VLR- 6/16/99
NRHP- 12/9/99

Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-4018

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Batesville Historic District

other names/site number DHR File No. 002-2212

2. Location

street & number Intersection of County Roads 692 and 635 not for publication N/A

city or town Batesville vicinity X

state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 Zip 22924

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _X__ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _X__ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide _X_ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

M Catton Shiver 10/18/99

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

_____
Signature of Keeper
Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
_X_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)
___building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_33_	_11_	buildings
____	____	sites
____	____	structures
____	____	objects
_33_	_11_	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _N/A_

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

_N/A_

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: single dwelling
	secondary structure
Commerce	department store
	specialty store
Religion	religious facility
	church-related residence

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: single dwelling
Commerce	department store
Religion	religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival
X see continuation sheet #1

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete, stone, brick
roof metal, asphalt
walls wood, brick, stucco, synthetic sidings
other wood, brick, concrete, metal

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the 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 a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Transportation
Commerce

_____

_ See continuation sheet _____

Period of Significance _circa 1800 to circa 1930_____

_____

Significant Dates _1835____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _N/A_____

Architect/Builder _N/A_____

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

9. Major Bibliographical References
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia_____

10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property _135_

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	699561	4208250	2	17	699928	4207735
3	17	700230	4207979	4	17	700412	4207819

_X_ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Christine A. Prestegard, Intern_____

Organization: Batesville Historical Society_____ date_July 10, 1998_____

street & number: _P.O. Box 35_____ telephone_(804) 823-7330_____

city or town_Batesville_____ state_VA___ zip code _22924___

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name _Multiple Owners (see continuation sheet)

street and number_____ telephone_____
city or town_____ state_____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Architectural Classification, continued

Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Other: Folk National
Other: Folk Victorian

Summary Description

The Batesville Historic District is located at the intersection of County Routes 692 and 635 in Albemarle County, Virginia. It sits between ridges to the north and south, the tree lines of which form the boundaries of the proposed historic district. The distinguishing feature of the Batesville Historic District is its linear pattern of development along Route 692 and Route 635. The district is one of the earliest surviving crossroads communities in Albemarle County, and has witnessed the intrusion of very few non-contributing resources or unsympathetic additions and alterations.

The Batesville Historic District contains 44 buildings (33 contributing, 11 noncontributing). The district consists of all of the properties lining County Route 692 (Plank Road) between Mechums River at the west end and the Curtis A. Haden, III House (6490 Plank Road) at the east end; the properties along County Route 635 (Craig's Store Road (south of Route 692) and Miller School Road (north of Route 692) between Mount Ed Baptist Church at the south end and the intersection of County Route 689 (Burch's Creek Road) at the north end; the properties along the south side of Route 689 between Route 635 and the William B. Smith House (1524 Burch's Creek Road); and the properties on Schoolhouse Hill.

The contributing resources in the Batesville Historic District illustrate the general trends in Virginia's architectural history: the early-nineteenth-century Federal Style, the mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival Style, simple late-Victorian styles from the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-centuries, Classical Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Most of the residences are simplified styles, consistent with the vernacular building tradition in rural Virginia. A few commercial and religious buildings of these styles are also present. For the most part, the buildings in the district are simple frame gable-end, gable-with-wing, or I-house types referred to stylistically as Folk National or Folk Victorian by Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses*. These terms are used throughout this nomination.

The domestic structures dating from the early nineteenth century include both vernacular and high-style examples such as the Brooks-Martin Log House and Federal-style dwellings such as the Walters-Page House and Westbury (which also features a Victorian-style porch addition). Mount Ed Baptist Church and the Batesville Methodist Church are excellent examples of brick Greek Revival buildings constructed in the mid-nineteenth century.

The largest percentage of resources in the Batesville Historic District was constructed during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. These buildings reflect the Folk National style, such as the

Foster-Layman Store, and the Folk Victorian style, such as the Dr. Smith House, the Barskdale House, and the Hill House. Page's Store (also known as the Charles Joseph Store) is a commercial building constructed in the vernacular tradition at the turn of the century. The largest dwelling in Batesville, Castlebrook, is a significant example of Colonial Revival construction. Also from this time period are a few examples of early twentieth century Classical Revival buildings such as Woodlea and the Batesville Elementary School.

The majority of the buildings in the Batesville Historic District remain in good condition and have experienced few, if any, alterations. This high concentration of contributing resources enables the Batesville Historic District to successfully depict the long period of development experienced by the crossroads community from the beginning of the nineteenth century through the first three decades of the twentieth century.

Inventory

The buildings in the Batesville Historic District are arranged here according to street name and then listed in order of street number. The lot (by section and parcel number) appears in parentheses following the street number. Where a historic or common name is known for the property, that name is listed first, followed by the present owner's name in parentheses. Some properties are known historically or commonly by more than one name; in these cases, all of the names have been included. If no historic or common name is known, the current owner's name is listed. **A noncontributing property is indicated with "(N/C)" prior to its street number.** All other resources are contributing.

Route 692 (Plank Road)

6490 (Lot 85-51K): Curtis A. Haden, III House. Constructed around 1900, this two-story frame dwelling has a weatherboarded exterior and standing-seam metal gable roof. The three-bay facade is symmetrically arranged, with a central entry and a one-story, one-bay porch with square wood posts. There are two replacement six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows on each floor and a new solid wood door. There is one central terra cotta-covered metal flue. The exposed basement level has been covered with vertical wood paneling.

6502 (Lot 85-29): Mountain View Baptist Church. This church was constructed around 1907-1909. It consists of an original section with a steeple and an addition to its west side. The original portion stands on a solid stone foundation and has a modern, standing-seam metal roof. The exterior is sympathetically clad in modern vinyl siding. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the central entry, which consists of a double-leaf, paneled wood door, painted white, surmounted by a four-paned transom light and a vinyl pediment. The original portion of the church is four bays deep. Each bay on the east side and the

rear bay on the west side has a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window. The modern addition to the church, constructed sometime between 1980 and 1995, is concrete block with a porch with square wood posts and balusters and an asphalt shingle roof. There are two exterior concrete block chimneys on the west side of the building and one on the east side.

(N/C) **6534 (Lot 85-28): Robert E. Weitzner House.** This one-story single dwelling with a standing-seam metal gable roof is documented by tax records as having been constructed in 1977. However, the central portion appears to have been constructed earlier in the twentieth century with later sympathetic additions to each side. The east addition is reported to have been constructed in the 1950s. The foundation and walls are solid concrete block. There is a one-story, two-bay porch with a concrete block base and black-painted metal railings. The entry consists of a single paneled wood door with six lights. There are four six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. To the right of the porch, close to ground level, there is a fixed twelve-pane window. There is a single central interior brick chimney and exposed rafters under the eaves. This is a noncontributing building due to its late date of construction.

6541 (Lot 85-30A): Page T. Farish House. Oral tradition has it that t his one-story house was constructed in the early nineteenth century. The current tenants report that it is of log frame construction. It is now covered with stucco and has a standing-seam metal gable roof. A one-story, two-bay porch set on four brick piers, has been covered with wood weatherboards on its lower half and the upper portion has been screened in. The door leading from the porch to the interior of the house is reported by the owner to be a single-leaf paneled wood door. The original portion of the house has two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. An addition to the east side of the house has a pair of fixed six-pane windows and an entrance portico covered with wood lattice and paneling. There are two exterior end chimneys laid in common bond brick and one interior end chimney of concrete block.

6568 (Lot 85-28A): Batesville Elementary School (Ecole, Alvin Ash House). This is a one-story building of wood frame construction built in 1922 in the Classical Revival style. It has a weatherboard exterior and standing-seam metal hipped roof. Its distinguishing feature is a tetrastyle pedimented portico with Doric columns and a four-paned fanlight in the pediment. The central entry consists of a paneled wood door with three-paned sidelights and seven-over-two transom lights flanked by pilasters. The four windows, two to each side of the entry, are six-over-six double-hung wood sash with wood shutters and an undecorated wood lintel. The bottom portion of each window opening is filled with a wood panel. Historic photographs show the building to have had five nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows to each side of the entry. Other alterations include cement stucco covering the foundation of unknown material. Two brick chimneys rise from the interior of the building.

(N/C) **6588 (Lot 85A-32): Geoffrey P. Trump House.** This one-and-a-half-story house was built in 1950. It stands on a solid concrete block foundation, has modern siding, and is topped with a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. A cross-gabled section creates a half-story. The front facade (facing Route 635) has two one-over-one double-hung metal sash windows with shutters, one to each side of the central entry.

door is paneled metal. One accesses the entry by a new wood stair with wood railing. The south façade (facing Route 692) has three windows on the first floor and a tripartite one-over-one double-hung sash in the gable end. Two central interior chimneys of exposed metal pipe pierce the roof. At the rear of the property stands a quonset hut. This is a noncontributing building due to its late date of construction.

6601 (Lot 85A-9): Walters-Page House. Constructed around 1800, this Federal-style brick dwelling stands two stories high, has a stone foundation, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. The brick is laid in Flemish bond, except for the four exterior chimneys which are laid in common bond. The central entry features a single-leaf wood door with panels and lights. A one-story, one-bay pedimented portico with square wood posts fronts the entry. The windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. On the first floor, there is one window with a flat arch to each side of the entry. On the second floor, there are three windows with wood lintels. There is an addition of an ell extending from the rear of the east side. It stands one story high, has a single wood door with panels and lights, and is covered with a metal roof like that of the main building. The Walters-Page House is significant as one of the earliest existing buildings in Batesville. To the east of the main house is the smokehouse, which is now used as a dwelling at 6951 Plank Road.

6591 Plank Road. This two-story wood frame building has a random rubble stone foundation, weatherboarded exterior, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. There is a single entry in the center, over which projects a simple one-story, one-bay wood portico with square wood posts. The door is paneled wood. There are three six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, one to each side of the entry and one on the second floor on the east side. A single brick chimney laid in common bond is situated on the exterior of the east wall.

6624 (Lot 85A-29C): Charles Joseph Store, Page's Store (Rose M. Page Store). This wood-frame, weatherboard building was constructed in three campaigns beginning around 1900. The west section is the earliest part of the building. It stands one-and-a-half stories high and is topped with a standing-seam metal gable roof and a single-story porch with square wood posts and concrete steps. The porch extends almost all the way across the center section of the building. The windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sash, one to each side of the entry and one in the gable end. The door is paneled wood. The center section of the building is a later addition as suggested by a change in the weatherboards. This section has a double-leaf paneled wood door raised approximately four feet off the ground, flanked by single two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. In this section, there is also a wood-framed double-door opening that has been filled with wood siding. The west section is the most recent addition to Page's Store. It stands as high as the center section and has a small wood porch with a concrete stair and a modern glass-and-metal door. There is a single-paned window to the west of the entry. The middle and west sections of the building are covered with a standing-seam metal shed roof.

6627 (Lot 85A-7): Foster-Layman Store (Rose M. Page House). This Folk National wood frame building was constructed around 1900 and converted to a dwelling around 1945. It is consists of a main rectangular-plan block and an ell that extends westward from it. Both are two stories high. The building has a stone foundation, is covered with weatherboards, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. It is

situated at the southwest corner of Routes 635 and 692, with its front gable end facing Route 692. The front facade features a two-story, three-bay porch with square wood posts on the first floor and turned wood posts on the second floor. The porch has been screened in at the first-floor level. The windows on the first floor are two-over-two double-hung wood sash, one to each side of the central entry of a paneled wood door with transom lights. The second floor has one wood door leading to the porch and a single two-over-two double-hung wood sash window. At the crook of the main block and ell, there is a an enclosed entry with a single wood door with lights. The ell itself features a wide historic opening that has been filled with wood tongue-in-groove paneling. There is one two-over-two double-hung wood sash window to each side of the opening and three on the second floor. The east side of the dwelling, facing Route 635, has a center gable, two windows on the first floor and four windows on the second floor. There is a two-story porch with square wood posts at the rear of the dwelling, visible along Route 635.

6630 (Lot 85A-20): Smith-Joseph House, Batten House (E.H. Carruth House). The Smith-Joseph House was constructed ca. 1890 and is presently abandoned. It is a two-story weatherboarded wood-frame building with standing-seam metal roof and modern concrete-block foundation. The house appears to have been constructed in two campaigns, indicated by a change in the weatherboards, nails, and window treatments. The earliest part of the house is the eastern half from just left of the present front entry, based upon the use of six-over-six windows, more deteriorated weatherboards, and square-cut nails. The east facade features a single-story, three-bay porch set on brick piers, suggesting that the building may have originally faced east. There is a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window with wooden shutters and a paneled wood door with six lights. A brick chimney laid in six-course bond with some repointed areas stands to the left of the porch. To the right of the chimney on the second floor there is a single two-over-two double-hung wood sash window. Currently, the house faces south and this front facade features a single-story, one-bay porch with chamfered wood posts with decorative brackets and balusters, most of which are missing. The central entry consists of a single leaf paneled wood door with four lights. To the west of the entry, there is one two-over-two double-hung wood sash window on the first floor and one on the second floor. These windows are surrounded by a carved molding. Above the porch, there is a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window, situated slightly off-center, and a decorative vent in the gable. To the east of the entry, there is a boarded window opening on the first floor and a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window on the second floor. These windows are set in undecorated wood frames. There is a smaller brick chimney that emerges from the interior rear of the eastern section of the house and another somewhat larger brick chimney near the center of the house. It is likely that this larger chimney was once an end chimney when the house consisted only of the eastern section. The west facade has one two-over-two double-hung wood sash window on each floor, towards the rear of the house. The concrete-block foundation is reported to have been laid sometime after 1962.

6635 (Lot 85A-6): Blacksmith Shop (Charles T. Page, III House). Constructed prior to 1905, this stuccoed one-story frame dwelling is comprised of two adjoining standing-seam metal gable-roofed sections, the west section set slightly forward of the east section. The east section has a one-story,

three-bay porch with square wood posts and a single paneled wood door flanked by two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows with shutters. The west section, which was added around 1940, has a full-width one-story porch with square wood posts and a central entry with a paneled wood door flanked by single two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows with shutters. This section extends westward and includes an historic entry that has been filled with wood. There are three chimneys: one painted brick exterior chimney where the two sections intersect, one brick chimney rising from the interior of the east section, and a modern metal pipe chimney in the center of the building where the two gables meet. A single-bay garage has been added to the east end of the dwelling.

6645 (Lot 85A-5A): McAllister House (Wallace H. Kennedy House). This two-story single dwelling of wood frame construction has a concrete block foundation, weatherboarded exterior, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. It was constructed around 1900 in a simplified Folk National style. The facade is two bays wide and has a full-width concrete porch with a standing-seam metal shed roof supported by tapered square wood piers on brick posts. There are two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows on the second floor and one window of the same construction on the first floor located in the east bay. Each window of this dwelling features red-painted wood shutters. The west bay contains a single-leaf paneled wood door. There is a vent in the front gable end and two brick central interior chimneys. The east and west facades each have two windows per floor. A one-bay, one-story lean-to has been added to the rear of the dwelling.

6648 (Lot 85A-19): Carr-Crawford House (Thomas E. Freeman House). Constructed around 1910, this two-story frame dwelling features wooden weatherboards and a standing-seam metal gable roof. It has recently undergone renovation, but the owner reports that much of the original fabric and massing has been retained; historic photographs confirm this report. During the renovation, the three-bay porch was extended forward slightly, and covered with wood weatherboards. Turned wood posts and decorative brackets support the porch roof. The cross gable over the center bay is original to the building's design. Wood stairs lead to the entry, which consists of a single-leaf paneled wood door with lights and is flanked by paired one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. Single windows of the same composition pierce the side walls of the porch. On the second floor, there are three windows as well as a boarded vent in the center gable. A rounded skylight lies to the west of the center gable. There is one interior end chimney of concrete block enclosed by weatherboards to match the rest of the exterior. The west facade has an art-glass window and a single window on the first floor, a single window on the second floor, and a vent in the gable end. A porch addition to the rear of the house is barely visible from Route 692. The foundation has been covered with stucco.

6654 (Lot 85A-18): Old Town Hall, Old Jail, Tomlin House (Ellen P. Soroka House). This two-story shingled house with solid concrete-block foundation and standing-seam metal gable roof was constructed in 1900. It was moved to its present location in 1921 from a location one-half mile east on Route 692 near the road to the Batesville Elementary School. It has a one-story, three-bay porch with turned wood posts and balusters. The windows are all six-over-six double-hung wood sash, one on each side of the central paneled wood door with two lights, and two on the second floor. There is one window on the first floor

of the east facade and one window on each floor of the west facade. A one-story ell with a pair of windows extends to the rear on the west side of the house. There are three interior end brick chimneys, two visible from the front, one in the rear ell.

6655 (Lot 85A-4): Baber House (Mary E. Napoleon House). This single dwelling is a two-story wood frame building with weatherboards, a concrete-block foundation, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. It is a good example of the Folk National style. Tax records indicate that the building was constructed in 1906, but research conducted by the owner in the 1980's suggests that the construction date is actually 1928. The facade is three bays wide and features a one-story, one-bay porch with chamfered wood posts. There are five two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows, three on the second floor and two on the first floor, flanking a central paneled wood door with five-paned sidelights and a single-pane transom light. The gable roof is metal with a standing seam. A central cross-gable faces the street. This area is covered with decorative wood shingles and has a vent. The front section of the building is one bay deep. A one-story ell which is flush with the west side of the building but set back from the east side of the building, extends to the rear. The west side of the extension features a pair of six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. A modern wood porch wraps around from the back of the building to the rear portion of the east side.

6670 (Lot 85A-17): Batesville Methodist Church. Constructed in 1861, the Batesville Methodist Church is a significant representative of Greek Revival church design. It has a brick foundation and a standing-seam metal gable roof. The main feature is a large brick pediment and white-painted wood cornice. There are two entries of double-leaf paneled wood doors, each flanked by brick pilasters, with concrete steps leading to them. A brick water table wraps around the entire building. The church is four bays deep with single paneled wood door in the front-most bay and a twelve-over-twelve triple-hung wood sash windows in the other two bays. An addition of a two-story brick section has been made to the rear of the building. It extends beyond the original portion of the building on the east side. The forward-facing facade of the addition has a wood door with lights and one twelve-pane window on the second floor. Two of these windows appear on the east side of the addition. The west side of the addition is somewhat narrower than the original width of the building and there is a new brick chimney at this junction. At the base of the chimney is a half-story attached brick shed.

6678 (Lot 85A-16): Goolsby-Pugh House (John F. Baber House). This house was constructed around 1900. It has a concrete foundation, sympathetic modern siding, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. A one-story, one-bay porch with square wood posts fronts the central entry, which consists of a paneled metal door. To each side of the porch, there is a replacement one-over-one double-hung sash window. There are three windows of the same construction on the second floor. The two interior end chimneys are common bond brick. Additions include a one-story lean-to at the rear of the dwelling. The Goolsby-Pugh House retains its historic appearance and location and is therefore a contributing resource in the Batesville Historic District.

6681 (Lot 85A-2): Harding House (Phyllis J. Twyman House). This two-story frame dwelling was built in 1900 and has a concrete-block foundation, shingled exterior, and standing-seam metal gable roof. This building is asymmetrically massed with an eastern portion that stands forward of the western portion. The second floor features six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. There is one window in the forward eastern section and one in the western section. A one-story, eight-bay enclosed porch extends across the facade and wraps around part of the west side to meet the recessed western portion. The first six bays and the eighth bay have glass-louver windows with metal frames that are most likely later additions. The seventh bay holds a metal-and-glass-louvre door. The east side of the house has two windows on the second floor, and a single window and a pair of windows on the first floor. The west side has a single window on the first floor, adjacent to the porch. At the rear of the dwelling, there is an addition with paired six-pane windows, a fifteen-light wood door, a nine-pane window, and a two-over-two metal framed window.

(N/C) 6688 (Lot 85A-15): Jill C. Ward House. Built in 1984, this one-story Ranch dwelling has an off-centered modern paneled door with two six-over-six double-hung sash windows with shutters to its left and one to its right. A concrete stair with metal railings leads to the entry. There is an auxiliary entry at the rear of the east facade, as well as a wood porch at the rear of the building. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. This is a noncontributing building due to its date of construction.

6698 (Lot 85A-14): Foster-Critzer House (Daniel S. Mawyer House). This two-story frame dwelling was constructed around 1900. It has a solid brick foundation, wooden weatherboards and standing-seam metal gable roof. The one-story, three-bay front porch has been enclosed with wood siding and metal-framed windows. A metal gutter encircles the porch roofline. The west bay of the porch has a modern metal screen door. Inside the porch there is a paneled wood door with nine lights. There are two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows on the second floor. A single brick chimney rises from the central interior of the dwelling. The east side of the house has a modern tripartite bay window on the first floor and an octagonal window on the second floor. At the rear of the house, and visible on the east side, is a one-story addition with a paneled wood door, metal screen door, and a small two-pane window. There is also a one-story addition to the west side of the dwelling.

6706 (Lot 85A-13): George W. Green House. First constructed around 1830, this house is the product of two building campaigns, the west section having been built before the east section which was probably built around 1880 according to tax records. The west section has a one-story, one-bay enclosed front porch, the bottom half of which is covered with the same weatherboards used on the east section of the house. The upper half of the porch is screened. Inside the porch there is a paneled wood door with lights and a three-over-three double-hung wood sash window. The second floor of the west side has two one-over-one metal sash windows. The east section has a common-bond brick foundation which extends upward to include most of the first story, wooden weatherboards on the upper portion, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. On the first floor, there is a boarded entry with a two-over-two double-hung wood sash window to its right. The second floor has two metal sash windows. Chimneys are not visible.

6716 (Lot 85A-12): Brooks-Martin Log House (Faye Vaughan House). This two-and-a-half-story log house was built around 1820. Its frame sits on a solid stone foundation and is covered with wooden weatherboards on the upper stories. There is a two-story, three-bay porch with square wood posts. At present, the first-floor has an empty central doorframe flanked by damaged single six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. The second floor has a central wood door and boarded openings to each side. In the attic space, there are two fixed six-light windows. The house is topped with a standing-seam metal gable roof. On the east side of the house, there is a stone exterior end chimney. There appear to be two additions to the house, both of which are obscured by overgrown brush: a one-story brick addition that extends from the rear of the east side, and a one-story lean-to addition to the rear.

6726 (Lot 85A-11): Pugh-Mawyer House (Cora M. Mawyer House). This two-story wood-frame house was constructed around 1900. It has a brick foundation, shingle siding, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. A one-story, three-bay porch with square wood posts and wood lattice infill fronts the house. The central entry consists of a single-leaf paneled wood door with lights. There are five six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows: one to each side of the entry and three on the second floor, positioned over the first-floor openings. The gable roof is pierced by two central interior chimneys of common bond brick. Additions include a one-story lean-to extension to the rear and cement-block foundation on the west side of the house.

6742 (Lot 71-26A): Westbury, Moon House (Jay A. Rothenberger House). This two-story house consists of a Federal-style main mass constructed around 1820 and a Victorian porch and rear extension that were added around 1860. It has a brick foundation and standing-seam metal gable roof. The original portion of the house is Flemish bond brick with two exterior end and two central interior chimneys, all laid in common bond. The end chimneys are stepped back slightly near the roofline. The porch stands two stories and features four wood columns with bracketed capitals on each floor, a carved wood balustrade on the second floor, a wood pediment, and saw-toothed molding between the first and second floor and around the pediment. Decorative brackets appear below the pediment molding. This molding-and-bracket motif continues across the facade under the eaves. There are four two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows to each side of the porch, two on each floor. The slightly off-center entry consists of a paneled wood door with two decorative lights, four-paned sidelights, and a three-paned transom light. The lights to the east of the entry have wood shutters. The center bay of the second floor has a door similar to the first floor but without decorative lights. From the center rear of the house extends a weatherboarded addition with a standing-seam metal gable roof. A nineteenth-century wood corncrib stands to the west of Westbury along Route 692.

Route 635 (Craig's Store Road)

1506 (Lot 85-24): Woodlea, J.D. Smith House (Robert B. McKinley, Jr. House). This two-story Classical Revival dwelling was constructed around 1902. It has a solid stone foundation covered with

concrete stucco, wooden weatherboards, and a gable roof covered with green asphalt shingles. The most prominent feature of the house is a two-story portico with paired Corinthian columns and a fanlight in the weatherboarded pediment. The portico extends over a one-story, three-bay porch with Doric columns and turned wood balusters. The porch floor is brick. The central entry consists of a single-leaf paneled wood door with twelve lights fronted by an eight-light storm door, all surrounded by decorative sidelights and a fanlight. Pilasters separate the door from the sidelights. Wood blinds flank the entry composition. On each side of the entry, there is a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window with shutters. The second floor has a central single-bay porch with wood square-post balusters. It is accessed through double-leaf, double-paned wood doors mounted in front of diamond-light doors. There is a window with shutters to each side of the porch. Woodlea has three central interior chimneys, all of common-bond brick. The largest chimney, to the right of the portico, has decorative fluting and stringcourses. The rear chimney to the south is undecorated while the rear chimney to the north has a decorative stringcourse. On the north side of the house, there is an auxiliary entrance with a Doric portico and a six-light wood door flanked by windows set close to the door. The porch has turned wood balusters. There are six six-over-six windows on the north side of the house, none of which have shutters.

(N/C) 1512 (Lot 85-24): A noncontributing tenant house is located on the Woodlea property at 1512 Craig's Store Road. Built around 1940, the tenant house is a small, one-story, gable-roof structure with a sided exterior.

1521 (Lot 85-31): Castlebrook, Dr. R.L. Page House (Frank G. Ryder House). This Colonial Revival brick dwelling was constructed in 1903. It has a concrete foundation and hipped metal roof with standing-seam construction. The brick is laid in common bond. The house is situated with its front facade perpendicular to Route 635. It features a one-story, three-bay screened porch with square wood piers topped with capitals. On the second floor there are three six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with segmental arches and wood shutters. A wood cornice and decorative cross gable adorn the roofline. On the west side of the house, facing Route 635, there is a one-story, one-bay porte-cochere with large wood square posts. A central entry on this facade consists of a single-leaf paneled wood door with lights, flanked by sidelights and topped with transom lights and a segmental arch. On the first floor, there are two windows north of the entry and one on its south side. There are four windows on the second floor. The south facade has a two-story porch with square wood posts topped with capitals and unturned wood balustrade. The roof extends over the porch. Four brick chimneys are situated on the interior ends of the building, two at each end. A one-story ell on the south side of the building is a later addition

1606 (Lot 85-23): Mount Ed Baptist Church. This brick Greek Revival church was constructed in 1856-1857. It has a poured concrete foundation and a standing-seam metal gable roof. The prominent feature of this building is a pedimented front facade with two entries flanked by brick pilasters. Each entry has a double-leaf paneled wood door surmounted by a transom light, and concrete steps leading to the entry. The pediment is white-painted plaster with a white-painted wood cornice. The main portion of the church is four bays deep. On the east side, the front-most bay has a single-leaf paneled wood door, while the

remaining three bays have twelve-over-twelve triple-hung wood sash windows with modern metal-framed storm windows. A concrete ramp runs along the east side of the church to the side entry. Two additions have been made to the church: a single-bay brick addition to the rear of the building, and a two-story ell of brick construction that extends from the central portion of the original building's west side. The ell is connected to the original part of the church by a single-story section containing a pair of white-painted paneled doors and topped with a pediment where the ell projects forward slightly. The end of the ell also has a pediment. On the second floor of the addition, there are six eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. There are four windows and a solid door on the first floor.

Schoolhouse Hill

6319 (Lot 85A-26): Batesville Public School (Early M. Baber House). This one-story building, now a single dwelling, was built around 1870 to serve as Batesville's Elementary School. It is situated with its front facade perpendicular to the road. It has a stone foundation and standing-seam metal gable roof. The exterior has been clad in vinyl siding. The raised, one-story, three-bay porch with square wood posts and modern metal railing is accessed by steps on the left side. To each side of the single-leaf paneled wood door there are two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows which have been fitted with modern metal storm windows. There are no windows on the west facade of the house (facing the road). On the rear facade of the house, which is visible from the road, there is a one-bay ell at the east corner, farthest from the road. This ell has a wood-and-glass-louvre door and a single window. There are three other windows on the rear facade. This dwelling has two brick chimneys, both located in the central interior and laid in common-bond brick with a stringcourse near the top.

(N/C) 6323 (Lot 85A-27): Dooms House (Judy A. Fisher House). This two-story house was constructed around 1900 and is situated with its front facade perpendicular to the road, facing the adjacent Batesville Elementary School. It has a solid stone foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a new one-story, three-bay porch with square wood posts and a poured concrete floor. All of the windows are replacement six-over-six double-hung sash. The central single-leaf solid wood door has a single window to its left and a pair of windows to its right. The second floor has three single windows. The original exterior brick chimney, laid in seven-course-bond, is extant on the west side of the house, facing the road. It is stepped back as it nears the roofline and has been repointed in areas. There are four windows on the west facade, one on each floor, to each side of the chimney. The rear facade, which is visible from the road, has one window, a sliding glass door, and a wood stair. In addition to the original chimney, there are two metal pipe and three vinyl pipe flues. This is a noncontributing building due to extensive remodeling.

(N/C) 6324 (Lot 85A-23A): Jerry I. Baber House. This one-story frame dwelling was moved onto the present lot around 1997. It was constructed around 1900, has a weatherboard exterior, and features a full-width portico with square wood posts. To the left of the single-leaf wood door with eight lights there is a single window; to the right, a paired window. There is also a window on the north facade and two on the

South facade. All of the windows are four-over-one double-hung wood sash set in undecorated wood frames. At the rear of the building, a one-bay ell extends northward. This extension has a gable end facing north, as well as a single window on the north facade. At present, the foundation is covered with brick-patterned vinyl sheeting.

(N/C) 6341 (Lot 85A-29B): Robert E. Shiflett House. Constructed around 1958, this one-story house has a brick foundation and brick walls laid in common bond. The north side of the front facade projects forward slightly from the rest of the house and has paired one-over-one double-hung metal sash windows and an entry with a glass-and-metal door. Narrow one-over-one double-hung metal sash windows flank the entry. The area around the entry is treated with wood paneling. On the south side of the house, there is a wood porch with an unpainted wood baluster. A two-bay-wide, two-bay-deep portico with square wood posts extends from the north facade. The gable roof of the portico intersects the gable roof of the house; both are covered with asphalt shingles. There is one brick chimney.

(N/C) 6342 (Lot 85A-23): Stokes Smith House. This one-story single dwelling was constructed in 1962. It features asymmetrical massing with a concrete-block foundation, white vinyl siding, and a multi-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The entry has a metal-and-glass door and is located on the east end of the north facade. There are glass-louver windows on each side of the door. To the right of the entry, there is an exterior concrete-block chimney flanked by narrow one-over-one metal sash windows, a sliding two-pane window, and another one-over-one double-hung sash window. The east facade has six bays of glass-louvre windows that continue around from the north facade entry area, a two-over-two casement window, and a two-pane sliding window. Other chimneys include an interior pipe and an interior concrete-block chimney.

(N/C) 6366 (Lot 85A-21A): D.H. Page-Critzer House (Dyan A. Aretakis House). This one-and-a-half-story single dwelling has recently undergone extensive renovation and retains little of its original early twentieth century appearance. It was originally constructed in the later part of the nineteenth century and was recently moved to its present location from the rear of the property. The exterior is stucco and the gable roof has been clad in asphalt shingles. The north section of the front facade features a new one-story, three-bay porch with Doric columns. Within the porch area, there is a single-leaf paneled metal door and two six-over-six double-hung vinyl sash windows. There are also two windows on the second floor. The south end of the facade is a recent addition. It has one fixed sixteen-pane window and one six-over-six double-hung vinyl sash window on the first floor and two six-over-six windows in second floor dormers. Due to the extensive remodeling, this house is a noncontributing building in the Batesville Historic District.

6373 (Lot 85A-29): Hill House, Charles T. Page, Sr. House (Donald K. Riedesel House). Constructed around 1900, this Folk Victorian two-story dwelling has a brick-pier-with-concrete-infill foundation, white painted wooden weatherboards, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. It is assymetrically massed with an east wing that projects forward and an ell that extends westward from the middle of the east section. A one-story, five-bay porch with turned wood posts and turned balusters runs across the façade, projecting forward

where the east section projects forward, as well as at the center bay. The porch is supported on brick piers with wood lattice infill. Three bays of the porch cover the west ell, two cover the east section. A set of wood steps leads to the entry located in the center bay. The entry consists of a single-leaf paneled wood door with twelve lights, surmounted by a two-paned transom light. To the west of the entry, there is a pair of one- over-one double-hung wood sash windows on each floor. There is one window above the entry on the second floor. The east section, which projects forward, has tripled windows on the first and second floors. The band of windows on the second floor is flanked by wood shutters. There is a vent in the gable end. In the center of the house there is a double-flue brick chimney, laid in common bond, and there is another interior end brick chimney. The east facade of the house has four windows, a small balcony on the second floor and a entry of paired doors on the first and second floors. Additions include the wraparound portion of the porch, a pergola, and a greenhouse on the east side; and two modern skylights.

6371 (Lot 85A-29A): Mallory-Page-Kennedy House (Felix L. Carrera House). This two-story single dwelling was constructed in 1900. It sits on a solid foundation covered with stucco, has a stuccoed exterior, and is topped with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. There is a one-story, two-bay porch with tapered square stucco posts set on brick piers. The single-leaf paneled wood door has a single transom light. To the right of the door is a one-over-one double-hung wood sash window. There are two similar windows on the second floor. The north facade has a door and a tripled window on the first floor and a single window on the second floor. At the rear of the north side, there is a single-bay ell whose west facade has a pair of two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows and a shed roof that slopes to the rear of the house. The south facade has a modern wood porch that wraps around to the front facade, a cellar entry under the porch, a sliding glass door on the first floor, and two windows on the second floor. There is one interior end chimney which appears to be stucco-covered brick.

6376 (Lot 85A-21): D.H. Page-Burgess House (E.H. Carruth House). Constructed in 1875, this two-story dwelling has a common-bond brick foundation, wooden weatherboards, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. It was constructed in at least two campaigns, the east section being the original part of the dwelling, and the west section having been added sometime after January 1981. The east section has a one-story, three-bay porch with square wood posts with block capitals. One accesses the porch by a concrete stair. There is a central entry consisting of a single-leaf paneled wood door with three lights. To each side of the door, there is a single six-over-six double-hung wood sash window. On the second floor, there are three windows. The exterior of the first floor and most of the second floor of the east section is stucco, except for the easternmost edge which has weatherboards. The basement level has a fixed two pane window to the left of the porch stairs. The west section has a four-bay porch with square wood posts. The porch wraps around to the west facade of the house. There are two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows on the second floor. Below the west section porch, there is a brick basement with a paneled wood door with two lights, a wide opening that has been boarded, and a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window. The stuccoed east facade, which faces the road, has two windows and an addition to the north facade, with a single window, a four-paned wood door, and a pair of windows. The house has three chimneys: two interior end and one central interior, all constructed of common bond brick.

Route 689 (Burch's Creek Road)

1524 (Lot 85A-24): Robinson-Smith House (William B. Smith House). This single dwelling was constructed around 1901. It stands two-stories high and has a wooden weatherboard exterior and standing seam metal gable roof with a central cross gable. The foundation is covered with wood paneling. The facade features a one-story, three-bay porch with square wood posts and a replacement concrete-block foundation. The porch roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The central entry has a single-leaf paneled wood door with six lights, flanked by sidelights that do not reach the full height of the entry. To each side of the door, there is a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window set in undecorated wood frames, and on the second floor, there are three similar windows. The east side of the house has no windows, but there is one window on the second floor of the west side. Two common bond brick chimneys stand at the interior end of the dwelling. The Robinson-Smith House is a good example of the simplified Folk National style.

(N/C) 1536 (Lot 85A-24A): William B. Smith House. Built in 1965, this Ranch-style, one-story house has a concrete-block foundation, modern siding, and a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The facade is asymmetrically arranged with the porch and entrance to the right of center. The porch is two-bays wide with square posts. The door is a single-leaf paneled door, probably metal. To the left of the door, there are two pairs of six-over-six double-hung vinyl sash windows, and to the right of the door, there is a set of three windows. There is a single brick interior end chimney. A balustered wood walkway extends slightly westward from the rear of the west end of the house.

1562 (Lot 85A-25): Dr. Smith House, Batesville Methodist Parsonage (David T. Auble House). Built in 1873, this two-story brick dwelling has a brick foundation and a standing-seam metal gable roof. Typical of Folk Victorian design, the front facade features a three-bay porch with white-painted turned wood posts, turned wood balusters, spindles and decorative corner brackets. The porch is supported by brick piers with wood lattice infill, and has a decorative cross-gable in the center bay. A set of brick steps leads from the walk to the porch. The central entry has a single-leaf wood paneled door with lights. The windows are all two-over-two double-hung wood sash with segmental arches. On the first floor, there is one window to each side of the entry. The second floor has three windows and there is a round opening in the cross gable. There are three brick chimneys, one at each end on the exterior of the building, and one in the center rear interior. Chimney ornamentation includes a simple stringcourse near the top of each chimney.

Route 635 (Miller School Road)

(N/C) 1946 (Lot 85A-28): Geraldine T. Kirby House. This house was constructed in 1963. It is a Ranch-style building with a raised four-bay porch across the north two-thirds of the facade. The foundation is solid concrete block and the exterior is covered with wood siding. The porch has a wood lattice balustrade and concrete steps leading up to it. The entry consists of a single-leaf paneled door of unknown material. To the right of the door, there is a large picture window, and to the left there are two two-over-two double-hung metal sash windows. It appears that an addition has been made to the south third of the facade, so that the wall is flush with the porch front. To accommodate this feature, the

asphalt-shingle roof is double-pitched. There is one central interior chimney of concrete block. This is a noncontributing building due to its date of construction.

1974 (Lot 85A-30): Baber-Pugh Store (Dewey L. Layman, III House). This abandoned wood-frame, weatherboarded building, constructed around 1905, is in deteriorated condition. It is two stories high and five bays wide with a full-width two-story porch and standing-seam metal gable roof. The porch has square wood posts and unturned wood railings. The first floor has a central entry with a single wood door and there are two windows to each side of the entry. The windows to the south of the door retain what is believed to be the original two-over-two double-hung wood wash windows. Other windows in the building have either been destroyed or replaced with modern one-over-one metal windows that have since deteriorated. The second floor has a central wood door frame and two replacement windows, each situated over the outermost windows of the first floor. The north end of the building has a two-story porch with square wood posts. The rear portion of this porch has been filled in with concrete block There are two brick chimneys laid in common bond; one chimney is set in the interior of the south end of the building, the other chimney is in the central interior of the building. The foundation has been restored with concrete block.

2000 (Lot 85A-31): Barksdale House (Michael J. Underhill House). Built around 1870, this three-story simple Folk Victorian frame dwelling has a six-course-American-bond brick foundation and first floor, and weatherboards on the upper floors. It has a standing-seam metal gable roof. There is a two-story, one-bay porch constructed of brick on the first floor and chamfered wood posts on the second floor. The second floor has been screened in, but the posts remain visible. On the first floor, the entry consists of a single-leaf paneled wood door with ten-pane sidelights. The second-floor entry has a paneled wood door with four-pane sidelights and a three-pane transom light. The windows are replacement one-over-one double-hung wood sash, one per floor to each side of the porch, and three on the third floor. While the window moldings of the first-floor windows are undecorated, the moldings on the upper-story windows have decorative corner rosettes and wood shutters. The center gable end features vented weatherboards and decorative wood trim. This dwelling has three brick chimneys located at interior ends. Modern metal gutters have been installed.

Statement of Significance

The village of Batesville, located at the intersection of Route 635 and Route 692 in Albemarle County, exemplifies crossroads community development in Virginia during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Batesville's development was fueled by an increase in traffic along Route 692 in the early nineteenth century when the road was incorporated as part of the Staunton and James River Turnpike. Through the remainder of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, Batesville continued to grow resulting in the construction of numerous residences and stores along Route 692 and Route 635. The buildings represent the major trends in Virginia's architectural history: the early-nineteenth-century Federal Style; the mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival Style; variations on the National and Victorian Folk styles, and the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Classical Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Batesville's development slowed dramatically by the 1930s and since that time, the village has witnessed few intrusions to its fabric. The significance of the Batesville Historic District is as a rural crossroads commercial center from the mid-18th century through the World War II period. { can be understood within the Virginia historic context "Settlement Patterns, Architecture, Transportation, and Commerce in the Northern Piedmont region from the Early National Period (1789-1830) through World War I to World War II (1914-1945)." } The Batesville Historic District stands today as one of the earliest surviving crossroads communities in Albemarle County, and as a physical reflection of its long history. The Batesville Historic District is eligible for the National Register at the local level under Criteria A and C with significance in the areas of Architecture, Transportation, and Commerce.

Historical Background

Batesville was originally settled in the mid-eighteenth century at the intersection of two eighteenth-century roads, today's County Routes 635 and 692. Route 635, part of a road authorized as early as 1741, provided access to the present U. S. Route 250, a major east-west thoroughfare. Route 692 allowed for travel between the Shenandoah Valley at Staunton and the James River at Scottsville and Warren. This was an important passage for Valley farmers who transported their crops to the James River for distribution throughout Virginia. Typical of other crossroads communities in the Northern Piedmont region of Virginia, Batesville's buildings were constructed close to the road in a linear disposition.

Batesville was first known as Oliver's Store from the time of its establishment around 1760 until approximately 1829 when it was listed in United States Post Office records as Mt Israel. Sometime between 1825 and 1835 the community was renamed after the resident Bates family.

Despite its early history as a crossroads community, no buildings in Batesville date from before the early 1800s.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the state of Virginia was involved in the construction of numerous turnpikes. The General Assembly authorized the construction of a turnpike from Staunton to the James River at Scottsville in 1818, and as a result, the Staunton and James River Turnpike Company was formed. By 1826, construction had begun on the 43-1/2 mile road. This venture resulted in a dramatic increase in traffic along the turnpike, and since Batesville was located at the mid-point between Staunton and Scottsville, it began to develop as a vital waystation. At this time, Batesville experienced its first surge in prosperity. Businesses emerged and flourished in direct response to the needs of the travelers who passed through the village. Barrel construction became a leading business in the community and stagecoaches often required repairs by the time they had traveled the distance from either Staunton or Scottsville. The thriving economy spurred by the traffic along the turnpike in turn led to the construction of a number of private residences in Batesville.

Two notable dwellings remain from this period: the Walters-Page House and Westbury. The Walters-Page House, Batesville's earliest extant building, was constructed around 1800 and stands as a representative of Batesville's architectural heritage at the beginning of its period of significance. Built in the Federal style, the Walters-Page House consists of bricks made, according to local tradition, by slaves using clay from nearby land. Its original owner, Mrs. Polly Walters, bequeathed it to her nephew, Nicholas Page, in 1856. After Nicholas Page's death in 1892, the property was taken over by his son, Dr. Robert L. Page, who served as Batesville's physician for over 50 years. Westbury was constructed in 1830 and is believed to have served as an inn or tavern along the turnpike. Its earliest owner, Samuel Overton Moon (1800-1870) was considered to be one of the wealthiest men in Albemarle County, having owned at least 2,000 acres of land in the Batesville area.

Two early-nineteenth-century houses built in the vernacular tradition also represent Batesville's early development. Consistent with settlement patterns in crossroads communities, the Brooks-Martin Log House and the George W. Green House are situated close to the road, both on Route 692.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860); Civil War (1861-1865)

During the Antebellum and Civil War periods, Batesville remained an important waystation along the increasingly traveled Staunton and James River Turnpike. By 1835, it was described as a community of 70 residents, with twelve dwellings, three stores, a tan yard, a blacksmith shop, a Baptist church, and a Methodist church. Batesville was also the location of a United States Post Office, first recorded in 1835, and served the area as an election precinct.

Albemarle County was relatively unaffected by the outbreak of the Civil War, and Batesville in particular suffered no damage to its architectural fabric during this time. Though the economy in the county slowed, Batesville's economy was sustained by continued traffic along the turnpike and the community continued to expand. In response to this growth, two new church buildings were constructed: the Mount Ed Baptist Church (dedicated in 1857) and the Batesville Methodist Church (completed in 1861). Both churches were constructed of brick in the Greek Revival style and have identical brickwork with pencilled joints, and pedimented gable ends with two entrances. During this time period, Samuel Moon made improvements to Westbury with the addition of a Victorian porch featuring jig-sawn woodwork.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

Batesville's largest and most visible pattern of growth occurred at the end of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century. New dwellings, stores, schools, and a church were constructed to satisfy the needs of the growing community. The continuing growth of the village of Batesville presented the need for educational facilities for the children of the Batesville community, and around 1870, Batesville's first school, the Batesville Public School, was constructed on Schoolhouse Hill, just north of Route 692 and the intersection of Route 635.

During this time, the Staunton-James River Turnpike was taken over by the county in 1867. The county's efforts in transportation at this time focused upon the roads surrounding the larger communities of Crozet and Charlottesville, and therefore less attention was paid to maintaining Route 692 as a major thoroughfare. Batesville was further removed from the line of traffic by the establishment of a railroad that bypassed the village to its north, providing the farmers and traders who had once used Route 692 to transport their goods with a new, more efficient means of travel.

Batesville's economy was sustained, however, by countywide prosperity as well as by the Miller Manual Labor School of Albemarle which was established in 1874, approximately one-and-a-half miles northeast of Batesville. Samuel Miller, born near Batesville in 1792, amassed a considerable fortune and, at his death, left an endowment to establish a vocational school for poor children in Albemarle County. The Miller School, now listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, provided employment for Batesville residents, drew new residents to the Batesville community, and provided a significant source of business for local commercial establishments. By 1884, Batesville had four merchants, a mill, one attorney, one physician, and twelve principal farmers.

Houses from the later part of the nineteenth century, constructed in the Folk Victorian style include the Dr. Smith House (also known as the Batesville Methodist Parsonage) and the Barksdale House. The Dr. Smith House was originally the home of the Miller School's physician, Dr. Smith, and was later acquired around 1900 by the Batesville Methodist Church for use as its parsonage until 1945. The Barksdale House is also a prominent residence in the Batesville Historic District.

Situated on Route 692 at the intersection of Route 635 (Miller School Road), it is visible as one approaches Batesville from the south on Route 635.

Batesville's growth continued into the early part of the twentieth century, due in part to a new interest in orchard farming throughout Albemarle County. This new venture provided Batesville residents with work on nearby farms and gave Batesville businesses a steady source of income, thereby supporting the village economy and perpetuating new construction. The increase in population during this period warranted the later construction in 1922 of the Batesville Elementary School, a frame building in the Classical Revival style; and a new church for the African-American community, Mt. View Baptist Church. Batesville also had a jail which was located in the Tomlin House prior to the building's move to its present location.

Commercial activities in Batesville thrived at the beginning of the twentieth century. When Page's Store opened in 1913, succeeding the Charles Joseph Store, it was one of five stores in the Batesville community as well as the location of the Batesville Post Office. Located at the intersection of Route 692 and Route 635, Page's Store has maintained its prominence as the focal point of the Batesville community. The five stores in the village were complemented by a blacksmith shop, a livery stable, a coffin factory, a barrel factory, a brick factory, and several other small businesses including Batesville Printing which was run by Mr. Elmer T. Batten out of his dwelling (Smith-Joseph House) next to Page's Store. Batten's dwelling is said to have housed the first telephone in Batesville, the telephone system for Batesville (introduced by the Albemarle Telephone Company in 1899), and a store that included a soda fountain. The blacksmith shop was located across from the Smith-Joseph House and was converted to a store in the 1930s or 1940s, then into a dwelling in the 1960s (still known as the Blacksmith Shop). The Baber-Pugh Store and the Foster-Layman Store were locations of other Batesville stores at this time. McAllister House may also have been the location of a store based upon its gable-end design which is typical of vernacular store construction. There were also two stores along Route 692 that have since been demolished: the Barksdale Store adjacent to the Barksdale House, and the W.G. Page Store at the site of the Geoffrey P. Trump House.

The most distinctive feature of the Batesville Historic District is the dense concentration of dwellings that reflect the rapid growth the village experienced at the beginning of the twentieth century. Most of the residences were built along Route 692, following the setback contours established in previous decades. The dwellings were constructed in vernacular variations of an unpretentious Folk National style that was common to rural Virginia communities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Dwellings in Batesville were also constructed in classical revival styles. The Hill House, a Folk Victorian frame dwelling built on the hill behind Page's Store, was the residence of Charles T. Page, Sr. who ran the store and served as the town's postmaster for several years. Two prominent houses along Route 635 just south of Route 692, Castlebrook and Woodlea, reflect the continued prosperity of some of Batesville's residents. Castlebrook, a brick Colonial Revival dwelling, was built by the Batesville physician Dr. Robert L. Page who had his private office on the grounds behind his residence. Castlebrook was reportedly constructed with locally-produced bricks and student labor from the nearby Miller School. Woodlea, a large Classical Revival frame dwelling with a distinctive portico, was constructed around 1902 by J.D. Smith.

World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

Batesville continued to develop as a crossroads community until the later part of the 1920s, as evidenced by the continued construction of dwellings along Route 692. However, Batesville's growth slowed dramatically by 1930 as the increased use of transportation routes to the north began to take its toll on the Batesville economy. County and state improvements to the roads that connected the larger railroad towns drew travelers away from Batesville. Commerce in Albemarle County became more centralized in these larger towns, especially Charlottesville; and with the advent of automobile transportation, the trip to the commercial centers was made more convenient, precluding the need to shop in Batesville's general stores. At the same time, other county improvements such as the extension of telephone lines and electrical service into Batesville integrated the village into the larger county community, thus bringing its period of relative self-sufficiency to a close. Since approximately 1930, Batesville has witnessed very few changes to its fabric. The Batesville Historic District stands today as a remarkable example of a crossroads community that has developed in harmony with the character of its early years.

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5	17 / 700138 / 4207570
6	17 / 700297 / 4207437
7	17 / 700392 / 4207150
8	17 / 700324 / 4207138
9	17 / 699980 / 4207408
10	17 / 699552 / 4207000
11	17 / 699490 / 4207130
12	17 / 699821 / 4207502
13	17 / 699480 / 4208048

Verbal Boundary Description

From the intersection of Route 692 and the Mechums River, the boundary line is drawn north along the river to the tree line, then follows the tree line southeast to the north corner of Lot 85A-18 (behind Old Town Hall, Old Jail, Tomlin House). The line is then drawn northwest to Route 689 at the north corner of Lot 85A-24. The boundary then follows the south side of Route 689 westward to the intersection of Route 635, where it turns to follow the west side of Route 635 southward until it turns east to meet the north end of Lot 85A-32 on the east side of Route 635. The boundary line then runs parallel to Route 692 eastward until it picks up the tree line through Lot 85-28. The line is then drawn along the tree line until the south border of Lot 85-51K is reached, then it follows this lot line west to Route 692. Route 692 is followed west to the corner of Lot 85-30A, where the line is then drawn southwest, perpendicular to Route 692, until it reaches the tree line. The boundary follows the tree line west back toward the intersection of Route 692 and Route 635, where the line then turns south to follow the tree line along the east side of Route 635. The tree line becomes a ridge line, which is followed south to the Mount Ed Baptist Church on the west side of Route 635. The line crosses Route 635, goes around the church to include it in the district, and follows the tree line on the west side of Route 635 northward. The tree line becomes a ridge line, which the boundary line continues to follow until it becomes a tree line again and curves to follow Route 692 westward. The tree line is followed west until it meets the Mechums River, and at this point, the line follows the river north until it reaches the starting point at Route 692.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Batesville Historic District were drawn to incorporate the buildings of the village that contribute to the district's significance, and follow natural topographical features where applicable, to reflect Batesville's historic appearance as a village nestled between two ridges. The tree line along the ridges on both side of Route 692 and Route 635 (Craig's Store Road) provides a visual boundary for the district and therefore the boundary lines are drawn along this natural feature. The west end of the district is bounded by the intersection of Route 692 by the Mechums River. The east end of the district is bounded according to the location of contributing buildings. North of Route 692, the boundaries are formed by Route 635 and Route 689.

Batesville Historic District Property Owners

Section 71, Parcel 26, and Section 85, Parcels 21, 22B, Section 85A, parcel 1:
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Jay A. Rothenberger
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Section 71, Parcels 26B1, 26B2:
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Batesville, VA 22924

Section 85, Parcels 22, 24:
Robert B. McKinley, Jr.
P.O. Box 150
Batesville, VA 22924

Section 85, Parcel 23:
Mount Ed Baptist Church
P.O. Box 239
Batesville, VA 22924

Section 85, Parcel 28:
Hallelujah Ventures
Durgy Hill Road
West Rutland, VT 05777

Section 85, Parcel 28A:
Charles Gay
Batesville, VA 22924

Section 85, Parcel 29:
Mt. View Baptist Church
Batesville, VA 22924

Section 85, Parcel 30, 30A, 30B:
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108 John Pott Drive
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Section 85A, Parcel 2:
Mariclaire Hale
Batesville, VA 22924

Section 85A, Parcels 3, 17, 18A:
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Batesville, VA 22924

Section 85A, Parcel 4:
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Section 85A, Parcels 5, 5A:
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Section 85A, Parcel 6:
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Crozet, VA 22932

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Section 85A, Parcel 32:
Geoffrey P. Trump
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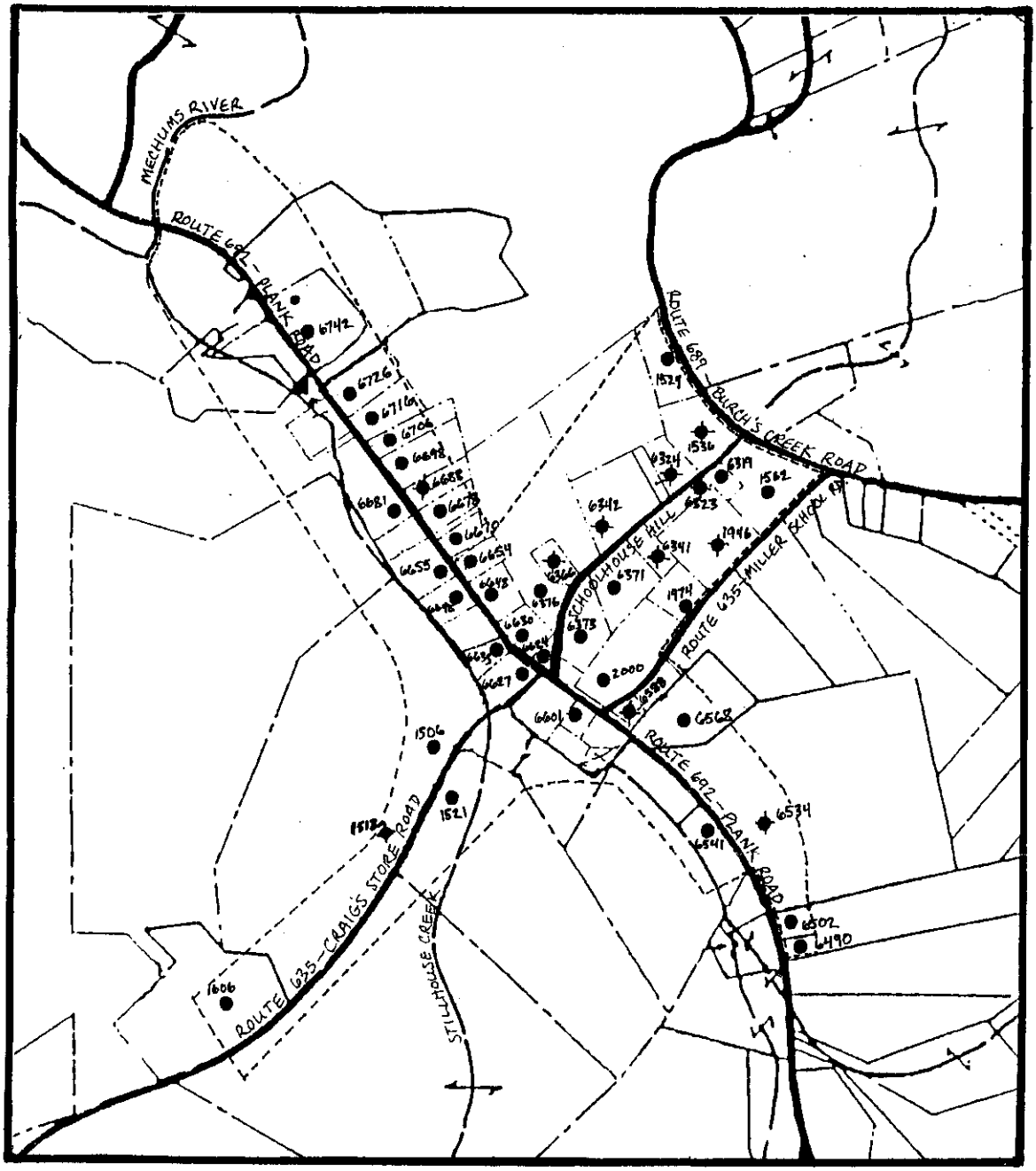
Batesville, VA 22924



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Batesville Historic District
Albemarle County, Virginia

- - - - - - - Boundary line
● Contributing resources
✦ Noncontributing resources

Approximate scale 1" = 500 feet

Each resource is identified on the map by the appropriate symbol (contributing or noncontributing) and its street number.

This map is a compilation of Albemarle County, Virginia, Tax Maps 85, 85A, and 71.