] National Register nomination for Paeonian Springs Historic District, Loudoun County, Virginia, Department of Historic Resources 053-5072 (2006).
[30] Silsdorf, "History of Land Development…" 7-9. For images depicting Fry's Spring, see Fred T. Heblich and Mary Ann Elwood, Charlottesville and the University of Virginia: A Pictorial History, (Norfolk, 1982), 62-64, 130.
[31] Magazine of Albemarle History. Volume 33/34 (1975-76), 16-29.
[32] http://www/pgedia.com/n/national-recreation-association.
[33] http://search.lib.virginia.edu/catalog/uva-lib:1041207/view#openLayer/uva-lib:1041207/2366.5/2952/1/1/0
[34] 1907 Massie Map, Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society; plat prepared by W. Washabaugh, C.E. for Fry's Spring Terrace, May 7, 1913. Albemarle County Deed Book 152:332, in Brown, "Additions or Subdivisions in or on the Immediate Suburbs to Charlottesville, Virginia, 1763-1935;" Marked as document I-6.
[35] Silsdorf, "History of Land Development…" 11; Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1909.
[36] Jamie Simpson, "Club Pools Memories for Milestone," Daily Progress, June 9, 1996.
[37] Silsdorf, "History of Land Development…" This article says that the hotel was "demolished" sometime after 1914, 12. He is citing Jefferson Randolph Kean, who says that the hotel was "dismantled."

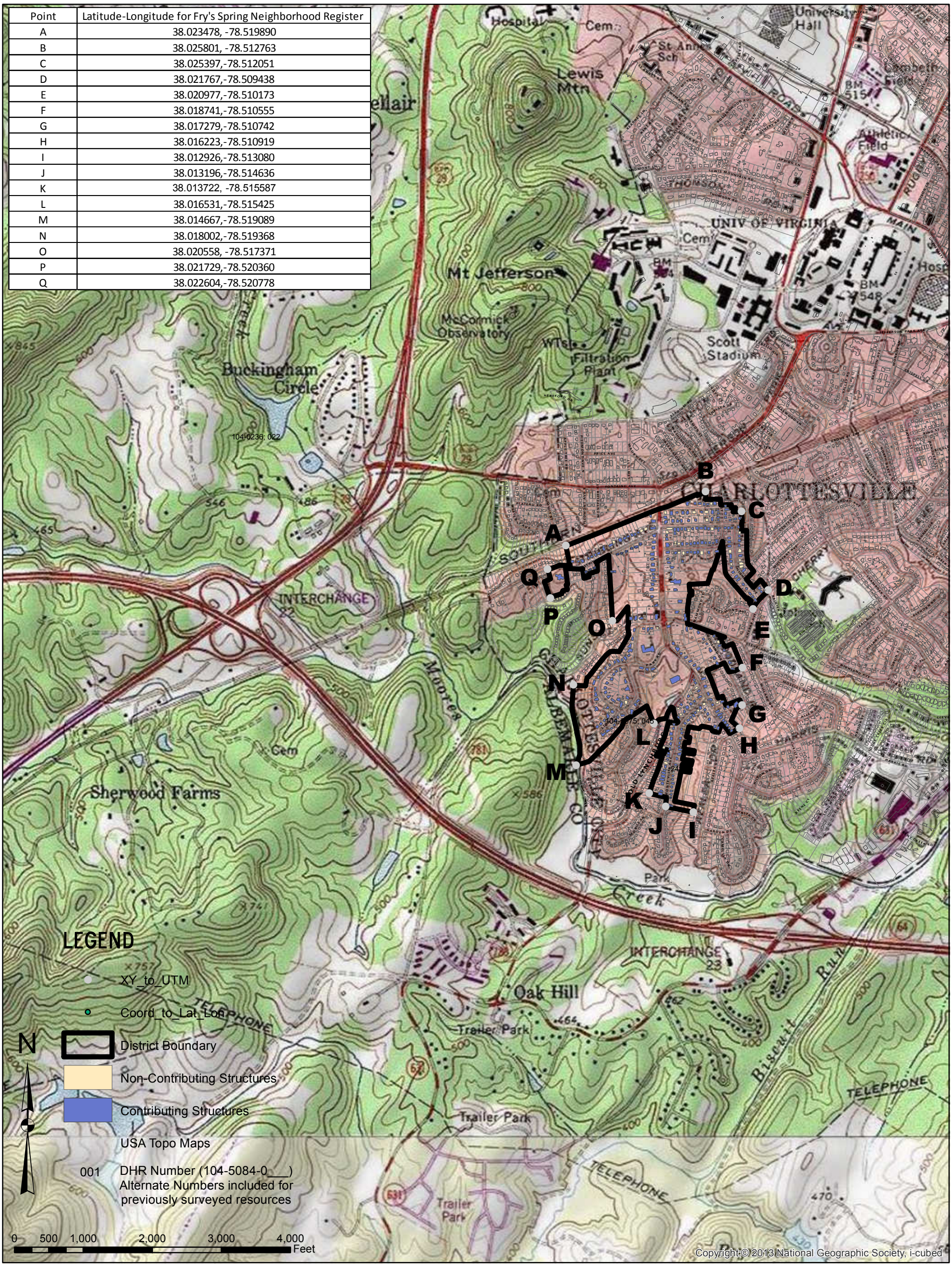
[38] Kern, Randolph. "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville." Magazine of Albemarle County, Vol. 33/34 (1975), 1-52.
[39] Silsdorf, "History of Land Development…" 12.
[40] Moore, Albemarle, 329.
[41] Brown, "Additions or Subdivisions…" Plat for the Redland Land Company, Section 2, Fry's Spring Terrace, 1913. Sanborn Insurance Maps for the City of Charlottesville, 1920, 1929.
[42] Simpson, "Club Memories for Milestones." Erika Howsare, "Pooling Resources," Charlottesville Weekly, March 4-10, 2003.
[43] Erika Howsare, "Pooling Resources," Charlottesville Weekly, March 4-10, 2003.
[44] Residents on Fry's Spring Road, U. S. Census, 1920; Albemarle County Land Tax Records, 1920; City Directory, 1945.
[45] Albemarle County Deed Book 217: 345 (1932); it is very likely that the plat was prepared sometime after the lots were laid out and sold because these houses appear on the Sanborn Insurance Map for 1929.
[46] Albemarle County Deed Book 193:182 (1926).
[47] Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1934, 1936.
[48] For a detailed consideration of the development companies, see Scott Silsdorf, "A History of Land Development at Fry's Spring," a paper prepared for Architecture 512, School of Architecture, University of Virginia (1991), 3. See also Jefferson Randolph Kean, "Early Street Railways…" Magazine of Albemarle County History, 33 (1975).
[49] "Historic Residential Suburbs." Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places. National Register Bulletin, (2002), 3.
[50] 1940 U. S. Census for Charlottesville, Virginia, Ward 3 of the City.
[51] Charlottesville City Directories, 1950-1960.

FRY'S SPRING HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

DHR # 104-5084

Point	Latitude-Longitude for Fry's Spring Neighborhood Register
A	38.023478, -78.519890
B	38.025801, -78.512763
C	38.025397,-78.512051
D	38.021767,-78.509438
E	38.020977,-78.510173
F	38.018741,-78.510555
G	38.017279,-78.510742
H	38.016223,-78.510919
I	38.012926,-78.513080
J	38.013196,-78.514636
K	38.013722, -78.515587
L	38.016531,-78.515425
M	38.014667,-78.519089
N	38.018002,-78.519368
O	38.020558, -78.517371
P	38.021729,-78.520360
Q	38.022604,-78.520778

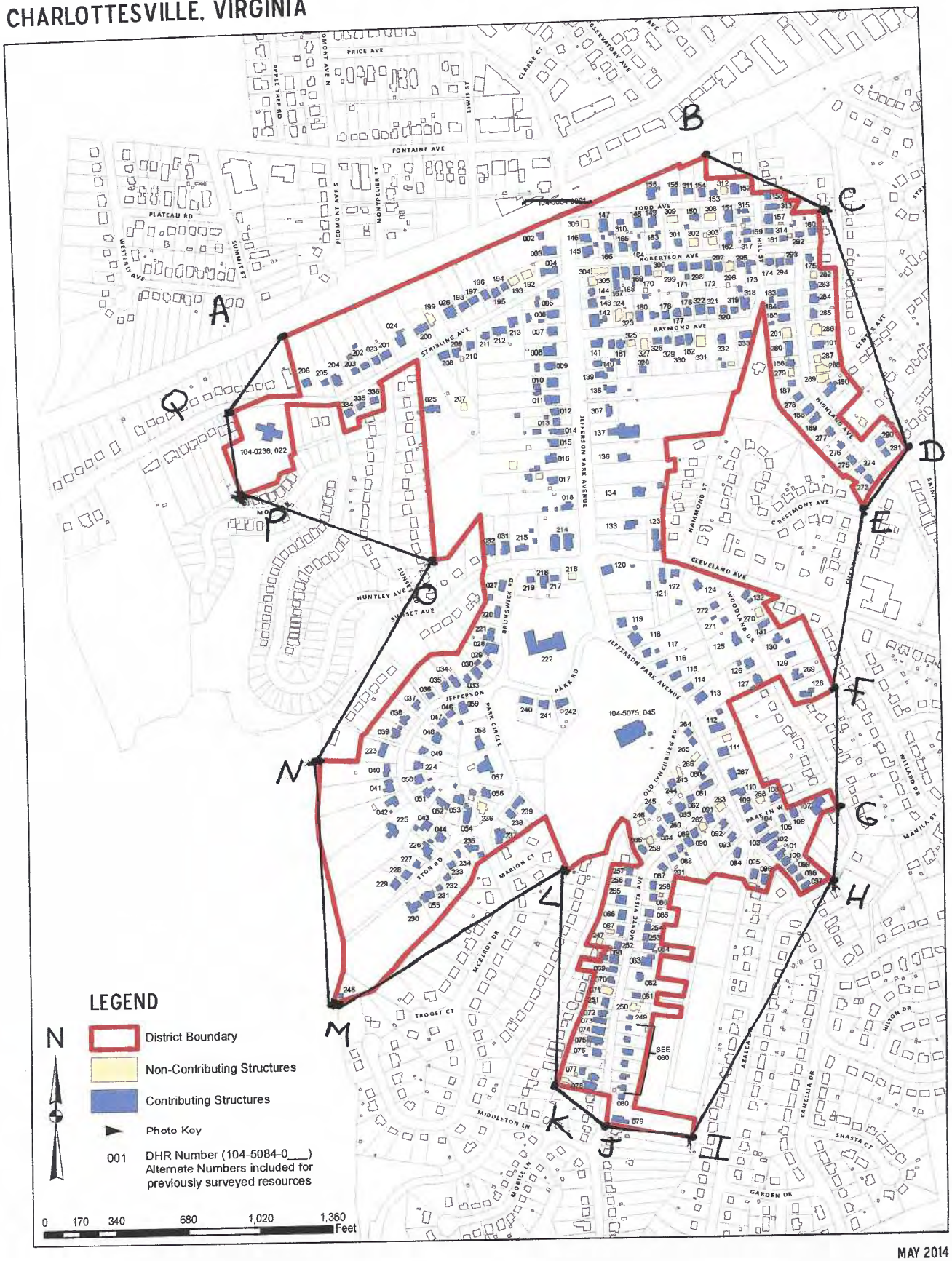


JUNE 2014
City of Charlottesville Neighborhood Development Services

FRY'S SPRING NEIGHBORHOOD NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

DHR # 104-5084

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

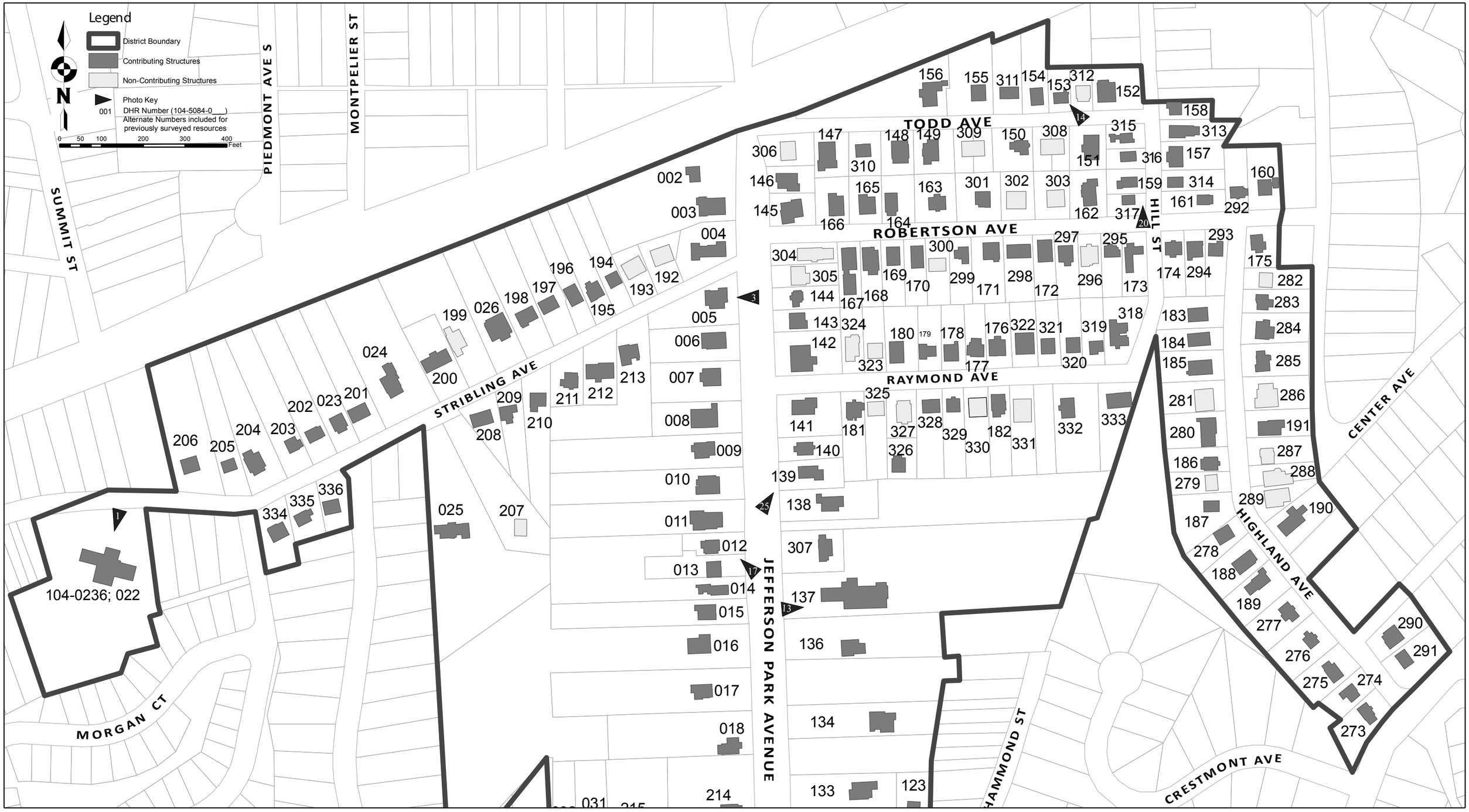


MAY 2014
CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

FRY'S SPRING HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

DHR # 104-5084

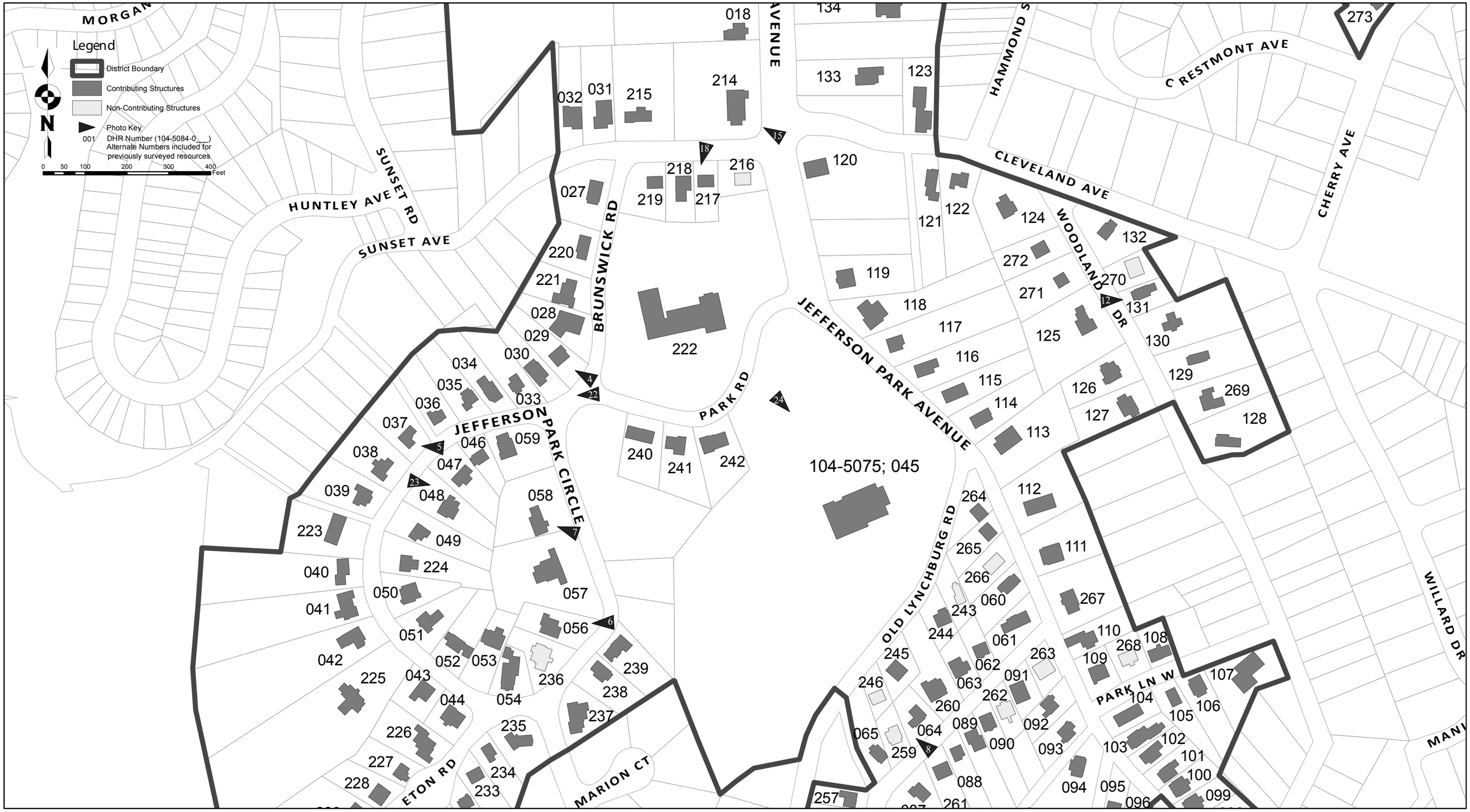


JUNE 2014
CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

FRY'S SPRING HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

DHR # 104-5084

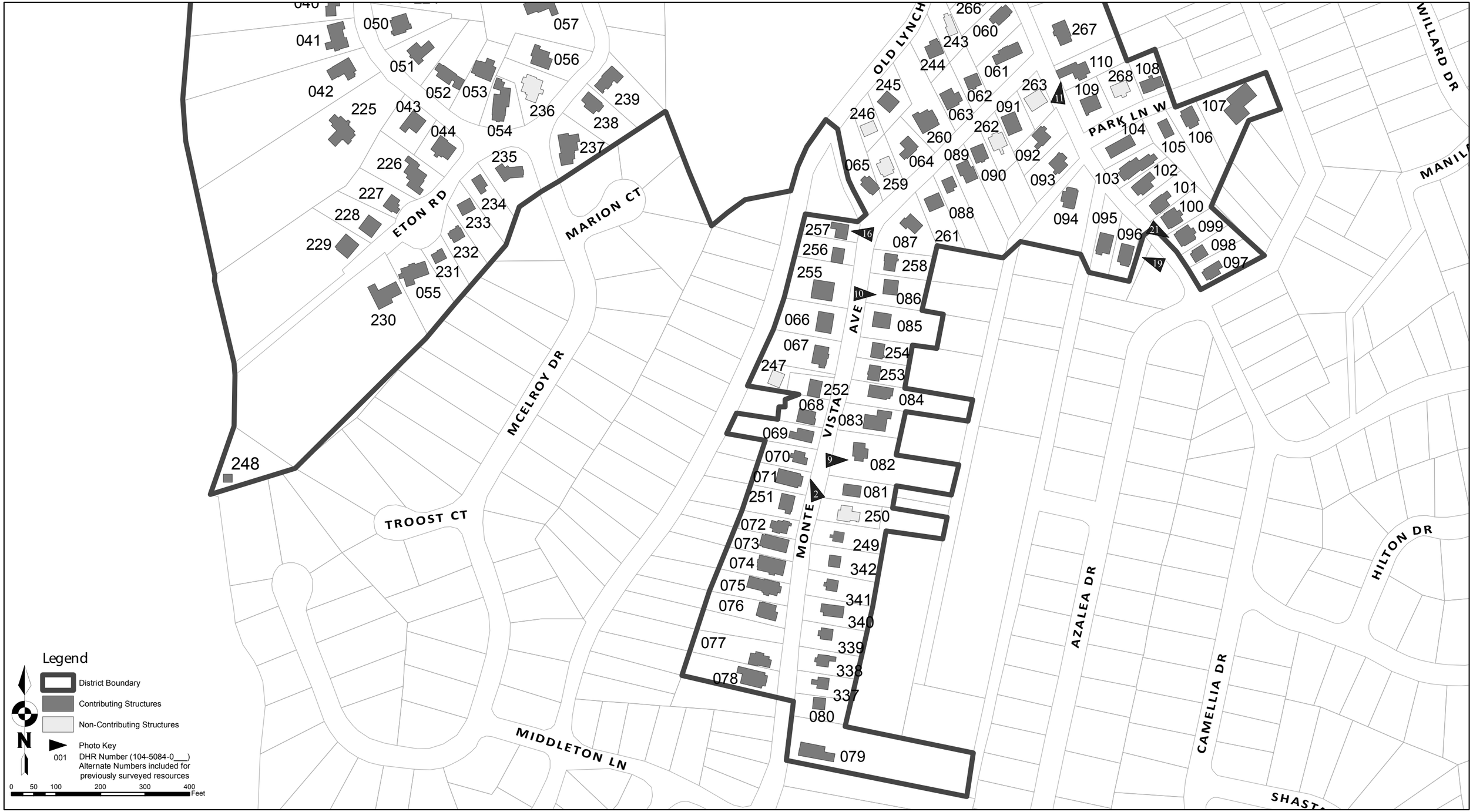


JUNE 2014
CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

FRY'S SPRING HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

DHR # 104-5084



JUNE 2014
CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

RIGHT LANE
ONLY
BUS
STOP

204

512

IMMANUEL
LUTHERAN
CHURCH
VISITORS
WELCOME

174

201

107A

2616

FRY'S SPRING
BEACH CLUB