

# HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

## MCINTIRE PARK EAST

### The Old Mason Farm

VDHR# 104-5139

**Location:** McIntire Municipal Park is located at 1360 Rugby Avenue, Charlottesville, Virginia. The property encompasses approximately 130 acres of land situated along the north side of the Route 250 Bypass (formerly Rugby Avenue), just northwest of the McIntire Road intersection. The Norfolk Southern Railroad extends in a northeasterly direction through the park subdividing the tract into two discrete subsections designated as McIntire Park East and McIntire Park West (Figure 1 p. 40 and Figure 2, p. 41). The smaller of the two subdivided portions, McIntire Park West, encompasses 55 acres of land along the west side of the railroad tracks. This area contains predominantly modern facilities, including several picnic shelters, lighted softball and little league fields, a playground, a concession stand, public restroom facilities, soft-surface hiking/nature trails, and a footbridge connecting to the north-adjointing Charlottesville High School property and nearby parking areas. Vehicular access is available from Rugby Avenue and from the Route 250 Bypass, at a point just west of the Rugby Avenue interchange. The remaining 75-acre portion of the park tract, designated as McIntire Park East (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR] ID #104-5139), lies south and east of the Norfolk Southern Railroad corridor and is roughly bounded by the Route 250 Bypass on the south, a narrow waterway known as Schenk's Branch on the east, and Melbourne Road to the north. A short paved drive extending from the north side of the Route 250 Bypass, near the Birdwood Road intersection, provides vehicular access to the grounds and the paved parking lot located in the southwest corner of the McIntire Park East property. Pedestrian access to the soft-surface hiking trails in the north end of the park is also available from Melbourne Road.

**Present Owner, Occupant, and Use:** The McIntire Municipal Park property is owned by the City of Charlottesville and maintained by staff from the Parks and Recreation Department with assistance from local volunteers. The park's existing facilities comprise a mix of specialized athletics venues, including softball fields, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, and a nine-hole golf course, as well as resources designed for more general recreation and leisure-based activities, such as tot-lots and playgrounds, the wading pool, nature/hiking trails, bird watching areas, and picnic shelters. The park also serves as the host venue for several social- and youth-oriented programs, including Little League summer baseball and the golf-based youth outreach initiative, *The First Tee Charlottesville*, as well as a variety of public events ranging from athletic competitions and tournaments to larger festivities like the Dogwood Festival and Vietnam Memorial Re-dedication Ceremony, held annually in April.

**Significance:** In a letter dated September 4, 2007, the VDHR determined that the portion of McIntire Park situated "east of the Norfolk Southern Railroad," designated as McIntire Park East (VDHR ID #104-5139), is eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C for Landscape Architecture, as a representative example of an early twentieth century recreational complex. McIntire Park was established in 1926 on land purchased and donated to the city by prominent local philanthropist, Paul Goodloe McIntire (1860–1952). During the 1930s, this historically rural landscape was redeveloped to serve as one of the city's gradually expanding collection of public parks and recreation venues. The original design and physical development of McIntire Park are both a product and reflection of the parks and recreation planning milieu that emerged in Charlottesville during the early part of the twentieth century, as well as broader prevailing views on the relative importance of organized recreation in society. Such views, and the impact they had on urban planning practices and concepts of

public space design, were largely informed by ideals and philosophies espoused by the City Beautiful Movement, various progressive era social reform interests, and civic boosterism. The park's contributing resources include a circa-1935 wading pool and bath house, the 1966 Dogwood Vietnam Memorial (VDHR ID #104-5139-0001), and the circa-1938, nine-hole McIntire Golf Course (VDHR ID #104-5102).<sup>1</sup> The latter is Charlottesville's oldest public golf facility and one of only a few pasture-style courses remaining in the Eastern United States. Designed by prominent early-twentieth century golf course architect, Frederick Augustus McPherson Findlay (1872–1966), its still mostly-intact layout features broad, rolling fairways and original sand greens.<sup>2</sup> Though continuing urbanization and steadily intensifying suburban development have significantly transformed the area surrounding the park, the McIntire Park East landscape and its contributing resources have remained largely unaltered since their original 1930s development.

This intensive investigation and written history of McIntire Park and its designed historic landscape was produced by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, a historic preservation consultant based in Fredericksburg, Virginia. This work, which commenced in December 2010, was conducted at the request of the City of Charlottesville and in fulfillment of the Route 250 Bypass Interchange at McIntire Road Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), dated May of 2010. The purpose of this effort was to document and record the historic aspects of McIntire Park as the basis for assessing the NRHP eligibility of each identified historic resource (36 CFR 60.4) located within the proposed project's determined area of potential effect (APE) and informing appropriate treatment actions to resolve or mitigate any adverse effects on resources determined to be NRHP eligible. The research summarized below concerns the historical and physical development of the McIntire Park-East landscape, as stipulated in the MOA.

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<sup>1</sup> M. Sunderland, *Appendix A; Final Section 4(f) Evaluation, Route 250 Bypass Interchange at McIntire Road, City of Charlottesville, Virginia* (Charlottesville, VA, 2010), 2.

<sup>2</sup> Ducibella, *Par Excellence: A Celebration of Virginia Golf*. Champaign, Illinois: Sports Publishing, Inc., 2000, 190; Findlay, Richard and Ronald Findlay, "Frederick Findlay, His Story, His Life, and His Golf Courses," The Official Site of Alexander H. Findlay, Accessed August 2011. <http://alexanderfindlay.com>.

## Physical History of McIntire Park East

The NRHP-eligible portion of the McIntire Park landscape (VDHR ID #104-5139) was shaped primarily over the course of two successive periods of development. The first period (1925–1945) begins with the City of Charlottesville’s initial land acquisition in 1925 and follows the property’s early transformation and redevelopment as a public park and recreation venue. The majority of the park’s extant contributing resources, including the wading pool and bath house complex (circa 1935) and the golf course (circa 1938), date to this era. The second period of development (1945–present) encompasses the property’s continuing evolution and maturation as an urban park space—a process shaped by the city’s continuing growth and urbanization, resulting in, among other things, expanding suburban development and an increasingly diversified population, as well as the city’s efforts to keep pace with this growth, which included a range of infrastructure improvement projects and the expansion of its local parks and recreation system.

The physical development of McIntire Park’s landscape began as early as the mid-nineteenth century while the property remained subdivided into two adjoining plantation tracts (Appendix A, Figure 3 and Figure 4, pp. 42–43). In 1874, Anna M. Preston, wife of Thomas L. Preston, sold through her trustee, Peter Saunders, Jr., a 36.75-acre portion of their 250-plus acre estate, formerly known as Wyndhurst [alt. Windhurst], to Margaret (“Maggie”) K. Mason, wife of Robert F. Mason, and her children.<sup>3</sup> Specific conditions and reservations recorded in the deed offer the first substantive details concerning how the McIntire Park landscape was laid out and utilized during this early phase. Specifically, the contract agreement stipulated that Mrs. Preston reserved the right “to remove the Stable and Corn-house now standing upon the land,” and retained continued access to the existing right-of-way situated:

...just at and across the NE corner of the thirty-six and three-quarters acres of land hereby conveyed, it being the corner to Cochran’s Mill property... a right of way across Schenk’s branch at its present ford, thence by and along new road to be opened by Mrs. Anna M. Preston and her trustee Saunders to the Rio Road with the privilege of using the present road to the Rio Road until such new road is opened.<sup>4</sup>

The Mason family expanded their landholdings over the next decade with the purchase of a 51.5-acre portion of the south- and east-adjointing Rock Hill Farm tract in 1878, and two additional acquisitions of 12.1 and 33-plus acres, respectively, from the Preston estate in 1882.<sup>5</sup> Along with their 51.5-acre acquisition, the Masons were granted a right-of-way across the remaining portion of the Rock Hill Farm property by its then-owner, Fannie Flannagan. Conditions placed on the conveyance, as outlined in the deed, offer additional insights into the current park’s layout at the time:

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<sup>3</sup> Lay, K. Edward, “Some Chronological History of Charlottesville” [Compiled from several sources but particular note is made of Historic Landmarks Study: Charlottesville, VA., 1976, and Randolph Jefferson Kean’s article in *The Magazine of Albemarle County History*, 1975-7], December, 1979, *Charlottesville History*, 1958-1999, The Papers of K. Edward Lay, Box 35, RG-21/132.001, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA; Albemarle County Deed Book [ACDB] 69, pg. 116-117; Gensic, Chris, A Community Guided Park Master Plan for McIntire Park East Side ([www.charlottesville.org/mcintirepark](http://www.charlottesville.org/mcintirepark)). Presentation, Parks and Recreation Department, Charlottesville, Virginia, September 26, 2011; Chris Gensic, Charlottesville Department of Parks, personal communication with Sean Maroney, July 6, 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> ACDB 75:423, 80:102, 83:205.

It is further understood and agreed between the parties to this deed that the said Mason his heirs and assigns shall pay one half the expense of keeping the road in repair & making and keeping in repair upon the necessary fences-- And the grantors, their heirs and assigns shall pay the other half of said expense of keeping that portion of the road from the gate on the main road to the spring in repair, and keeping in repair the necessary fences. ...It is agreed that the words "necessary fences" ...shall be interpreted to mean the following fences, to wit, on the south side of the road to which Mason has the right of way, following the said road its entire length, from the new dividing line between Mason and Flannagan to the main road. ...And on the north side of said road to which said Mason has the right of way, beginning at the new dividing line between the said Mason and Flannagan the fence to run to the southern corner... As there is at present an Osage hedge running on the North that so long as said hedge is a sufficient fence, as at present, none other is necessary; but it is agreed that some fence is "necessary" between the points named. ...It is further understood that the said Mason shall pay the expense of making & keeping in repair the portion of the said road "from his new line to the spring and one half of the expense of keeping in repair the road from the spring to the main road."<sup>6</sup>

In the late 1870s, the Masons built a new home and farming complex, including multiple outbuildings, a water tower, and cultivated fields and gardens, along the high ground near the center of their property—along the same ridge that runs through the present-day McIntire Park Golf Course. A set of photographs taken in 1919 provide an overview of what the house and grounds looked like at the time. The main house was a two-story, three-bay, I-house designed in a vernacular late-Victorian architectural style. The brick-masonry foundation contained a raised basement and supported a wood frame topped by a cross-gable roof. The home was situated within a grove of large trees with its primary elevation oriented towards the southeast, affording views of Schenk's Branch and distant mountains. Access was provided via a driveway that followed the right-of-way acquired from Fannie Flannagan in 1878. Specifically, the roadway extended from present-day Park Street across the east-adjointing Rock Hill Farm tract, along a path that would later become Rugby Avenue (existing Route 250 Bypass), before curving northward where it eventually terminated in a circular turnaround in front the Mason home. As of 2012, remnants of this driveway are still visible on the McIntire Park East landscape. According to deed records, the grounds also contained a large spring—perhaps its most valuable resource in the still mostly rural and isolated sectors north of the city (Appendix A, Figure 2–Figure 4, p. 41–43; Photo 8–Photo 9, p. 63).<sup>7</sup>

Data recorded during the 1880 agricultural census for Albemarle County provide an even clearer overview of the scope and scale of the Mason's farming operation around this time. The assessed value of the farm, including the land, buildings, and fences, was \$10,000.00. Additional assessments of \$100.00 for farming implements and machinery, and \$450.00 for livestock were also recorded. The latter reportedly comprised eight milk cows (two of which were sold sometime during the year) producing 3,650 gallons of milk annually, eight new calves, four horses, and a mule. Of the 100 acres surveyed, 80 were described as either actively cultivated or in rotation (fallow), 10 as "permanent meadow, pasture, orchards, or vineyards," and the remaining 10 as "woodland and forest." The previous year's harvest

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<sup>6</sup> ACDB 74:530-531.

<sup>7</sup> Seifert, Donna J., Juliette Gerhardt, Lynn D. Jones, and Jacky Taylor, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Route 250 Bypass Interchange at McIntire Road, Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia (Alexandria, VA: John Milner Associates, Inc., 2007), 17; ACDB 75:423.

totaled 10 tons of hay, 250 bushels of Indian corn, 200 of oates, 150 of Irish potatoes, and 300 of apples. Twenty chords of wood were also cut and sold for \$60.00.<sup>8</sup>

In 1881, the Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad Company (later reorganized as the Southern Railroad) purchased 3¼ acres from Maggie K. Mason and her children as part of its plans to construct a new rail line through Charlottesville.<sup>9</sup> The conveyed acreage comprised a narrow strip of land extending roughly north-south through the Mason Farm along the west side of Schenk's Branch (Appendix A, Figure 3, p. 42). In 1891, the Masons conveyed another 36-plus acres out of the former Rock Hill tract to the Charlottesville Land Company, reducing the family farm to approximately 95.5 acres in size.<sup>10</sup> The grantee was one of several land development agencies established in the Charlottesville area during the late nineteenth century. Such companies were actively acquiring property in this, and other sectors of the city, including, in particular, parcels situated along or near the projected path of a recently proposed streetcar line, for residential development. A map appearing in the 1982 publication by Fred T. Heblich and Mary Ann Elwood entitled, *Charlottesville and the University of Virginia: A Pictorial History*, provides an overview of the Company's extensive landholdings circa 1890 (Appendix A, Figure 8, p. 46).

Robert F. Mason died in 1902, followed by his wife, in 1913. In 1915, the surviving Mason children sold a 9.26-acre strip of land to the Southern Railroad Company for their new double-track line to be constructed, this time, diagonally along, and through the western portion of the Mason Farm tract.<sup>11</sup> Finally, in 1919, the farm's remaining 89.2 acres were conveyed to Jerry B. Brice and his wife Lena. The property, which sold for \$10,000.00, was referred to in the recorded deed as the "Clermont" estate (Figure 4, p. 43).<sup>12</sup>

According to a deed recorded in June of 1921, the property had been mortgaged by the Jerry and Lena Brice to secure debts of \$10,000.00 and \$16,000.00.<sup>13</sup> The year before, Jerry Brice had also conveyed a mechanic's lien on the tract to the King Lumber Company, suggesting that some manner of improvements were underway.<sup>14</sup> Though not clear from historical records, the \$16,000.00 sum may have been secured to finance those activities. In September of 1921, the Brices agreed to leverage all of their personal property as security against \$1,917.36 in unpaid rent. Among the items promised as collateral were various farm-related items: a mower, spring tooth harrow, disk harrow, plows, 4-horse wagon, spike tooth harrow, four mules, spring wagon, and all growing crops. The list also included a number of household items that provide a general sense of how the former Mason family home was furnished at the time: sitting room set, settee table, Edison phonograph, electric lamp stands, dining room set, two bear rugs, one tiger rug, one leopard rug, five bedroom sets, three oriental rugs, and 12 woolen rugs.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> U.S. Agricultural Census, June 1, 1880, Schedule 2.—Productions of Agriculture in Charlottesville District, Albemarle County, Virginia, Wm. A. Watson, Enumerator.

<sup>9</sup> Albemarle County Land Tax Book, 1881.

<sup>10</sup> ACDB 95:51.

<sup>11</sup> ACDB 159:50.

<sup>12</sup> ACDB 169:389.

<sup>13</sup> ACDB 176:456.

<sup>14</sup> Albemarle County Mechanic Liens Deed Book 1, p. 1.

<sup>15</sup> ACDB 177:494.

The next several years were marked by hardships for the family, including the death of Jerry Brice and the burning of the farm's circa 1878 dwelling in 1922.<sup>16</sup> In 1925, the city initiated condemnation proceedings to acquire the 89.2-acre tract for McIntire Park. Lena Brice, who had reacquired ownership in June of 1922, was compensated \$16,000.00 for the land, minus a sum of \$4,562.21, paid by the city to the Greenbrier Joint Stock Land Bank of Lewisburg, West Virginia, in settlement of an outstanding note on the property conveyed by Brice earlier that year.<sup>17</sup> The city's acquisition marked a clear transition in the property's continuing physical evolution and the beginning of its transformation from rural landscape to urban park and public recreation venue.

Though the city had acquired the tract through condemnation, the deal had been arranged and financed by a locally prominent and civic-minded philanthropist named Paul Goodloe McIntire (1860–1952). In addition to the 90-acre Brice Farm tract, McIntire also donated an adjoining 6.9-acre parcel acquired from T. E. Powers in 1926. While these first two acquisitions comprise the core of the present-day McIntire Park East landscape, the city continued to expand the property over time, acquiring nine more adjoining parcels between the 1926 and 1941, including several purchases underwritten, once again, by McIntire.<sup>18</sup> At its largest, following the final acquisition in 1941, the park tract encompassed 150 total acres.

As noted in the deed recorded in connection with the 1925 condemnation (excerpted below), the city did not assume full ownership of the property until January 1927. Moreover, as noted, the first “park and playground facilities” were to be installed upon “the land lying northwest of the southern railway double track” (present-day McIntire Park West). Initial development efforts in the eastern section (present-day McIntire Park East) was to be limited to “cleaning up the land covered by brush, planting shrubbery, etc.” In fact, no substantive park-related development occurred in the eastern half until the early 1930s.

The commissioners are further of the opinion and do decide that Lena Brice shall retain full possession of said land and premises until January 1, 1927, except the City of Charlottesville shall have the right to enter upon the premises for the purpose of cleaning up the land covered by brush, planting shrubbery etc. on such land, and may at any time enter upon the land lying northwest of the southern railway double track and establish park and playground facilities on that portion of said land, and that the damages to the adjacent or other property of said tenant or owner, beyond the peculiar benefits that will accrue to such property from the construction and operation of the City's works will be nothing; and that there will be no damage resulting to the adjacent or other property of any other person beyond the peculiar benefit that will accrue to the said properties respectively from the construction and operation of the City's works, to which report there is no exception.<sup>19</sup>

In 1933, members of the local Albemarle and Rivanna Garden Clubs participating in a broad citywide beautification initiative were charged with overseeing the planting of Dogwood trees along local

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<sup>16</sup> Lupton, Mary Hosmer, *The Memoires of James Cabell Dabney (1875–1961)*. *The Magazine of Albemarle County Historical Society*, 48 (1990): 59–106; Albemarle County Land Tax Records, 1923.

<sup>17</sup> ACDB 179:484; 189:166; 192:15.

<sup>18</sup> City of Charlottesville Deed Book [CCDB] 52, pg. 347 (Watson, Trustee to City of Charlottesville); ACDB 192:15, 1925 (Condemnation, L. Brice to City of Charlottesville); ACDB 193:560 (T. E. Powers to City of Charlottesville); CCDB 74:10, 1931 (J. E. and A. R. Shepherd to City of Charlottesville); CCDB 80:87, 1933 (G. Nelson to City of Charlottesville); CCDB 103:38, 1940 (G. Nelson to City of Charlottesville); ACDB 252:527, 1941 (T. E. Baker to City of Charlottesville).

<sup>19</sup> ACDB 52:347.

highways and in Charlottesville's parks.<sup>20</sup> As part of this effort, volunteers placed dozens of Dogwoods in the southern portion of McIntire Park, along the north side of Rugby Avenue.<sup>21</sup>

A year later, Charlottesville's City Council approved funding appropriations for a new wading pool to be constructed in the southwest quadrant of the present-day McIntire Park East property.<sup>22</sup> A new bath house was added soon after (Appendix A, Figure 2, p. 41 and Figure 9, p. 47). Around the same time, new softball fields, a little league baseball diamond, and playground equipment, were installed in the park section located north and west of the existing Southern Railroad tracks (i.e., McIntire Park West).

In 1934, playground workers tracking daily park attendance reported a total of 4,015 visitors had attended twenty-three separate events held in McIntire Park during the month of July, including a special July 4<sup>th</sup> celebration featuring relays, ring games, peanut scramble, story time for children, a doll show, and various pool-related events. The attendance more than doubled that of any other park or recreational venue in the city. In addition to the menu of special events, a regular schedule of intermediate and senior league baseball games had also commenced. Though use of the park continued, overall attendance numbers remained spotty and inconsistent during this period as the facility's distance from downtown neighborhoods dissuaded many local recreation seekers. The heaviest use typically occurred during the summer months when the park served as host venue for a children's summer camp program organized and managed by the city's Recreation Department (Appendix A, Photo 13–Photo 19, pp. 65–70).

By December of 1937, McIntire Park's facilities, particularly those in the McIntire Park West portion, northwest of the railroad tracks, had been expanded to include, among other things, tennis courts, a new refreshment concession stand, a deer pen,<sup>23</sup> several nature/hiking trails along Schenk's Branch, a butterfly sanctuary, weenie roast ovens, picnic tables, swing sets, horse shoe courts, a croquet field, and, as noted in the May 21<sup>st</sup> issue of *The Daily Progress*, a new skeet field:

The skeet field is the first project of the newly formed Albemarle chapter of the Walton League to actually get underway. Situated near the baseball diamond in the Park, the field itself was donated by the City and the traphouses built with contributions of league members. The field will be open for shooting every Sunday and Wednesday. Approximately sixty-seven members of the Izzak Walton attended the formal opening of the new skeet field.<sup>24</sup>

That same year, members of the Young Men's Business Club (Y.M.B.C.) began actively garnering support for a new, nine-hole public golf course in McIntire Park. A specific committee was established to oversee planning and fundraising efforts, and guidance was sought from the City's Engineer and representatives from the Farmington Country Club, including its designer—well-known golf course

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<sup>20</sup> "Garden Clubs to Direct Plantings." *The Daily Progress*, March 30, 1933.

<sup>21</sup> A set of 1957 Virginia State Highway plan maps produced in connection with the early 1950s construction of the Route 250 Bypass show the locations of existing Dogwood trees and other plantings along McIntire Park's southern boundary (Appendix A, Figure 14-Figure 16, pp. 52-54).

<sup>22</sup> City Council Minute Book G, Charlottesville, Virginia (June 6, 1934), 200.

<sup>23</sup> During a meeting held December 20, 1937, Charlottesville's City Council acknowledged and expressed their gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ix for their gift of four Chinese Sacred Deer "to be placed in McIntire Park" (Council Minute Book G, 1937, 424).

<sup>24</sup> Recreation Advisory Board, Parks and Recreation Department Records, Albert & Shirley Small Special Collections Department, University of Virginia [UVA] Libraries, Charlottesville, VA; "Skeet Field Opens in McIntire Park," *The Daily Progress* (May 21, 1937).

architect, Fred Findlay—concerning layout and construction. The approved pasture style design, reminiscent of the traditional links-style courses of Scotland, was fairly common in the U.S. during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, particularly in rural areas where large tracts of unused farm- and pasture-land provided a readily adaptable and fairly low-cost setting for early golf course developers. The McIntire Park property, also a former agricultural tract, was similarly well-suited for the pasture style design, which utilized a site’s existing topography and natural resources (e.g., trees, streams) to inform the course layout without the need for substantial earth-moving or other major landscape changes. The project’s sponsors were also spared the expense of installing artificial obstacles like sand traps and water hazards as the undulating topography and other landscape features incorporated into the design provided a challenge for players of all skill levels. Aerial images of the park taken in 1937 depict the extent of ongoing clearing and earth moving activities completed during the early phase of construction. As shown, much of this work was concentrated along the eastern edge of the central ridge and in the low-lying areas adjoining Schenk’s Branch (in and around the present location of the Hole 3 fairway) (Photo 1–Photo 2, pp. 56–57). The short sections of a concrete-capped stone masonry wall still visible along portions of Schenk’s Branch near the western boundary of the Rock Hill property may have been added or reconfigured (if pre-existing) at this time to help control the waterway’s direction and flow, and/or to extend the formal rock wall design elements of Rock Hill into adjoining park areas. It remains unclear whether the set of concrete supports visible along the stream nearby were also installed at this time, possibly to support a temporary water crossing. Their location aligns roughly with that of a historic roadway between the Rock Hill and McIntire Park tracts, which may have crossed the branch at this spot (Appendix A, Figure 2, p. 41 and Photo 54–Photo 55, pp. 89–90).

Though initial reports promised the finished course would include “...a few grass greens for experimental purposes to test the cost of keeping up the turf,”<sup>25</sup> the completed facility, opened in May of 1938, featured only sand greens, or *browns* as they are variably known.<sup>26</sup> The decision to go exclusively with sand greens, which were less expensive to install and maintain, was likely a cost-cutting measure necessitated by budgetary constraints. Eventually, a caddy shack was also added to the grounds. This building, visible in historic photographs taken of the park, was a one-story, multi-bay, wood-frame structure topped by a gable roof situated on the high ground near the park’s center. Though its exact date of construction is unknown, it was likely erected sometime in the late 1930s or early 1940s, shortly after the new facility’s opening (Appendix A, Photo 20–Photo 21, pp. 70–71).

McIntire Park East’s second major period of development (1945–present), which began after World War II, was characterized by the expansion of Charlottesville’s parks system (with a particular emphasis on neighborhood park development) and the increasing use of park space for a broadening range of social and recreational activities. Between 1945 and 1970, the city established ten new parks, including three in the 1940s (Meade, Tonsler, and Fifeville), three in the 1950s (Rives, Greenleaf, and Forest Hills), and four more in the 1960s (Rothwell, Meadowcreek, Azalea, and Greenbrier). This trend continued during the 1970s with seven more new park and recreational venues, including Pen, Jordan, McGuffey, Riverview, Northeast, and Bailey Parks, and the Ivy Creek Natural Area.<sup>27</sup>

In addition to developing new park spaces, the city also worked to expand its existing facilities. In 1951, for instance, the city acquired the old Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad right-of-way, comprising a

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<sup>25</sup> Local Golf Course Nearing Completion, *The Daily Progress* (July 9, 1937).

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., Municipal Golf Course to Open Officially Tomorrow, *The Daily Progress* (May 18, 1938).

<sup>27</sup> Timeline of Park Acquisitions, History of Parks and Grounds, Department of Parks and Recreation, City of Charlottesville Website (2001), <http://www.charlottesville.org/Index.aspx?page=227> (accessed March 2011).



narrow strip of land that ran northward along the west side of Schenk's Branch, through the eastern side of McIntire Park, from the Southern Railroad Company. Though the rail line had been relocated around 1910, the undulating remains of the original 1880s rail bed not only remained visible on the landscape, but had been incorporated by Fred Findlay into his golf course design to help delineate the boundaries between the fairways of the second, third, and fourth holes (Appendix A, Figure 6, p. 45).<sup>28</sup> A 1951 plat map prepared just prior to the city's acquisition depicted the right-of-way's dimensions and alignment through the park, as well as certain local landscape features, including a small stone masonry structure built into the railroad bed's west bank. Reportedly constructed in the late-nineteenth century as a storage shed for the rail line, the building was identified on the plat map as a "golf course maintenance shed," suggesting that it, like the old rail bed, had been repurposed, at least for a time, as part of the golf course complex (Appendix A, Figure 12–Figure 13, pp. 50–51). Within McIntire Park, facilities were likewise expanded during this period with the addition of several new picnic shelters, team-based sporting facilities, and other permanent structures in the portion situated north of the Norfolk Southern rail tracks (McIntire Park West).<sup>29</sup>

As previously noted, this period (1945–present) was also marked by the increased use of city parks for social and recreational activities. McIntire Park, for example, played host to a wide array of events and programs, including pageants, organizational picnics, plays, and community celebrations like the Apple Harvest Festival (reorganized as the *Dogwood Festival* in 1958) (Appendix A, Photo 21–Photo 23, pp. 71–72). As programming and activities expanded and diversified, so too did the park's facilities. A 1962 newspaper article billing McIntire Park as "155 Acres of Fun," described the property's various recreational offerings: a nine-hole golf course, a wading pool and playground area, a baseball field, three picnic shelters, including one paid for and donated by the Lions Club in the 1950s, a deer pen, and an F-9F Navy fighter jet display donated by the Charlottesville Exchange Club.<sup>30</sup> Other installed elements included a new Little League field, sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, thirteen tennis courts, and an archery range constructed on an adjacent parcel.

Pressures related to the city's continuing growth and urbanization played an important role in McIntire Park's development during this era as well. Following World War II, new residential neighborhoods grew up along Rugby Avenue to the west and the Park Street and McIntire Road corridors to the east and south (Appendix A, Photo 3–Photo 5, pp. 58–60). Such growth spurred, among other things, a host of new infrastructure-related improvements as the city worked to address public service demands and utility needs in these developing areas. In the 1950s, for instance, new gas and sewer lines were extended through portions of the McIntire Golf Course (Appendix A, Photo 7, p. 62).<sup>31</sup> In 1961, a new fire station facility was constructed on a small lot of land on the north side of the Route 250 Bypass, near the southwest corner of McIntire Park West. Four years later, in 1965, a new rescue squad building was erected near the southeast corner of the Route 250 Bypass-McIntire Road intersection, east of the present-day McIntire Skate Park facility (Appendix A, Photo 4–Photo 5, p. 59–60). In 1974, to address growing

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<sup>28</sup> See ACDB 69:116, M. K. Mason to the C&R RR Co.; ACDB 162:296.

<sup>29</sup> "Proposed Picnic Shelter for McIntire Park," *The Daily Progress* (Jan. 12, 1955), In 1955, Charlottesville's local Lions Club funded the construction of a new picnic shelter in McIntire Park West and donated it to the City following completion.

<sup>30</sup> *The Daily Progress* (April 13, 1962); Box 2, Newspaper Clippings, City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation Records, Albert & Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA.

<sup>31</sup> Gensic, Chris, 2011.

problems with overcrowding in existing school facilities, the city constructed the new Charlottesville High School on land just north of McIntire Park formerly used as a leaf dump (Appendix A, Photo 5, p. 60).<sup>32</sup>

New residential development also meant increased traffic and, by extension, expansion and upgrading of the city's road system. In July of 1952, Charlottesville's City Council approved a resolution greenlighting a new roadway project, the Route 250 Bypass, and conveyed an 8-acre section of the McIntire Park property to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1954 for its construction.<sup>33</sup> State highway plans, prepared in connection with the project, provide useful data regarding the layout of existing natural and cultural landscape features in the south end of the park, stretching along the north side of the new road's projected right-of-way. The boundaries of the project's anticipated limits of disturbance were also shown, conveying a fairly detailed visual perspective on the nature and extent of the proposed roadway's physical impact on McIntire Park (Appendix A, Figure 14–Figure 16, pp. 52–54). The plans, for instance, prescribed the removal of over 25 existing Dogwoods and other trees planted along the north side of Rugby Avenue between the wading pool on the west and the entrance to the abandoned Mason Home driveway on the east, many of which had been placed there during citywide beautification efforts in the early 1930s.<sup>34</sup> Also targeted for removal was an existing 6-foot wide concrete walkway that angled northward from Rugby Avenue near its intersection with the former Mason Home driveway. This element was presumably the south-end section of the existing (as of 2012) concrete path that extends northward into the park along the old historic drive alignment. Several improvements were also made around this time, including the installation of a paved parking lot and access road in the southwest corner of the McIntire Park East grounds. In addition, rows of young evergreen trees were planted along the west side of the historic Mason Farm drive and at the south end of the old Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad right-of-way to help screen the park from traffic moving through the intersection of McIntire Road and the new Route 250 Bypass (Appendix A, Photo 3, p. 58).

The project impacted other areas of the larger McIntire Park tract as well. For instance, the projected roadway alignment ran right through the southwest corner of the park's existing boundaries, cutting off approximately 14 acres situated between the Bypass and present-day Rose Hill Drive. The area was later developed by the city as an independent neighborhood park (Greenleaf Park) for residents of the nearby Greenleaf Terrace community.<sup>35</sup> Another portion of the park property, a narrow strip of land on the south side of the new Bypass, along McIntire Road, was also sectioned off. The north end of this subdivided parcel is currently home to the McIntire Skate Park, but for many years had contained several tennis courts associated with the McIntire Park recreation complex (Appendix A, Figure 1, p. 40 and Figure 17, p. 55).

Additional transportation improvements completed in the immediate area included the Rugby Avenue Interchange in 1967, followed not long after by the reconstruction of Melbourne Road north of the park (Appendix A, Photo 5, p. 60).<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Eissler, Sarah, and Rich Ferrigno, Fania Gordon, Lisa Hardy, Meg Johnstone, Regine Kennedy, K.D. Klepper, Bartly Mathews, and Bill McLain. "Environmental Impact Assessment for Proposed McIntire Botanical Garden." Charlottesville: University of Virginia, SARC Department of Urban & Environmental Planning, 2008, p. 1; Gensic, Chris, 2011.

<sup>33</sup> Plan and Profile of Proposed State Highway, City of Charlottesville From 0.106 Mi. East of Int. of St. Clair Ave. to the N.C.L. of Charlottesville, Department of Highways, Commonwealth of Virginia, Sheets 8-10, 1957; CCDB 311:99.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> "McIntire Park Area Will Be Made Into a Neighborhood Playground," *The Daily Progress* (Jan. 6, 1959).

<sup>36</sup> Gensic, Chris, 2011.

While suburbanization in the surrounding area continued to encroach upon McIntire Park, its impact remained primarily limited to the outer edges. The dense woods and sloped terrain along Schenk's Branch and the new Route 250 Bypass helped buffer the park from new residential development that initially manifested along Park Street to the east and Rugby Road to the west. The Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks and wooded areas in the northern sectors of the property provided similar protections.

Though effectively shielded from the changes taking place outside its borders, the McIntire Park East landscape did not remain entirely static. Several notable alterations in the grounds and recreational complex, beyond those rendered during the early 1950s Route 250 Bypass construction, also occurred during this period. Sometime between 1957 and 1966, as evidenced by a comparison of aerial photographs taken during each of those years (Appendix A, Photo 3–Photo 4, pp. 58–59), the tee for Hole 9 was moved from its original location in the now-wooded area between the Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks and Spring Branch (Photo 41, p. 82) to its present-day location adjacent to the Hole 1 tee box (Photo 40, p. 81). The move, which required the shortening of Hole 9's fairway, may have been made for cautionary reasons, to create some separation between golfers and passing railway traffic. The vacated area was allowed to grow in over time eventually enveloping the original tee site.

In the early 1960s, a new brick masonry clubhouse/concession stand was erected in the southwest corner of the golf course, near the north end of the parking lot. The new building, which offered a covered seating area and restroom facilities, replaced the previously described wood frame caddy shack that had stood a short distance to the north. The latter, still visible in a 1957 aerial photograph of park, was likely razed sometime during the late 1950s or early 1960s (Appendix B, Photo 3, p. 58). In 1966, a Vietnam War memorial was erected for that year's annual Dogwood Festival on a low knoll in the southeast corner of the park overlooking the Route 250 Bypass and surrounding neighborhoods. This new element was designed with two distinct parts: an upper portion containing the actual memorial and a lower portion containing signage. The northern component, set within a copse of trees at the top of the knoll, was outfitted with a flagpole and a small stone marker inscribed with the names of Charlottesville area residents killed or listed as missing in action during the War. The latter was set upon a rectangular base of rough-cut ashlar flagstones, salvaged from a renovation of Court Square in downtown Charlottesville. The site's other component, situated on the sloping hillside just to the south, included a wooden sign inscribed in white painted letters with the words "Dogwood Vietnam Memorial" set within a formally landscaped circular space containing Dogwood trees and other planted shrubbery (Appendix A, Figure 2, p. 41; Appendix B, Photo 23, p. 72 and Photo 51, p. 87). While accessible to daily park visitors, the monument receives particular attention every April during a rededication ceremony held as part of the city's annual Dogwood Festival.

Inventory data on the local parks and recreation system compiled for the city's 1984 Comprehensive Plan offer a snapshot overview of the McIntire Park complex and grounds at that time. The area situated north and west of the railroad tracks (McIntire Park West) contained a variety of sports facilities, including two softball fields, a baseball diamond, two football/soccer fields, tennis courts, and playground equipment. This area was also outfitted with resources supporting a range of social and leisure activities: three picnic shelters, picnic tables, over two dozen grills, horseshoe pits, and several natural areas. The McIntire Park East grounds housed the circa-1935 wading pool and bathhouse, the circa-1938, nine-hole McIntire Golf Course, a recently-installed tot-lot and playground space, and a number of benches, picnic tables, and grills. A clubhouse/concession stand erected in the early 1960s near the north end of the paved parking lot offered a covered eating area and two of the larger park's eight public restrooms.<sup>37</sup> Conspicuously absent

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<sup>37</sup> A notation appearing below the table published on p. 93 of the City of Charlottesville's 1984 Comprehensive Plan described "standard" playground equipment as consisting of, among other things, swings, seesaws, and sandboxes.

from the inventory list was the 1967-Dogwood Vietnam Memorial, presumably because the city was not directly responsible for its upkeep. The site is maintained by members of VFW Post 1827 and the American Legion Post 74.<sup>38</sup>

Until the 1970s, the McIntire Park East area had remained a mostly open landscape; the only notable concentrations of vegetative being the old-growth hardwood trees growing along the central ridge and rows of evergreens and Dogwood trees planted in several locations. Beginning around this time however, new successional growth was allowed to expand along the west edge of the property, through the narrow stretch of ground bounded by the Spring Branch and the Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks, and in the areas north of the golf course. That growth continued largely unabated through the next several decades, gradually filling in these two areas (Appendix A, Photo 1–Photo 7, pp. 56–62). In the late 2000s, the city installed a network of soft-surface hiking trails that wind through the now-densely wooded areas extending between the western and northwestern sectors of the McIntire Park East (Appendix A, Figure 2, p. 41; Appendix B, Photo 57, p. 91).

With the exception of these and other modest changes in local vegetation patterns, including the loss of several of the large, old-growth trees due to age/illness/weather-damage, and minor alterations in the layout of the golf course, such as the relocation in recent years of the original tee location for Hole 5, the McIntire Park East landscape and its existing recreational facilities have remained generally intact and in good condition.

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<sup>38</sup> Gensic, Chris, 2011.

## Historical Context

McIntire Park's establishment and physical development over time were shaped by a range of factors, including the city's evolving concepts of civic space and urban park design, and the coincident emergence and evolution of Charlottesville's formal parks and recreation planning milieu. In addition, pressures related to intensifying urbanization, the rise of the automobile, population growth, and periods of social upheaval (e.g., segregation) also played important formative roles.

In fact, at the time, the City's entire park system was still less than a decade old and consisted of just three small "pocket" parks, which, coincidentally, had also been established through the civic-minded generosity of local philanthropist, Paul G. McIntire. Lee Park and Jackson Park were each established on small square lots in the downtown area in 1917 and 1919, respectively. The last site, Quarry Park, was completed in 1921 on a small parcel of land located near the City's southern boundary.<sup>39</sup> In each instance, and particularly with the Lee and Jackson Park facilities, McIntire not only purchased and donated the land, but also closely supervised their design and construction. His vision for these civic spaces, which included formal landscaping and bronze statuary (commissioned by McIntire himself), clearly reflected influences of the City Beautiful Movement. The latter emerged out of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which had showcased the potential social benefits of well-designed public spaces and architecture. Proponents of the City Beautiful Movement argued, among other things, that properly designed civic spaces and municipal parks could restore a sense of order to "disordered" urban environments and help revitalize depressed inner-city neighborhoods.<sup>40</sup> At the same time, ideas regarding the role of parks were also changing, spurred by an emergent emphasis among progressive-era reform interests on the potential social benefits of recreation and organized play. The convergence of such notions with the City Beautiful Movement's vision of a "functional urban environment" formed the basis of other civic reform doctrines like the Recreation and Playground Movements, which evolved around the fundamental belief that it was possible to "improve the lives and health of working class residents and their families through organized recreation (i.e., provide a means of asserting passive control over the labor classes)."<sup>41</sup>

McIntire had left Charlottesville as a young man to earn his fortune in Chicago. He proved an able entrepreneur, eventually establishing himself as a prominent and wealthy member of the city's business community. While there, he had attended the World's Fair and witnessed the birth of this movement first hand. His generous gifts and singular efforts to reshape and enhance the civic landscape of his native city mirrored those made by other civic-minded philanthropists like Andrew Carnegie in Chicago and John D. Rockefeller in New York, who embraced the notion that contributions leading to civic improvements were smart investments.<sup>42</sup>

In the mid-1920s, McIntire arranged and financed the city's acquisition of two additional properties—the previously described Bryce Farm tract and a second parcel situated near the present-day intersection of Preston Avenue and 10<sup>th</sup> Street. Both parks were intended to complement Charlottesville's larger parks

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<sup>39</sup> "Timeline of Park Acquisitions," City of Charlottesville Website (2001).

<sup>40</sup> McCarthy, Michael P., "Politics and the Parks: Chicago Businessmen and the Recreation Movement," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Vol. 65, No. 2 (Summer 1972):158-172.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Gregg, Bleam, Kurt Nagle, Todd Shallenberger, and Elise Shelley, "The City as a Park: A Citizen's Guide to Charlottesville's Parks," Charlottesville: Gregg Bleam Landscape Architects, 1998; William K. Wilkerson and William G. Shenkir. "Paul G. McIntire: Businessman and Philanthropist," *The Magazine of Albemarle County History* 47 (1989): 14-61.

system—a system that was directly reflective of its time in its designation of users by race (Figure 11, p. 49), as McIntire Park was created for use by white residents, while the second area—Washington Park—was for use by the neighboring African-American community. This division was specified by both McIntire and the city.

While presumably inspired by the same goals and ideals that had informed his previous civic investments, certain differences in McIntire's disposition towards, and level of involvement in, this latest investment appear to set it apart. First, though one could reasonably argue that Lee and Jackson Parks had, by virtue of their location and chosen designs, been intended for the exclusive use of Charlottesville's white residents, such intent had not been explicitly stated in any official capacity. His gifting of the McIntire and Washington Park properties in 1925 however, overtly prescribed and endorsed the racial segregation of Charlottesville's civic spaces—a policy that would persist into the late 1950s. It was not until 1949, for example, that African Americans were first permitted use of the McIntire golf course, on a limited, one-day-per-week basis.<sup>43</sup>

During the late-nineteenth century, a similar pattern of exclusivity based on class differences had also existed. At the time, parks and recreational pursuits were primarily the privilege of white upper-class citizens with the means to enjoy them. Prevailing concepts of park design emphasized naturalistic settings and landscapes, which were typically located in the outlying rural areas surrounding urban centers. Recreation included leisurely excursions to those rural park areas for picnics, hiking, and other kinds of nature gazing activities. Other, more traditional activities such as riding and horse-racing were also in fashion at hotel resort facilities, or at private hunt and riding clubs. Charlottesville's elite patroned park and recreation facilities offered at the Jefferson Hotel and Resort complex near Fry's Spring or through private facilities like the Keswick Hunt Club.<sup>44</sup>

In his 1995 historical treatment of urban park development entitled, "Modern Urban Parks," author Terence Young summarizes this general leaning towards the specialization and subdivision of park and other civic spaces:

Both culture's place, the city, and nature's place, the park, are subject to segmentation and specialization. The tendency for modern societies to divide is inscribed in their landscapes. Park segments proliferated between 1880 and 1920 as the types and numbers of visitors expanded. Groups demanding specialized settings multiplied, and the role of the large urban parks changed. These social-spatial changes were consistently justified by reference to social improvement. After 1920 a variety of neighborhood, regional, state, and national parks reduced the importance of older central-city parks. Suburban dwellers increasingly sought nature elsewhere.<sup>45</sup>

The proliferation and increasing specialization of urban park spaces was closely tied to a growing national interest and preoccupation with recreation; a trend reflected, for instance, in the emergence of the aforementioned Recreation and Playground Movements. Planners and social analysts applied a broader interpretation of recreation, embracing an increasingly diverse array of potentially relevant activities. Conceptual and practical approaches to park design and recreation programming were adapted to

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<sup>43</sup> John Hammond Moore, *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1976), 432.

<sup>44</sup> Gregg, Bleam, Kurt Nagle, Todd Shallenberger, and Elise Shelley, "The City as a Park: A Citizen's Guide to Charlottesville's Parks," Charlottesville: Gregg Bleam Landscape Architects, 1998.

<sup>45</sup> Terence Young, "Modern Urban Parks," *Geographical Review*, Vol. 85, No. 4 (Oct., 1995): 535-551.

accommodate accordingly. In addition to the standard athletic facilities, such as basketball, baseball, football, skating, tumbling, tennis, track, boxing, swimming, horseshoes, croquet, and golf, these urban spaces also offered music and dramatic productions, arts and crafts activities, holiday observances, leadership and first aid courses, and special events like community weenie roasts and tournaments.<sup>46</sup>

Another aspect of the city's mid-1920s acquisition of the McIntire and Washington Park properties that differentiates it from previous civic improvement efforts, concerns the level and nature of Paul McIntire's personal involvement in the project. While he had been intimately involved in all aspects of the design and construction of Lee and Jackson Parks, his efforts in connection with McIntire Park appear decidedly less hands-on. His contributions, while generous and substantial, are limited to financing, which included an extra donation of \$5,000.00 to help cover development expenses, the proffered services of a landscape architect to assist with the park's design, and additional funding for several subsequent land purchases made by the city between 1925 and 1941 to expand the park grounds. He was also among those appointed to the Recreation Board established by the city in 1933, though his involvement appears to have been limited and largely cursory.<sup>47</sup> While McIntire's monetary donations were readily accepted, it remains unclear as to whether the city ever acted on the offered services of his landscape architect.

As a consequence of McIntire's relatively limited post-acquisition involvement, the property's early development as a municipal park and recreation venue evolved largely within, and as a product of the city's still-emerging parks and recreation administration, facilitated by the communal efforts and contributions of local civic groups and organizations, prominent local businessmen, advisory boards, and a variety of other local, state, and federal stakeholders.

The city's efforts to establish a formal parks and recreation planning process, and administrative infrastructure began for all intents and purposes in 1931, with the publication of Charlottesville's first comprehensive plan. Among other things, this document directly addressed and offered specific recommendations for establishing and developing a formal parks system. The city recognized that effective planning and management of a citywide parks and recreation system would require strong community support and involvement. To address this need, in November of 1933, a new volunteer Recreation Board was formed and charged with advising and helping oversee the planning, development, and administration of Charlottesville's parks and recreation programs. The city also established a separate Recreation Department to be led by a part-time director. Mrs. R. L. "Ninnie" Currier, who served as the new department's first director, earned 50.00 per month, the bulk of which was initially supported by donations from the Mother's Club or solicited by the Recreation Advisory, and federal funds.<sup>48</sup> In 1934, the city appropriated \$54,350.00 for the Department to cover the salaries of five full-time leaders, two custodians, and a number of part-time workers. These developments also reflect broader trends in urban planning and related fields towards increased professionalization and standardization.

Though the Recreation Board did not establish formal ties with the National Recreation Association (NRA), records confirm that they were in contact with the NRA very early on; as evidenced by the

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<sup>46</sup> Department of Parks and Recreation Papers, May 1934 Monthly Report. City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation Records, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

<sup>47</sup> Bleam, et al., 1998; Wilkerson and Shenkir, 1989.

<sup>48</sup> The City took on the responsibility of paying the Director's salary on May 15, 1934. "Papers of the Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation, 1938." Collection on file at the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

summary of Charlottesville's recreational activities that appeared in the NRA's 1933 yearbook.<sup>49</sup> With guidance and input from the NRA and other sources, including recreation planning administrators employed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Board began working in cooperation with the director and staff from the city's Recreation Department to develop and fund new programs and supervised youth activities. In May of 1933, the Recreation Department announced a new and diverse menu of classes for local residents, including courses like "Athletics for Business Women," and happily reported that forty-plus children had participated in their "attractive May Day programs" recently held at McIntire Park.

Funding for these new and ongoing programs, as well as additional park land acquisitions, new equipment purchases, and the training of paid and volunteer supervisors, was derived from a variety of sources, including annual budget appropriations of city and federal money distributed largely through the WPA, revenues from modest fees charged for special event registrations, donations and gifts solicited by the Recreation Advisory Board, and contributions from local businesses, businessmen and philanthropists.

Local civic groups and clubs also played a pivotal role in the development of Charlottesville's parks and recreation system. Members of the local chapter of the Mother's Club, for instance, had long been advocating for the city to take a more active and central role in developing and managing the community's parks system, and had reportedly pressed Paul McIntire during the 1920s to provide funding for a new, larger park venue in city. The group continued to push its advocacy agenda during the early 1930s, helping to spur initial development activities in McIntire Park—beginning with the City Council's approval in June of 1934 of a new wading pool, followed shortly after by a bath house, and a tot-lot and playground area. Similar pools were constructed nationwide during the 1930s with funds and labor provided by the WPA. "Every possible kind of recreational facility was constructed by WPA... Some sports previously considered the domain of the country club set were given wide public access as WPA workers built or expanded tennis courts, golf courses, and swimming pools in towns all across the state."<sup>50</sup>

Local area garden clubs were also very active in the early development of Charlottesville's parks and recreational venues. A 1933 article published in the March 30<sup>th</sup> issue of *The Daily Progress* reported that a recently formed Beautification Committee had begun efforts to plant Dogwood trees in locations throughout the Charlottesville and Albemarle County area. Members of the Albemarle and Rivanna Clubs requested that particular attention be given to the beautification of McIntire Park, which had largely existed as a construction zone for the last few years. Through their efforts, dozens of new Dogwood trees and other plantings were placed throughout the southern end of the park, along the north side of then-Rugby Avenue. In a letter written to the city in 1934, Paul G. McIntire himself acknowledged and praised the women of Charlottesville for "waking up" the town.<sup>51</sup>

By the close of 1934, thanks to the efforts of the Recreation Advisory Board, the director and staff of the city's Recreation Department, monetary and volunteer contributions from various local civic groups and organizations, federal funding and labor provided through the WPA, and investments from private

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<sup>49</sup> "Papers of the Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation." Collection on file at Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

<sup>50</sup> June, Glory. *The Works Progress Administration: The legacy of New Deal work programs in Indiana; WPA Recreational Projects in the Hoosier State*. Indianapolis, IN: The Indiana Committee for the Humanities and UAW Community Action Program of Greater Marion County, 1982, p. 13.

<sup>51</sup> Box 2, Newspaper Clippings, City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation Records, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.



citizens, McIntire Park had become a suitably-outfitted and vital component of the city's parks and recreation system, serving the white residents living north of downtown.

In August of that year, the park was the site of activities related to the "Knot Hole Gang," a program organized by the Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department for underprivileged boys of the ages between 10 and 15 years.

Through arrangement with schools and University these boys will be taken under adult leadership to all athletic events without charge. The members must strictly abide by the rules... not skipin [sic] school, to attend no meeting against wishes of parent or employer, to uphold principles of clean speech, clean sports, clean habits and will stand against cigarettes and profane language. He must also agree to act as a gentlemen in respect to people's rights and property. The members will also have regular meetings other than at the athletic events, always under adult supervision.<sup>52</sup>

In 1935, McIntire Park hosted a diversified menu of activities, events, and programs, including games, dances, a Valentine's Day masquerade with refreshments supported by the Mother's Club, music and drama classes and events, and various training classes on first aid, management of recreation programs and equipment. In addition, "three weenie roast ovens were built, eight swings, an equipment box and horse shoe courts have been built, and the wading pool repaired."<sup>53</sup>

By April of 1936, McIntire Park's facilities had been expanded to include tennis courts, a baseball diamond, a butterfly sanctuary added to the southwestern portion of McIntire Park West in 1933, and an expanded roster of new events and programs had either been established or were in the works, including a new Dog Show and May Day Festival, and the park's hours had been expanded to include Sundays as well.<sup>54</sup> According to information reported by the city's Recreation Department, nearly 2,100 people visited McIntire Park during the month of July, many of whom were attending one of the 24 separate events and 25 picnics held that month. The park's facilities continued to expand with the addition of a croquet field in July of 1936, and other improvements, including the donation of sand by a Mr. Haley for all the city's playgrounds.<sup>55</sup>

Throughout this period, the city's Recreation Board and Recreation Department staff continued to communicate and consult with representatives of the NRA and WPA, both of whom made periodic visits to observe and provide feedback concerning the progress of Charlottesville's park development.<sup>56</sup> In that same year, the city's Recreation Department received several visits from Assistant State Directors of Recreation from the WPA to discuss training initiatives and ongoing park planning activities and methodologies with the staff, including one visit in April 1936 when they began discussing the book, *Organization and Administration of Playgrounds*.<sup>57</sup> This work, authored by J. B. Nash in 1927, provided

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<sup>52</sup> August, 1934, Box 1, Minutes & Monthly Reports, City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation Records, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

<sup>53</sup> 1935, Box 1, Minutes & Monthly Reports, City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation Records, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Box 1, Minutes & Monthly Reports, City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation Records, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

<sup>57</sup> April 1937, Box 1, Minutes & Monthly Reports, City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation Records, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; March 1937, Box 1, Minutes & Monthly

a comprehensive and authoritative treatise on the theoretical and practical aspects of recreational programming within cities' larger planning milieu. The book outlined best practice approaches for developing and managing an appropriate system of play and recreation, and with specific sections discussing how recreational departments should be organized and incorporated into a city's larger urban planning administration, staffing and personnel issues, and management of various mechanical and clerical responsibilities.<sup>58</sup>

In 1937, members of Charlottesville's Young Men's Business Club (Y.M.B.C.) began campaigning in support of a new nine-hole municipal golf course in McIntire Park. Several other golf course facilities had been constructed in the Charlottesville area earlier in the century, during what has become known as the "golden age of golf." The latter describes a period spanning roughly between World War I and the Depression era of the 1930s, during which the game enjoyed an unprecedented surge in popularity nationwide. This era saw the number of new public and private golf facilities expand from approximately 740 in 1916 to over 5,600 by the early 1930s. This proliferation, along with numerous advances in technology and course design, made golf more accessible and appealing to an ever-broadening number of working class Americans that, by the end of the 1920s, had reached an estimated 2.25 million.<sup>59</sup> Previously constructed courses in Charlottesville included a pasture-style facility near Monroe Hill (Appendix A, Photo 11, p. 64), the Charlottesville Country Club (1907), an 18-hole course in the Preston Heights area (1919), and the Farmington Country Club (1929). The latter had been built on the site of a prominent late-eighteenth century plantation property on the outskirts of the city. The grounds incorporated the plantation's restored historic main house, associated outbuildings, and certain natural and cultural landscape features. In addition to an 18-hole course, the completed facility also included new roadways, bridle paths, and a steeplechase course (Appendix A, Photo 12, p. 65).<sup>60</sup>

The McIntire Park Golf Course differed from these earlier institutions in that it was conceived first and foremost as a public facility "...where a poor man will have a chance to have some fun."<sup>61</sup> Though built during the late 1930s, on the heels of golf's "golden age," the idea for such a facility had actually been around for several years. Despite strong community interest and preliminary approval from the city, financial shortfalls and other factors stalled the project's development until 1937 when the YMBC spearheaded its revival.<sup>62</sup> The group compiled a subscription agreement as proof of their moral and financial support and presented it to City Council. A special Golf Course Committee, chaired by Judge J. P. Grove, was also formed to oversee planning and fundraising efforts. Financing to cover the construction costs, totaling approximately \$11,000.00, came from multiple sources, including donations, earnings from pre-sold membership subscriptions and other fundraising pursuits, the city, and the federal government via the WPA, which provided both funds and a team of eighteen laborers.<sup>63</sup>

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Reports, City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation Records, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

<sup>58</sup> Bowen, W. P. Review of "The Organization and Administration of Playgrounds and Recreation" by J. B. Nash. *The Journal of Educational Research*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb., 1928): 146.

<sup>59</sup> Susan E. Smead and Marc C. Wagner, "Assessing Golf Courses as Cultural Resources," *CRM* 10 (2000), 17.

<sup>60</sup> Farmington Country Club 2011.

<sup>61</sup> "Local Golf Course Nearing Completion," *The Daily Progress* [Charlottesville, Virginia] (July 9, 1937).

<sup>62</sup> "Arrange Details for Golf Course: Joint Committee Adopts Report at Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night," *Daily Progress*, April 14, 1932; "Developing the Park with the Golf Course," editorial, *Daily Progress*, April 19, 1932.

<sup>63</sup> "Progress Reported on Municipal Links." *The Daily Progress* (Sep. 8, 1937).

Frederick Findlay (1872–1976), the architect responsible for the Farmington Country Club facility and one of Virginia’s most prominent and successful golf course architects during the early-twentieth century, was brought in to design the new course.<sup>64</sup> His plans, drafted with input from the City Engineer and Raymond Loving, his son-in-law and then-manager of the Farmington Country Club, prescribed a pasture style design; a low-impact approach well suited to the park’s existing terrain and the project’s limited budget.<sup>65</sup> Pasture-style courses, popular during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries in rural areas like those surrounding Charlottesville, incorporated and emphasized an area’s undulating topography rather than pursue extensive and expensive wholesale transformations of the landscape.

Like these earlier courses, Findlay’s layout embraced the park’s hilly terrain and existing natural resources like the grove of large, old-growth hardwood trees lining the park’s central ridge to help define the course layout and circulation patterns. It also utilized specific cultural landscape features like the old Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad right-of-way on the east side of the park and surviving remnants of the former Mason Farm complex, including a portion of the abandoned historic drive and vestiges of agricultural terracing, to help define fairway boundaries and enhance the aesthetic dimensions of the completed course. The design utilized and combined these elements (i.e., terrain, natural resources and cultural features) to provide a challenge for golfers and influence play strategies, in lieu of relying on sandtraps, water hazards and/or other artificial obstacles. Findlay designed over 30 public and private courses around the state during his long career, a number of which featured aspects similar to those he employed at McIntire Park (Photo 12, p. 65).<sup>66</sup>

With its completion in May of 1938, Charlottesville was elevated as one of the only “forty cities in the nation, of 30,000 or less population, [to] have such a course”<sup>67</sup> open to the public. It featured broad rolling fairways, sand greens, and other elements strongly reminiscent of the traditional links-style courses of Findlay’s native Scotland. The facility had its own “pro” on staff, Mr. Earl “Brick” Chisholm, previously the golf pro at Woodberry Forest, as well as an official greenskeeper, Mr. W. G. Holloway.<sup>68</sup> The new facility was immediately embraced by the local white population, and its popularity contributed to, and help further cement McIntire’s Park’s importance within the city’s larger parks and recreation system. In 1940, over 36,000 people reportedly patroned the park and facilities. This marked a dramatic increase from the year before, when 24,000 people visited the park. To prove its popularity, the 4th of July crowd alone was over 3,000.<sup>69</sup>

McIntire Park’s development in the post-World War II era was shaped by a variety of factors. A key aspect was the city’s continuing growth and urbanization, which spurred, among other things, intensifying suburban development and numerous transportation- and infrastructure-related improvement projects like the new Route 250 Bypass constructed along the south side of McIntire Park in the early 1950s.

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<sup>64</sup> Richard and Ronald Findlay, “Frederick Findlay, His Story, His Life, and His Golf Courses,” The Official Site of Alexander H. Findlay, at <http://alexanderfindlay.com/> (accessed on April 1, 2011).

<sup>65</sup> “Past Presidents Speak at Club; Banqueteers Hear History of Y.M.B.C. By Former Heads.” *The Daily Progress* (May 14, 1937); Municipal Golf Course to Open Officially Tomorrow. *The Daily Progress* (May 18, 1938); Sandy Grey, Personal Communication, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, June 2011.

<sup>66</sup> Findlay and Findlay, 2011.

<sup>67</sup> “Municipal Golf Course to Open Officially Tomorrow,” *The Daily Progress* [Charlottesville, Virginia] (May 18, 1938).

<sup>68</sup> Ibid. OR “Municipal Golf Course to Open Officially Tomorrow,” *The Daily Progress* [Charlottesville, Virginia] (May 18, 1938).

<sup>69</sup> Box 1, Minutes & Monthly Reports, City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation Records, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

The gradual expansion and diversification of the city's population and shifting social patterns also played a role in the ongoing development of McIntire Park. Evolving race relations and the city's continuing debate over segregation, in particular, remained prominent themes throughout this period. Though the formal integration of Charlottesville's parks and other public institutions did not occur until the late 1950s, earlier signs of change were evident. As noted above, 1949 marked the first time African American residents were allowed access, for one day a week, to the McIntire Golf Course.<sup>70</sup> That same year, the city's independent Colored and White Recreation Boards were dissolved and reconfigured as a single group comprised of seven white and three African-American members. The group, renamed the Recreation Advisory Board, adopted a new constitution outlining functions that were clearly defined by the City Council. Coincident with this move, the city also formally assumed responsibility for the financial support of its recreation department. The initial budget of \$17,550.00 included \$3,000.00 for the purchase of new equipment and supplies.<sup>71</sup>

While the city gradually increased funding and dedicated resources to support the ongoing development and management of its local parks and recreation system, financial and volunteer contributions from local civic groups remained an important and necessary part of the equation. In 1955, for example, the Charlottesville Lions Club commissioned and raised funds for a new, \$8,000.00 picnic shelter in the northwest area of McIntire Park, donating it to the city in a formal dedication ceremony.<sup>72</sup>

In 1958, the city's Planning Commission hired a consulting firm from Atlanta, Georgia, Harland Bartholomew and Associates, to assess and make recommendations for expanding and enhancing Charlottesville's various public and civic facilities. A summary of the firm's findings, entitled, *A Preliminary Report Upon Schools, Parks and Public Buildings, Charlottesville, Virginia*, included a section dealing specifically with the city's parks and recreation system. In assessing McIntire Park, the report noted:

Because of its size, degree of improvement and proximity to the city and the rapidly growing areas to the north, McIntire Park will continue to increase in popularity. Present undeveloped acreage in the northern section of the park offers an excellent opportunity to provide additional facilities, inexpensively, as the demand warrants. Present access to the park is from U.S. Route 250 By-pass which skirts the southern boundary; however, access should be provided from the new residential areas developing to the north. This access could be acquired as subdivision of the property abutting the north boundary of the park takes place.<sup>73</sup>

Over the course of the next several decades, McIntire Park faced increasing pressures stemming from the city's continuing urbanization and gradually intensifying suburban development. Residential development along certain portions of the park's margins has also gradually manifested over that time. In the early 1970s, the Charlottesville School Board proposed the acquisition of seventy-plus acres from the north end of the property for a new municipal cultural complex. Also during the 1970s, discussions began

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<sup>70</sup> John Hammond Moore, *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1976), 432.

<sup>71</sup> Box 2, Newspaper Clippings, City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation Records, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

<sup>72</sup> *The Daily Progress* (June 7, 1955).

<sup>73</sup> Harland Bartholomew and Associates. *A Preliminary Report Upon Schools, Parks and Public Buildings, Charlottesville, Virginia*. Prepared for The City Planning Commission, Atlanta, GA: Harland Bartholomew and Associates, City Planners (1958), 21.

regarding the proposed construction of a new roadway, McIntire Road Extended, which would extend McIntire Road through the eastern part of McIntire Park East. As early as 1972, improving the intersection of the Route 250 Bypass and McIntire Road was discussed. A document titled, *McIntire Park Master Plan*, authored that year, specifically addressed this possibility. A later planning document, *The McIntire Park Master Plan Final Report*, produced in 2004, incorporated the proposed transportation improvements at this location into the park redevelopment plans.

McIntire Park has persisted as a key element of not only the city's parks and recreational system, but also its local tourism. A "points of interest" map published by the city's Chamber of Commerce and Thomas Jefferson Visitors Bureau in 1982, listed the Park's golf course (#9) and tennis courts (#10) among twenty-three significant local attractions (Appendix A, Figure 11, p. 49).

## Landscape Character and Description Summary

The NRHP eligible portion of McIntire Park, designated McIntire Park East (VDHR ID #104-5139), is situated along the north side of Route 250 Bypass between the Norfolk Southern Railroad line on the west and Schenk's Branch waterway on the east. Among the site's contributing resources are the circa-1938 nine-hole McIntire Golf Course (VDHR ID #104-5102), occupying the northeastern two-thirds (approximately 50 acres) of the property, the circa-1935 wading pool and bath house complex, situated in the southwest quadrant, and the 1966 Dogwood Vietnam Memorial (VDHR ID #104-5139-0001), installed near the tract's southeast corner. Other existing resources include a 1960s brick masonry clubhouse/concession stand and a circa-1980 tot-lot and playground area, both located in the southwest corner of the grounds, and a network of soft-surface nature trails that extend through the wooded areas bordering the golf course to the north and west. Vehicular access to the park is provided via a short, paved drive curving from the north side of the Route 250 Bypass, near the Birdwood Road intersection, to a paved parking lot in the southwest corner. Both were installed during the construction of Bypass in the early 1950s.

The local topography is characterized by an undulating terrain ranging in elevation from 458 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at the highest point near the park's center, to 352 feet amsl at the lowest point situated along Schenk's Branch near the parcel's northeast corner. The ground slopes moderately to steeply downward in most directions from a narrow ridge that extends in a northeasterly direction through the center of the park to the low-lying bottom areas along the two flanking waterways and the Route 250 Bypass to the south and southeast. Traces of agricultural terracing—left over from the late-nineteenth century when this area housed the Mason Farm complex—remain visible along portions of the sloping terrain. The park's natural setting is defined in large part by the designed landscape of the circa-1938 nine-hole McIntire Golf Course, which extends over the northern two-thirds of the 70-acre tract. The grounds contain 2,200 yards of broad, rolling fairways covered in manicured Bermuda grass surrounded by areas of dense woods to the north, east, and west, and two narrow waterways—Schenk's Branch on the east and the Spring Branch on the west—that border the course in a horseshoe pattern, intersecting at the north end.

In addition to the old-growth oak trees lining the property's central ridge and a mix of other mature tree species scattered through the park, McIntire Park East's existing tree canopy is comprised of various species of deciduous and evergreen trees in an early phase of successional growth, which began expanding in the 1970s through formerly open areas along the Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks and the park's northern sectors, and has continued without major interruption or disturbance into the present. A rich variety of native plant species currently grow in the park including, among others, Sycamore, Maple, Hickory, Locust, Poplar, several types of Pines, Cherry, Dogwood, Redbud, Sassafras, Red Cedar, Hemlock, Northern Catalpa, and several species of Oak (Post Oak, White Oak, Southern Red Oak). Several invasive plant species, including Japanese Knotweed, Multiflora Rose, Riverbank Grape, and English ivy have also been identified in the park.<sup>74</sup> During a 2008 survey of the property, a team of students from the University of Virginia also identified several possible champion tree candidates among

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<sup>74</sup> Eissler, Sarah, and Rich Ferrigno, Fania Gordon, Lisa Hardy, Meg Johnstone, Regine Kennedy, K.D. Klepper, Bartly Mathews, and Bill McLain. "Environmental Impact Assessment for Proposed McIntire Botanical Garden." Charlottesville: University of Virginia, SARC Department of Urban & Environmental Planning, 2008; Land Planning and Design Associates, Inc. "City of Charlottesville Invasive Plant Inventory." Prepared for the Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department, Charlottesville, Virginia, 2007, p. 65.

the collection of old-growth oaks growing near the center of the park. Many of these date to at least the late-nineteenth century Mason family occupation of the site.<sup>75</sup>

The landscape's rolling topography and broad open green spaces provide for several dramatic vistas from points along the park's central ridge, including views of Carter's Mountain to the south and other distant mountains to the southwest. The former Mason family home, which had stood atop the ridge, had been oriented with its primary elevation to the southeast where views of Schenk's Branch and portions of nearby tree-lined neighborhoods dominated the perspective (particularly during fall and winter) (Appendix B, Photo 52, p. 88).

The nine-hole, par 33, 2,200-yard McIntire Golf Course (VDHR ID #104-5102) is an important contributing element to the McIntire Park East property's 1930s recreation complex. The facility encompasses approximately 50 of the McIntire Park East property's 70 acres (Appendix A, Figure 6, p. 45, Photo 14–Photo 23, p. 66–72; Appendix B, Photo 24–Photo 43, pp. 75–82). The original design of this pasture-style course included nine sand greens, also referred to as “browns,” and open, rolling fairways of mowed Bermuda grass. Topographic and other natural and cultural landscape features, such as the lines of old-growth Oaks growing on the park's central ridge helped define the boundaries between fairways. The undulating profile of the old Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad trace, which extends north-south through the eastern side of the park, serves to delineate the fairways for Holes 2, 3, and 4. Also in keeping with the traditional pasture-style, the design incorporated no sand bunkers, water hazards, or other artificially constructed obstacles typically found on private facilities, relying instead, as previously noted, on the local topography, natural resources (e.g., trees, waterways), and cultural landscape features to challenge patrons. Among the latter were several above ground traces of the formerly extant Mason home and farmstead, including vestiges of agricultural terracing, several faint road traces, and at least one ground depression possibly marking the location of one of the farm's numerous outbuildings. The old driveway entrance to the Mason home, marked at its northern terminus by a section of concrete slabs arranged in a curvilinear pattern and a section of concrete path along another portion, was similarly incorporated. So too, was a small, square (10 feet by 10 feet) concrete pad situated above an abandoned well, roughly 100 feet north of the former Mason House site. Close inspection of this still-extant feature, reveals a metal grate positioned off-center and footings pierced by a threaded mounting screw at each corner. Though the concrete pad itself was reportedly laid in 1954, the grate and footings may be associated with the Mason Farm's water tower visible in historic photos of the complex taken in 1917 (Appendix A, Figure 2, p. 41 and Photo 8–Photo 9, p. 63; Appendix B, Photo 47–Photo 48, p. 84–85).<sup>76</sup> The only significant landscape reconfigurations made in connection with the golf course construction were the tee boxes, which were generally raised through artificial grading, and the sand greens, located on extant terraces.

Players proceed in a clockwise direction through the course. The tee for Hole 1 is located just west of the Mason House knoll, with its fairway running in a southeasterly direction along the south side of a row of large old-growth oaks. The tee for Hole 2 is located east of the central knoll and east of a serpentine row of trees that once lined the historic drive leading northward from Rugby Avenue to the Mason home on the elevated knoll. The fairways for Holes 2, 3 and 4—all located within the eastern portion of the course—straddle what was the circa 1880 Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad right-of-way. Holes 5 and 6

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<sup>75</sup> Eissler et al., 2008:33; The term “Champion” is a formal designation used to denote and recognize the largest documented example of a particular species of tree in each state.

<sup>76</sup> Eissler et al., 2008:15-16; Holsinger Studio Photograph Collection online database, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, <http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/small/collections/holsinger/>, accessed February–March 2011.

are laid out roughly parallel to, and south of, Hole 1. They were built just north of the wading pool and bath house, partially screened from passing traffic on Route 250 Bypass by a row of trees along the southern edge of the golf area. The tees, fairways, and greens for existing Holes 7 and 8, as well as the historic location of Hole 9, are all situated northwest of the Mason House knoll, running parallel to one another in a northeast-by-southwest direction. The trace of a nineteenth-century road that once extended westward through this part of the park is faintly visible on the landscape. Sometime between 1957 and the mid-1960s, the entire 9th Hole, including the tee, fairway, and green, was moved from its original position along the Norfolk Southern Railroad track to its current location near the southwest corner of the park, just south of the 8<sup>th</sup> Hole green. The move, which necessitated the shortening of the Hole 9 fairway, was presumably made to create additional buffer space between the adjacent Norfolk Southern railroad tracks and the field of play (Appendix A, Figure 6, p. 45; Appendix B, Photo 40–Photo 41, pp. 81–82). The only other significant alteration of original course layout was the relocation of the Hole 4 tee from the wooded area along Schenk’s Branch, due east of the green for Hole 3, to its present position, just southeast of the third hole green (Appendix B, Photo 42, p. 82).

A caddy shack also once stood on the high ground near the center of the golf course. Such facilities were a common site during the first half of the twentieth century when the use of caddies remained a standard practice. “In many clubs, there was a separate area or even a separate building for caddies.”<sup>77</sup> The building, visible in the background of a 1945 photograph of the wading pool, was a one-story, multi-bay, wood-framed structure, topped by a gable roof (Appendix A, Photo 20, p. 70). Though its exact date of construction is unknown, it was likely demolished sometime during the late 1950s or early 1960s, prior to, or shortly after the new brick masonry concession stand was added to the grounds. The building is visible in a 1957 aerial photograph of the park, but not in the 1966 aerial (Appendix A, Photo 3–Photo 4, p. 58–59). The use of caddies began to decline around this time with the introduction of mechanized carts and, in the case of public courses, as more and more players opted to carry their own clubs as a cost-saving measure.

A one-story brick masonry concession stand was added circa 1960 near the southwest corner of the course, adjacent to the north end of the present-day parking lot. The building contains storage space, a small concessions area and public restroom facilities. The concrete patio along the front (northeast) elevation of the building is topped by a shed-roof and contains picnic tables and vending machines for use by course patrons. The only other built element with any ties to the course is the small stone masonry shed situated along the west side of the old railroad trace, which, according to historical records, may have been repurposed for a time as the “Golf Course Maintenance Shop.”

The McIntire Golf Course retains a high degree of physical and historic integrity, and survives as one of an increasingly small group of pasture-style golf courses still intact and in use in the United States.<sup>78</sup> The course’s sand greens and the incorporation of existing natural, as well as cultural landscape features and the area’s undulating topography, constitute true hallmarks of the style.

The park’s swimming complex is situated along the north side of Rugby Avenue, near the southwest corner of the McIntire Park East landscape, and includes two contributing resources for McIntire Park East – the circa 1934 wading pool and bath house – and a small, modern, concrete block shed/pumphouse.

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<sup>77</sup> Smead and Wagner (2000), 17.

<sup>78</sup> Eberhart, Cory, Pasture Golf Course Index, 2003, [pasturegolf.com](http://www.pasturegolf.com) website, <http://www.pasturegolf.com/archive/library/pasturegolfcourses.pdf>, accessed on May 1, 2011; An index of existing pasture golf courses in the U.S., last updated in 2003, accessible through the [pasturegolf.com](http://www.pasturegolf.com) website, lists on twenty five registered courses; Eissler et al. 2008, pg. 6.



The facility lies within an open area of manicured grass bordered along the north, west, and south sides by tall, mature hardwood trees, and is surrounded by chain-link fencing, which separates this space from the golf course facility to the north. A short, stepped concrete walkway extends in a northeasterly direction from the primary (north) elevation of the bath house to the south side of the pool (Appendix A, Figure 2, p. 41; Photo 13, p. 65 and Photo 20–Photo 22, pp. 70–71; Appendix B, Photo 24–Photo 27, pp. 75–76).

The “Palladian-shaped” plan of the poured concrete wading pool (a rectangle with one arched end) measures 20 feet in diameter at its rounded, north end and 40 feet in width at its squared south end, with a total perimeter of approximately 340 feet. A low, one-and-a-half foot tall stone masonry retaining wall runs along the north, west, and south sides of the pool. Rectangular debris traps pierce the concrete mold at several places along the upper perimeter of the pool depression. Each trap is open with a circular trap access outside the pool depression. The pool basin is slightly deeper in the center than on the edges, with a pool depth ranging from one to one-and-a-half feet. A four-foot wide poured concrete apron encircles the pool area. The small, one-story shed/pumphouse stands near the south end of the pool. It has a concrete block frame topped by a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. A single door centered on the west elevation (facing the pool) provides access.

The Palladian shape of the pool and surrounding low stone walls reflect the same vernacular Colonial Revival style used on the bathing house. While the exterior of this 1930s building reflects a formal architectural style, its anticipated use by a growing Charlottesville Depression-era population required massing and scale that emphasized accessibility and durability. The one-story, one-bay, single pile building sits on a cinder block foundation, and the masonry structural system is clad in machine-made brick laid in an all-stretcher bond. The brick is fastened with Portland cement. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. It is probable that the roof cladding has been replaced since its original construction. The gable eaves are decorated with unpierced fascia boards. A recessed brick panel is located in the upper section of each eave. Rimmed with brick headers, the element was designed to look like a gable attic vent. The primary entrance, located on the north elevation, is marked by set of aluminum double doors. The aluminum and the thick wooden surround framing the entryway suggest that these are replacement doors. As depicted in a 1954 photograph, the original entryway likely consisted of wooden doors, possibly flanked by sidelights or other decorative elements that were typical of the Colonial Revival style. Over time, the said features were probably either removed or simply covered over by the wooden surround. An open-sided porch area extends the full-length of the façade. The shed roof extension covering this element is supported by four square posts set on the concrete slab porch base. The two wood and metal benches located on either side of the main entrance are mounted on concrete slabs. There are no secondary entrances to the building. There is a single, large, sixteen-over-sixteen (16/16) double hung window located in the gable ends of both the east and west side elevations. The rounded brick arch spanning the lintel of each window opening is also typical of the Colonial Revival style. Both windows are now covered by a set of metal bars painted in the same color scheme as the rest of the trim. Two additional symmetrically-arranged windows, each topped by a wooden arched panel, once pierced the building’s rear (south) elevation. The glazing in each was later infilled with a single piece of wood.

The interior of the bath house is formed of cinder blocks fastened with portland cement. There is a main entry room located immediately inside the primary entry, and two bathrooms lead off of this main space along the rear of the building. There is also a storage room situated along the west wall. Each space is accessed by a solid aluminum door.

Similar pool complexes were erected throughout the United States during this period, many with funding and labor provided by the WPA, in places like Austin Park in Chicago, Illinois, Zilker Park in Austin, Texas, and Cal Anderson Park in Seattle, Washington, among many others. Most of these facilities are now gone, including those demolished in reaction to the national polio scare in the 1950s and 1960s when

bathing in public facilities was shunned and, in some cases, banned.<sup>79</sup> Those that survived then faced another challenge with the proliferation of new larger and deeper pools in the 1970s, made possible by advancing technologies and strong public demand.

A long concrete walkway connects the swimming complex to the playground and tot-lot area to the west, and a chain-link fence surrounds both recreation spaces, dividing them from the north-adjointing golf course facility. The tot-lot and playground area, located along the north side of the access road in the park's southwest corner, were installed circa 1980. The facility's original equipment, which included, in particular, sets of swings and a sand box, was expanded and upgraded with new equipment over time.

The previously noted stone masonry shed, is a one-story, one-bay structure built into the side of a berm created during construction of the rail bed. The foundation and structural system are composed of rough cut, uncoursed local fieldstone fastened with portland cement, and the shed roof is capped with molded, poured concrete. According to oral history, the shed may have been originally constructed for use by the railroad as an equipment storage space, though it was re-adapted for other uses, including possibly as a spring house and, for a period during the mid-twentieth century, as maintenance shed for the McIntire Golf Course facility. Though over fifty years in age, the spring house/shed does not possess sufficient physical and/or historic integrity due to its deteriorated condition and lack of adequate historical context to warrant consideration for its individual listing on the NRHP. Moreover, despite evidence confirming the building's adaptive reuse as a "Maintenance Shed" and its incorporation as an element of the McIntire Park Golf Course complex, its integrity issues and lack of context also preclude its potential eligibility as a contributing resource to the golf course facility and, by extension, the larger McIntire Park East landscape (Appendix A, Figure 2, p. 41; Appendix B, Photo 46, p. 84).<sup>80</sup>

Also visible along Schenk's Branch are short sections of concrete-capped stone masonry walls and a short section of poured concrete wall situated in close proximity to the Rock Hill property and the fourth-hole green of the golf course. Though their date of construction is not entirely clear from the historical record, they may have been installed in the 1930s, possibly in connection with the construction of the golf course facility, to help channel and control the flow and direction of the waterway, and/or to carry the formal rock wall design elements of Rock Hill estate into adjacent portions of the park. A pair of parallel concrete supports are also visible on the west side of Schenk's Branch, very near the Rock Hill property. Their date of construction is not clear from the historical record, though they, too, may have been added in the 1930s to support a temporary crossing over the Branch. They appear to be sited at or near the crossing of a no longer-extant historic roadway (Appendix A, Figure 2, p. 41; Appendix B, Photo 54–Photo 55, p. 89-90).

More recently installed elements within the park include the Dogwood Vietnam Memorial, a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible McIntire Park East (VDHR ID #104-5139) property. The Vietnam Memorial was erected in 1966 on the southern slope of a low knoll in the southeastern quadrant of McIntire Park. Old-growth trees line the back sides of the memorial space. Like the golf course constructed 30 years earlier, the memorial's design and placement utilized the park's existing topographic and natural landscape features to help create an appropriate and appealing setting, and maximize visibility to and from nearby roadways. This element is composed of two distinct parts: a lower, formally landscaped section containing signage, and an upper portion containing the monument and a flagpole. The lower portion comprises a small circular area cut into the hillside and ringed by a single course of

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<sup>79</sup> Federal Writers Program, 1982.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.; Sandy Grey, Personal Communication, Dovetail, June 2011.

machine-made bricks. The interior contains a bed of mulch, planted Dogwood trees and shrubs, and a wooden sign reading “Vietnam Dogwood Memorial” in painted in white letters.

The upper portion of this resource contains carved stone tablets inscribed with the names of soldiers from the Charlottesville area killed or listed as missing in action during the Vietnam War. These are laid flat upon a rectangular-shaped base of rough-cut flagstones with cleaved surfaces. Cut stone coping lines all but the eastern (downslope) side of the base and a metal flagpole rises at the rear. A row of small American flags lines the edge of the poured concrete pad located between the flagpole to the west and the monument’s flagstone base on the east. An abundance of ornamental flowers, shrubs, and additional Dogwood trees surround this upper section, and a row of old-growth hardwood trees form a backdrop along the monument’s western edge (Appendix A, Figure 2, p. 41 and Photo 25, p. 75; Appendix B, Photo 51, p. 87).

A large abstract sculpture was installed around one of the large, fallen red oak trees near the park’s center in 2010 (Appendix B, Photo 56, p. 90). The work was designed by artist, Rick Brown, and commissioned by the local nonprofit foundation, ArtInPlace.<sup>81</sup>

Several archaeological sites, including 44AB0206 and 44AB0207, were recorded within the boundaries of the McIntire Park East property during a Phase I cultural resource survey conducted in 2006. These consisted primarily of small prehistoric lithic extraction and reduction sites located along both sides of Schenk’s Branch, in close proximity to exposed outcroppings of native stone. The general locations and distribution of these sites is typical of prehistoric occupation and resource utilization patterns for such terrain. Known archaeological resources also include buried materials related to, and deriving from the late-nineteenth century Mason farmstead occupation (44AB0206). The farm’s main house burned in 1922. During the late 1920s, following the city’s acquisition of the property, the site, along with the house remains, were cleared in preparation for the park facility’s development. Buried remnants of the farm complex exist, but their integrity has been compromised by ground-disturbing activities along the ridge in connection with the golf course’s construction in the late 1930s and the subsequent installation of underground gas and sewer lines. Also of interest are two small late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century sites located along the abandoned Charlottesville & Rapidan railroad bed near the park’s center. Sites 44AB0203 and 44AB0205 were identified on the basis of a thin scattering of historic artifacts. It is believed that the remains are associated with the dismantling of the railroad track between 1918 and 1920. Those test units excavated along the eastern side of Schenk’s Branch, in the southeastern sector of the park, revealed evidence of a deep fill layer overlying older alluvial deposits related to the adjoining waterway, which was likely deposited during, and as a result of the golf course’s construction.<sup>82</sup>

In summary, the McIntire Park East landscape is historically significant as a representative example of an early twentieth century recreational complex and municipal park venue. A comparison of aerial images taken at different points in the park’s development (1937, 1957, 1966, 1974, 1980, and 1982) provide a general sense of how the McIntire Park East landscape has evolved over the last 80-plus years. Notably, the images reveal that most of the major changes and alterations that have occurred—the relocation of Hole 9, the construction of the Route 250 Bypass, the reforestation of sectors along the Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks and sections of Schenk’s Branch, have been limited primarily to the property’s outer margins. While a few of the historic old-growth hardwood trees lining the central ridge have been lost, the core section of the historic McIntire Park East landscape and the contributing historic elements located

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<sup>81</sup> “Is Good Ole Goodloe Gone?” About ArtInPlace. ArtInPlace Website, <http://www.artinplace.org/sculpture/2010/brown.html>, accessed on April 10, 2011.

<sup>82</sup> John Milner Associates, Inc., 2006.

therein (e.g., the pasture-style golf course, swimming complex, and Dogwood Vietnam Memorial)—have survived largely intact and still reflect the overall intent of their original early twentieth century designs, and general aspects of their collective look, setting, and feeling.

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APPENDIX A:

MAPS AND HISTORIC IMAGES

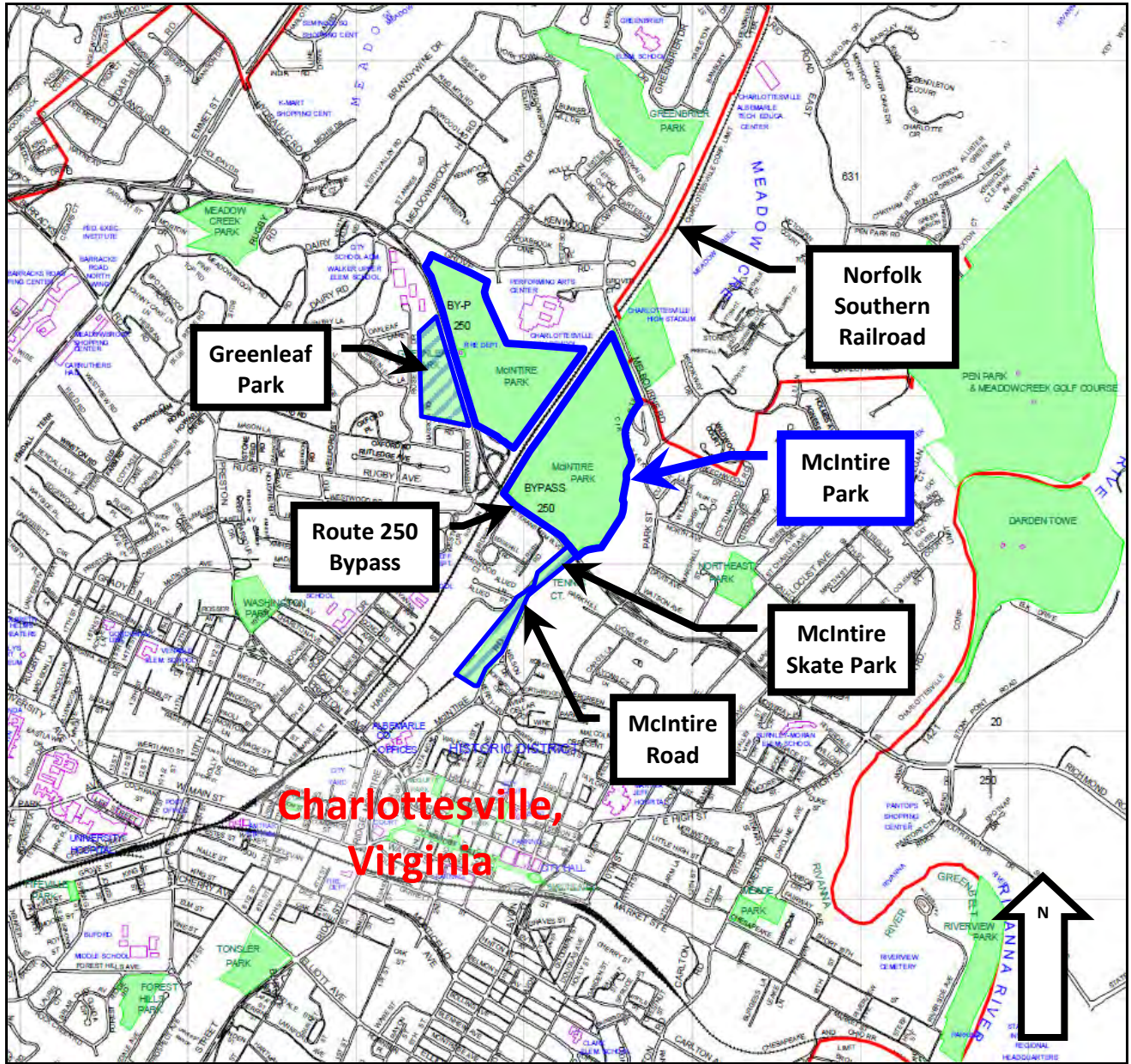


Figure 1: Map of Charlottesville, Virginia, Showing the Location of McIntire Park (City of Charlottesville 2005).



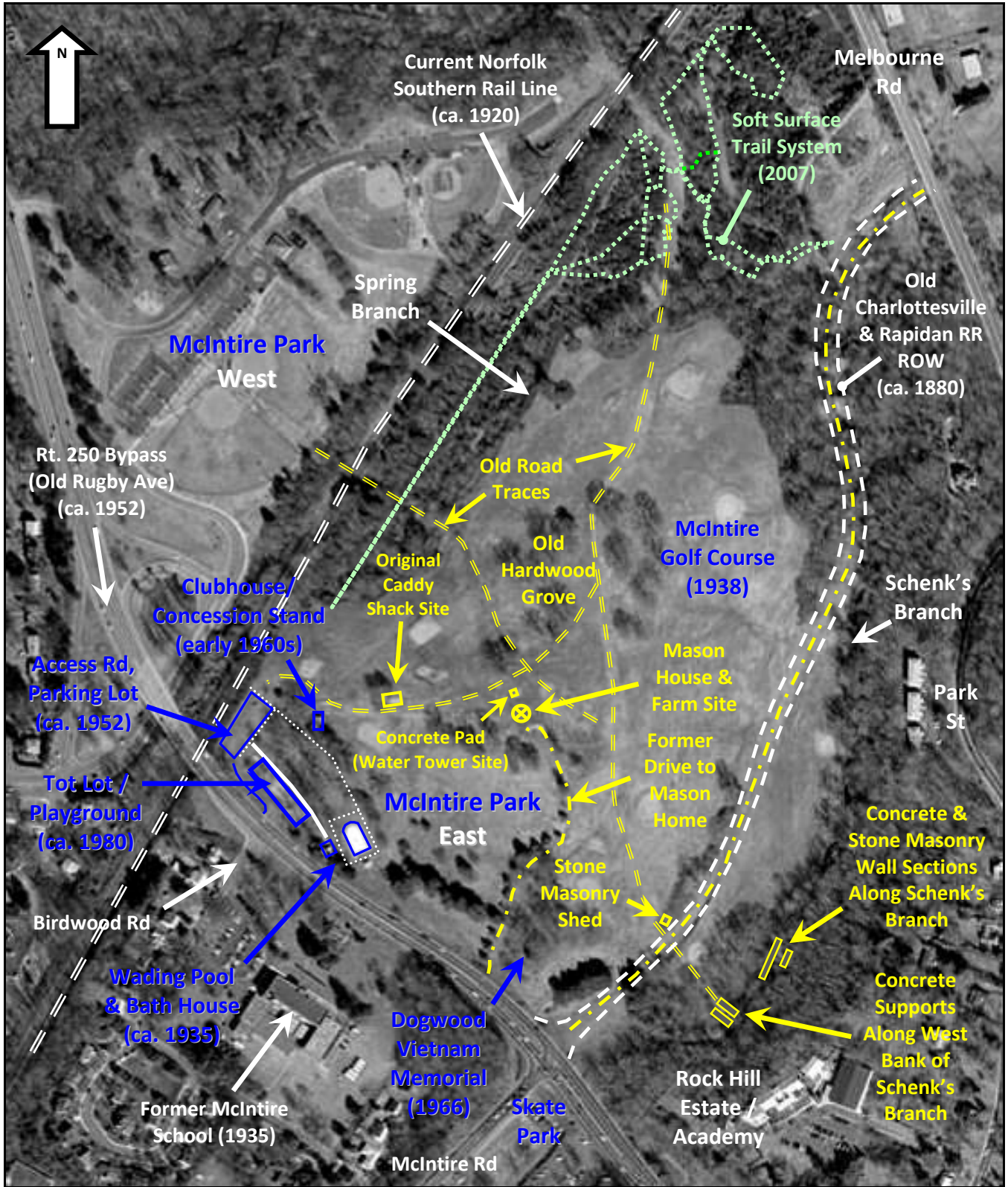


Figure 2: 2002 Aerial Photograph of McIntire Park and Environs (Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center).

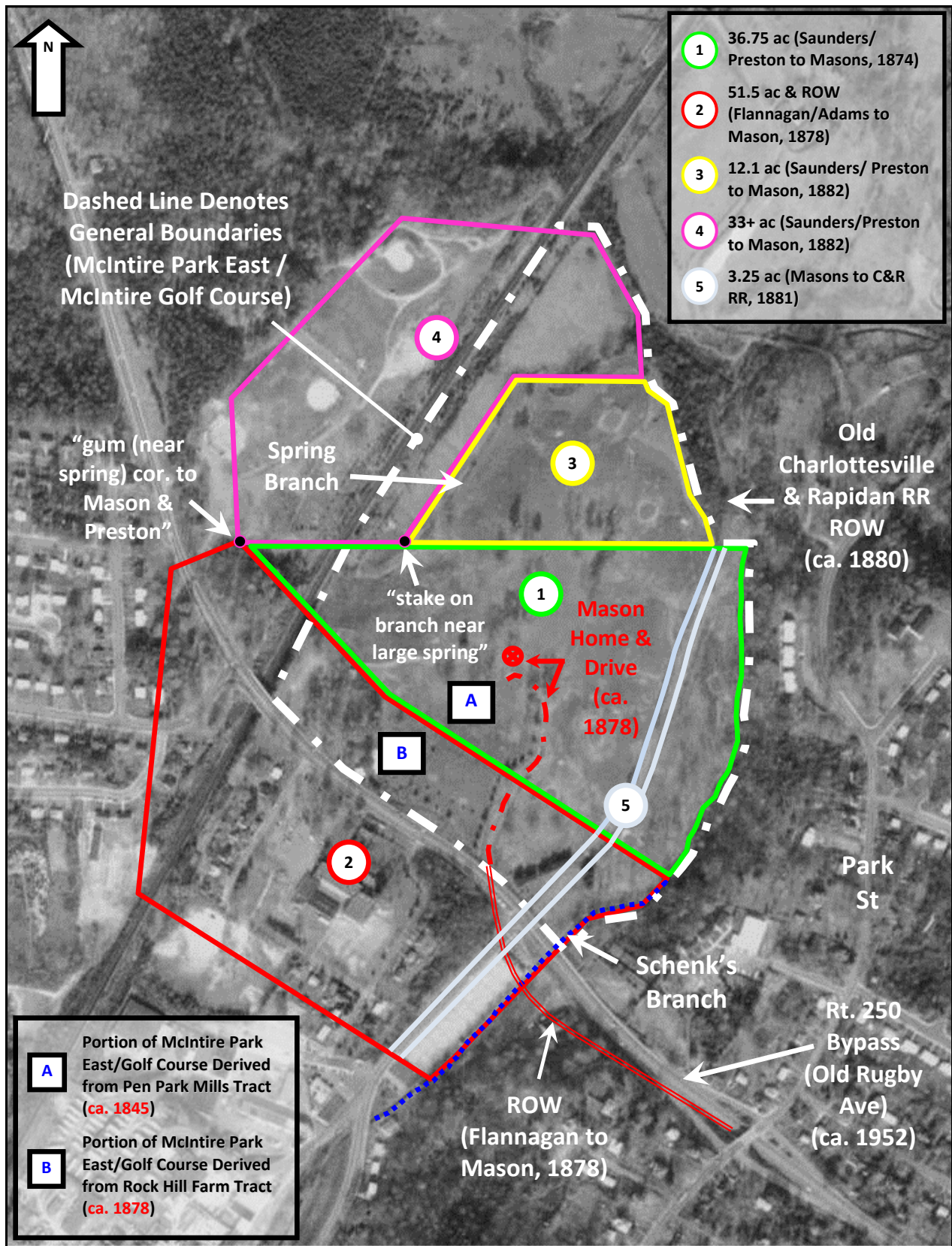


Figure 3: Evolution of McIntire Park Property Acquisitions and Divisions, Nineteenth Century (*Mason Farm Acquisition: 1874-1882*) Shown Over 1966 Aerial Image (Dovetail, 2011; Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography). NOTE: Parcel boundaries based on deed references.

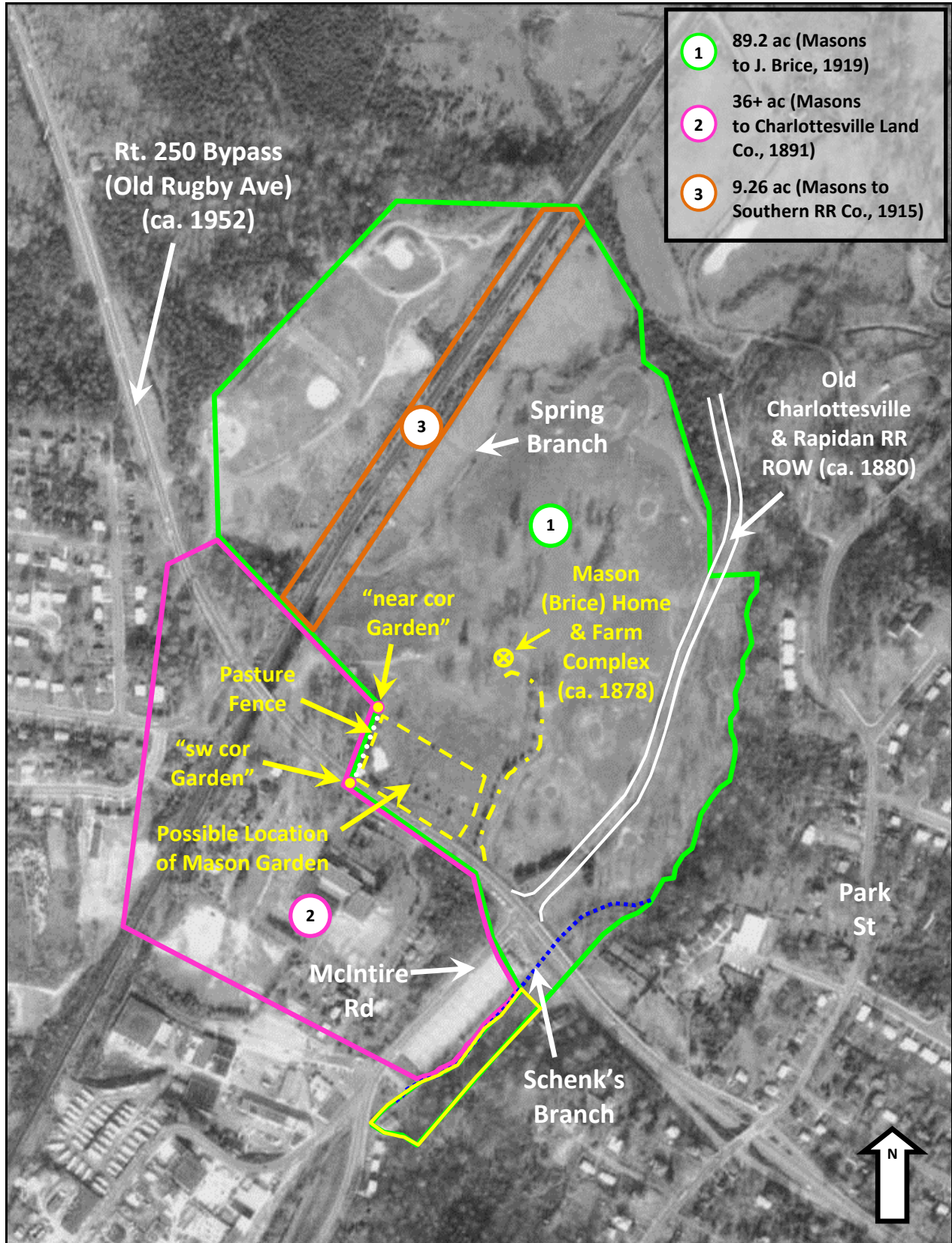


Figure 4: Evolution of McIntire Park Property Acquisitions and Divisions, Nineteenth Century (*Mason Farm Subdivision / Brice Farm: 1891-1922*) Shown over 1966 Aerial Image (Dovetail, 2011; Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography). NOTE: Parcel boundaries based on deed references.

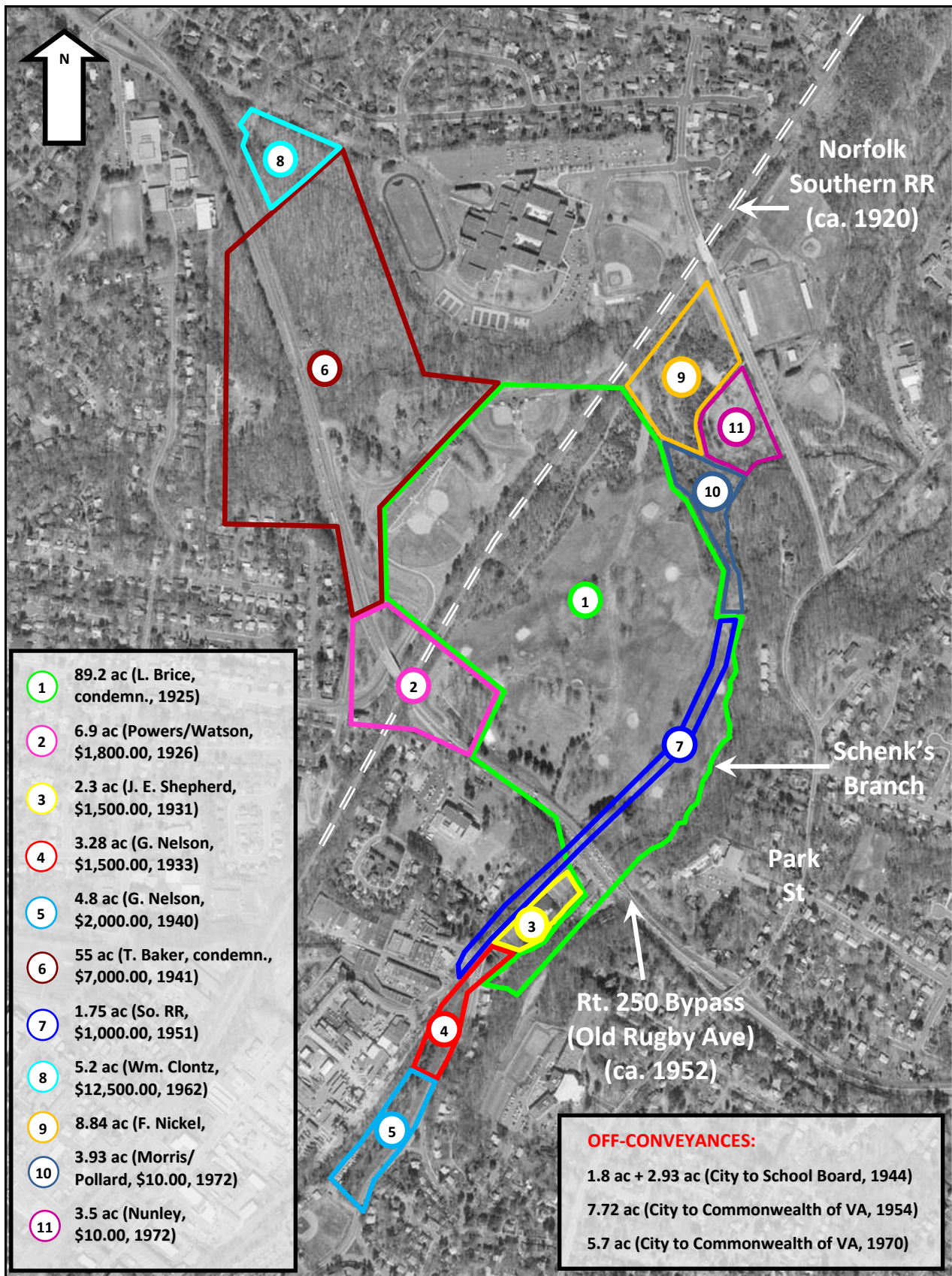


Figure 5: 2002 Aerial Photograph of McIntire Park Area Showing Land Acquisitions During 1st (1925-1941) and 2nd (1945-1970) Periods of Development (Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center; Charlottesville Parks & Recreation Department).

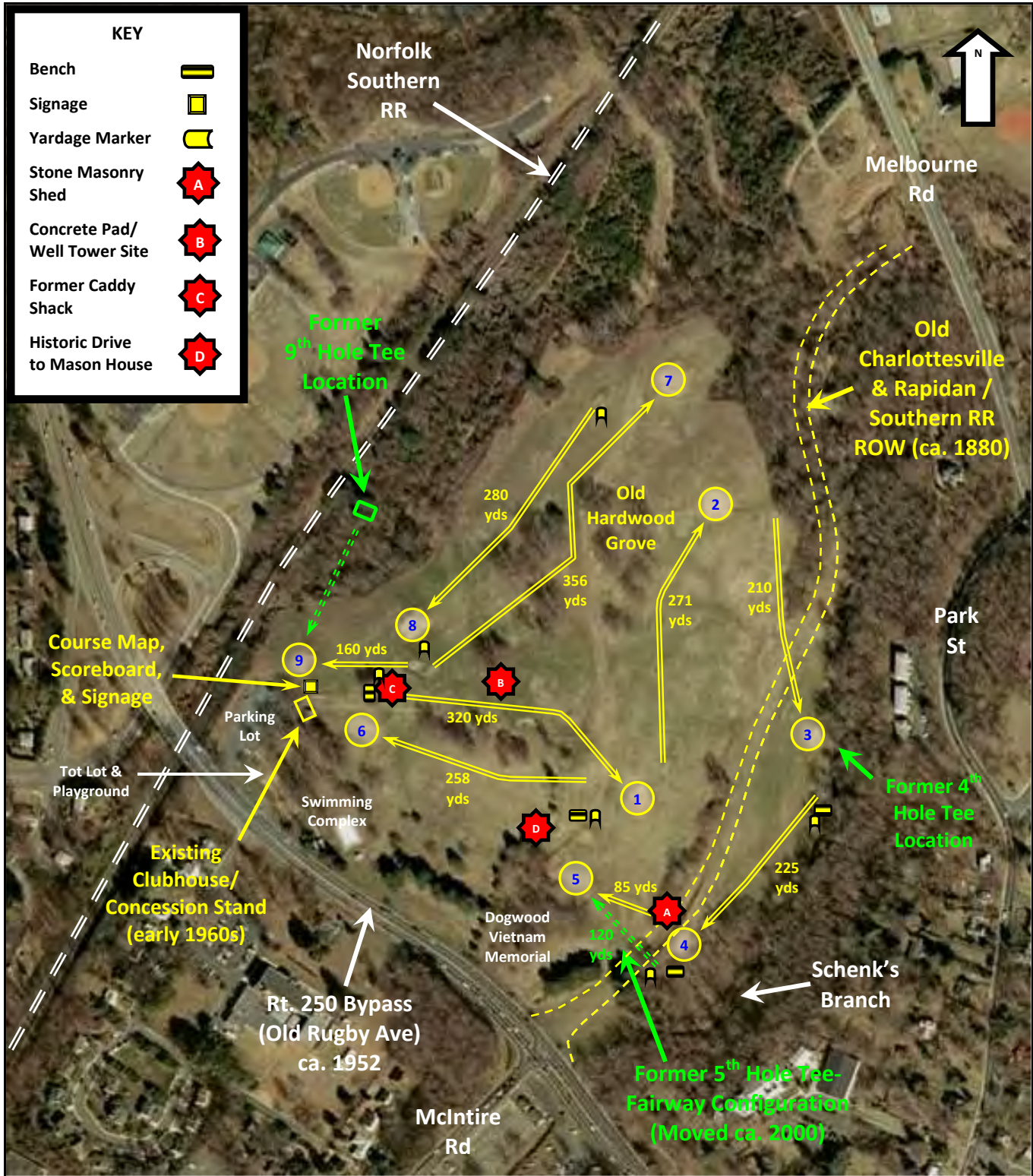


Figure 6: 2002 Aerial Photograph of McIntire Park Area Showing Layout of McIntire Golf Course (VDHR ID # 104-5102)(Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center).

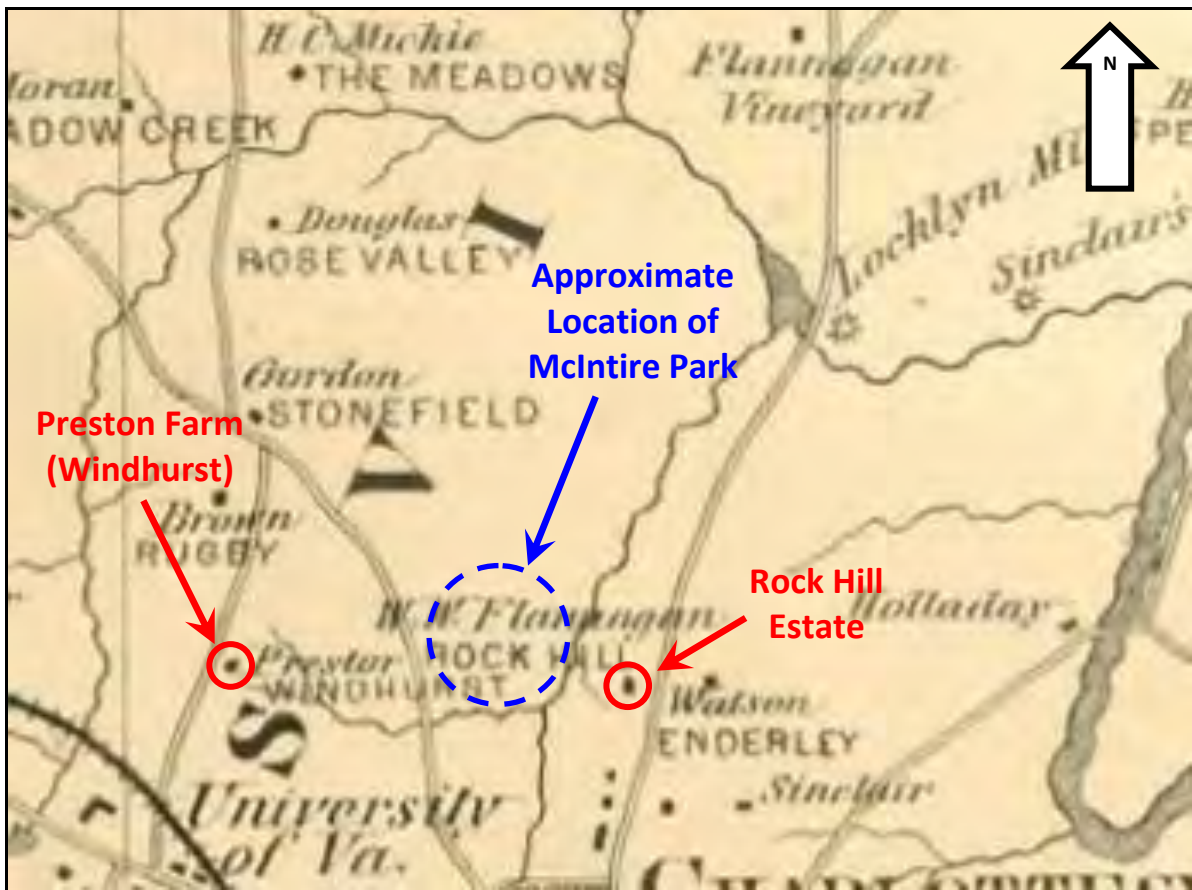


Figure 7: Locations of Preston Farm (Windhurst), Rock Hill, and McIntire Park as Shown on the 1875 Green Peyton Map of Albemarle County, Virginia (On file at the Albemarle County Historical Society 2011).



Figure 8: Map Showing Distribution of Property Owned by the Charlottesville Land Company (Dark-Shaded Areas) circa 1890 (Heblich and Elwood 1982:63).

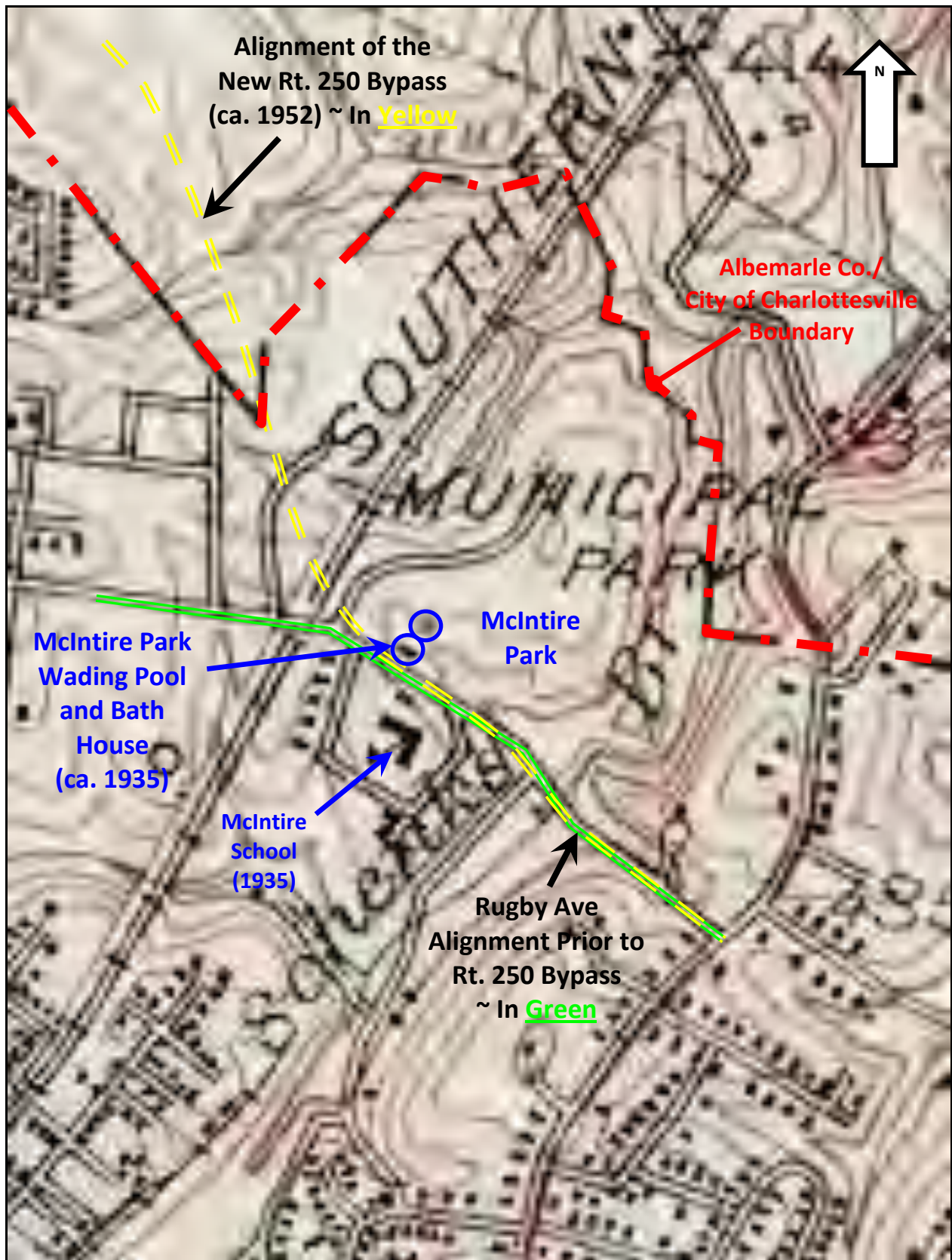


Figure 9: McIntire Park and Road Alignments Shown on the USGS 1935 Topographic Map of “Charlottesville and Vicinity” (Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center).

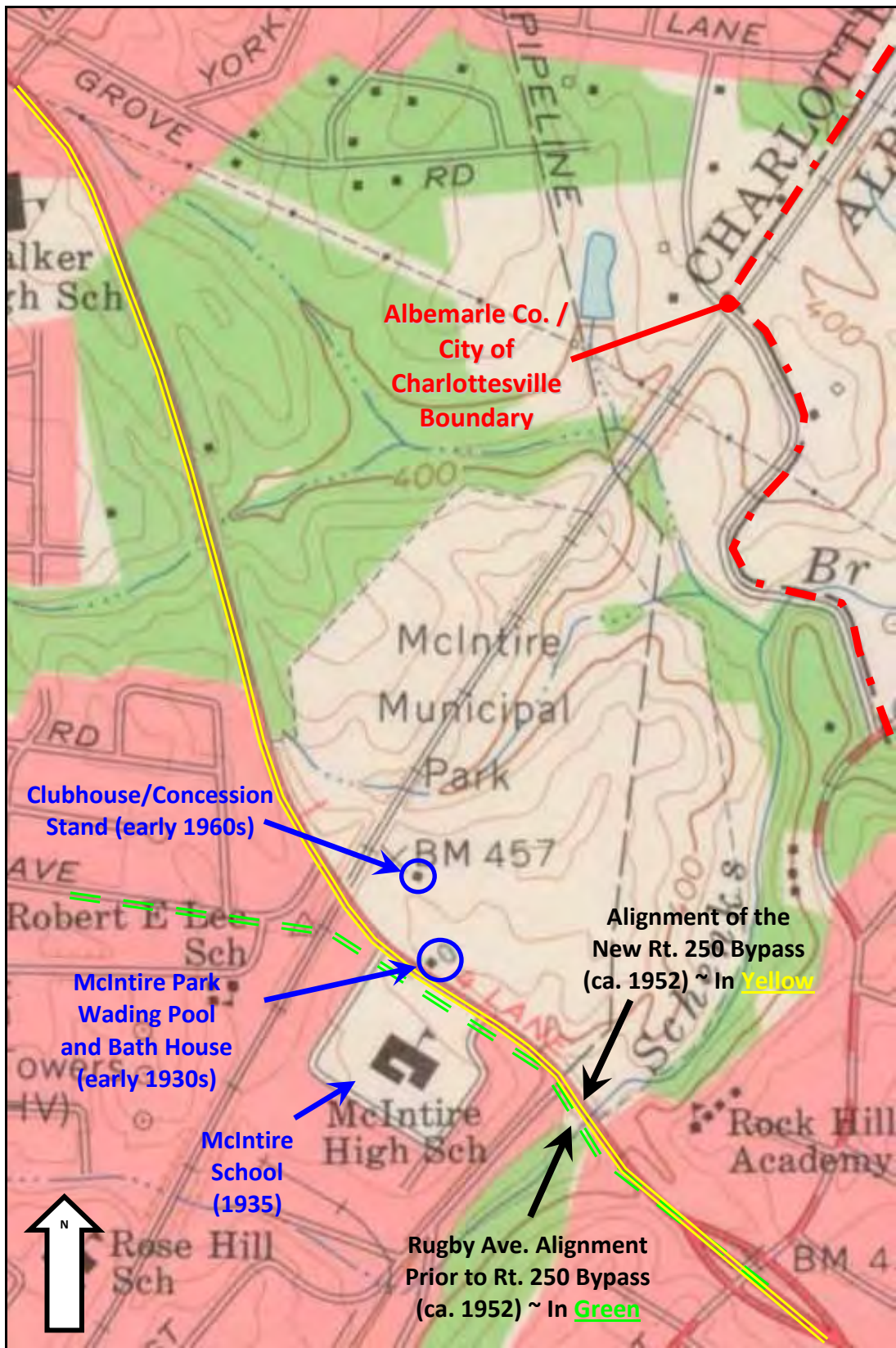


Figure 10: USGS 1964 Topographic Map of “Charlottesville and Vicinity” (Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center).



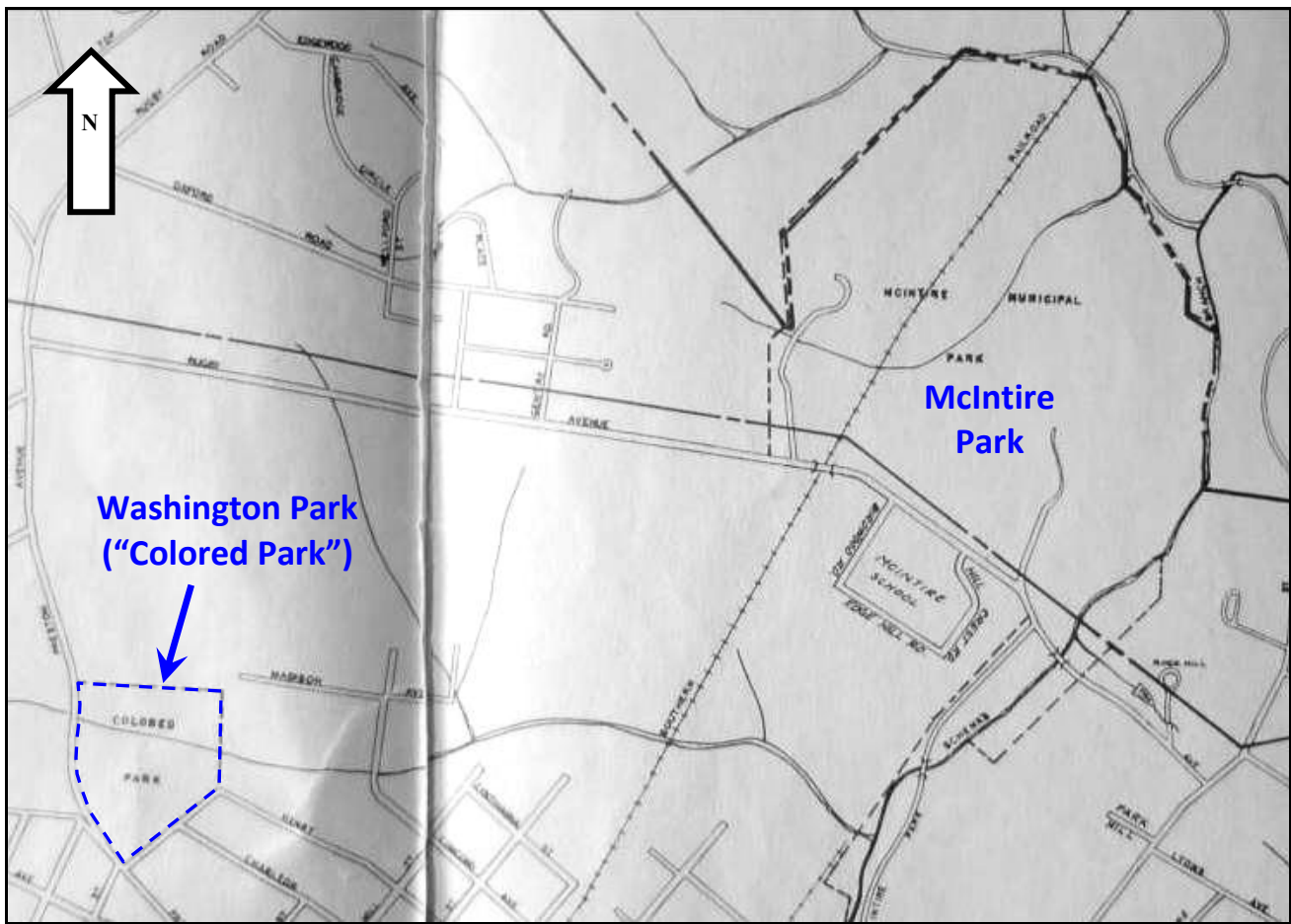


Figure 11: Excerpt from a Charlottesville City Map Published by the Monticello Dairy, Inc., October 1938, Showing the Locations and Boundaries of McIntire Park and Washington Park (Labeled “Colored Park”) (On file at the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society).

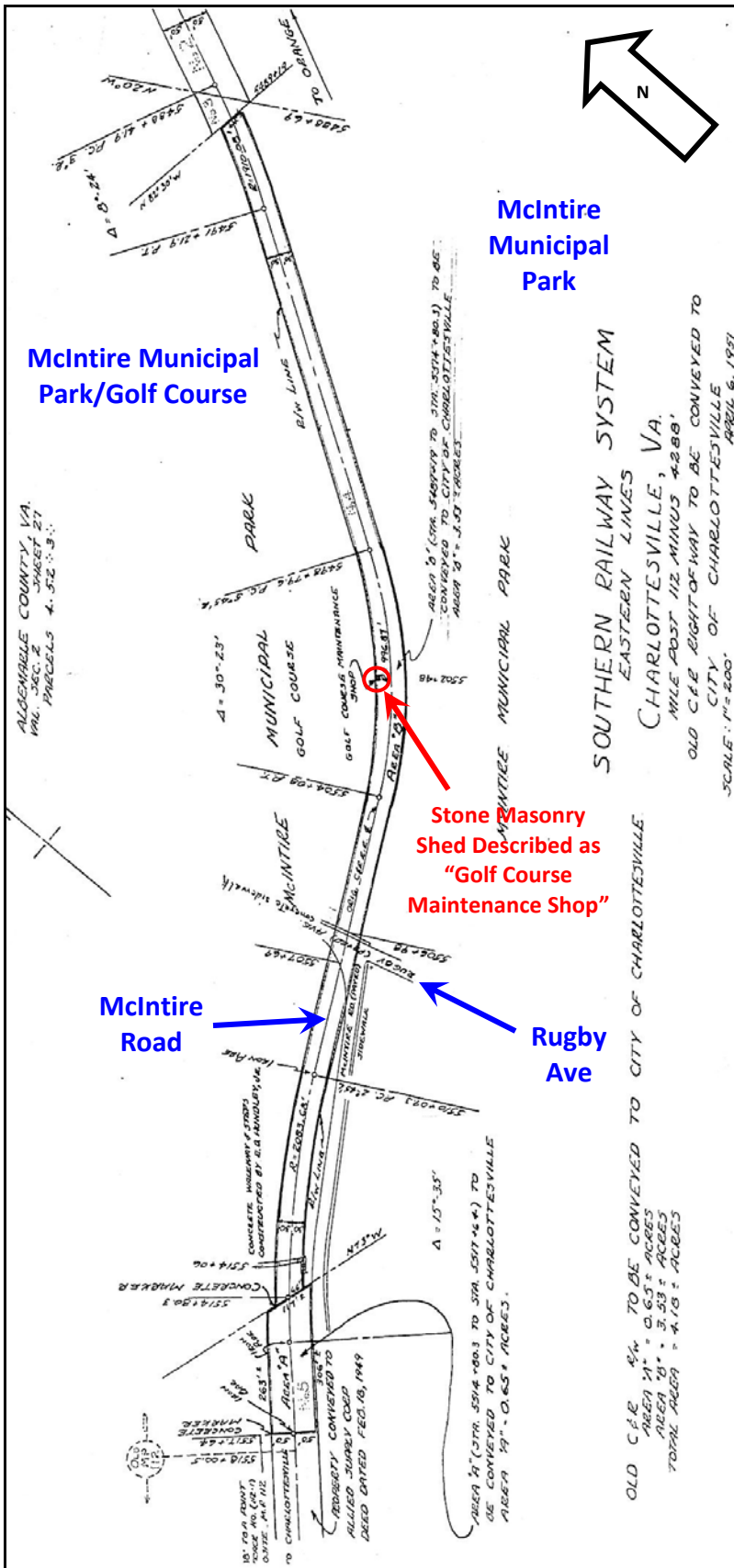


Figure 12: 1951 Plan of the Old Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad Right-of-Way Through the East Side of McIntire Park, Conveyed by Southern Railway System to City of Charlottesville (Charlottesville City Deed Book 162:296:296A).

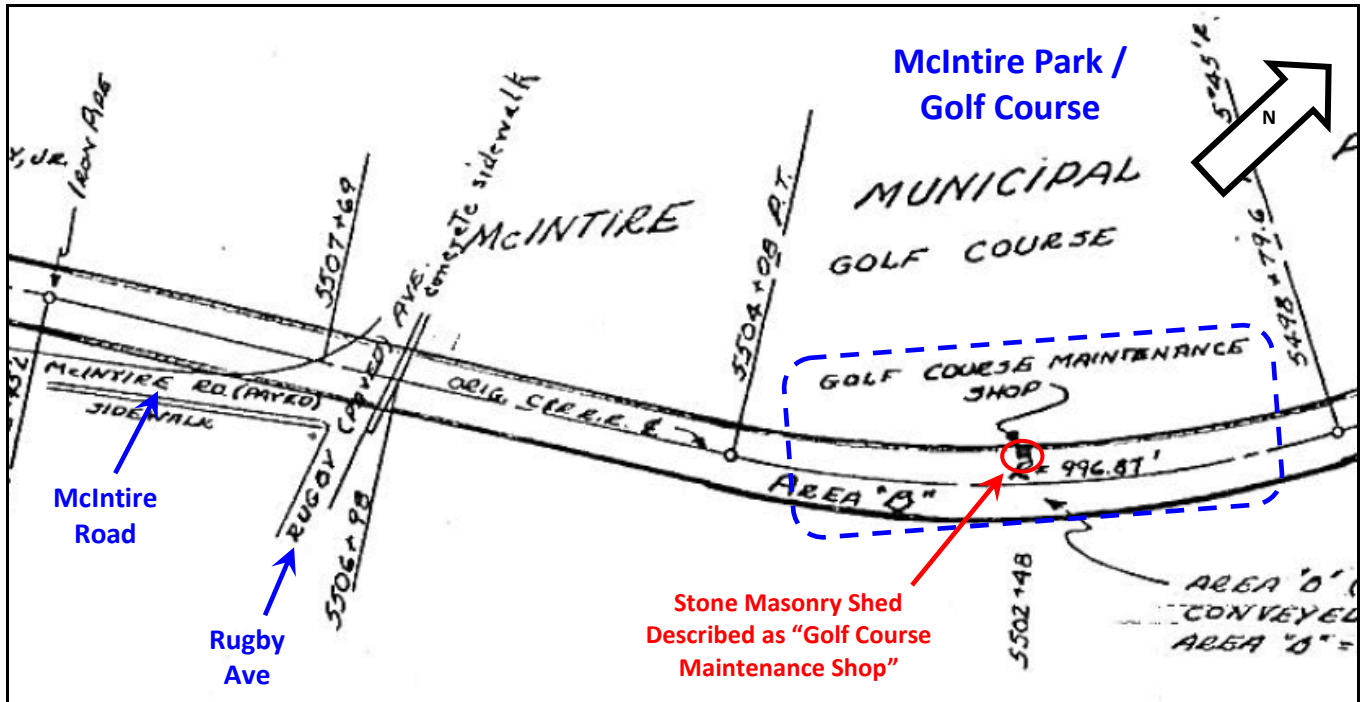


Figure 13: Detail View of 1951 Plan of the Old Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad Right-of-Way Through the East Side of McIntire Park, Conveyed by Southern Railway System to City of Charlottesville (Charlottesville City Deed Book 162:296:296A).

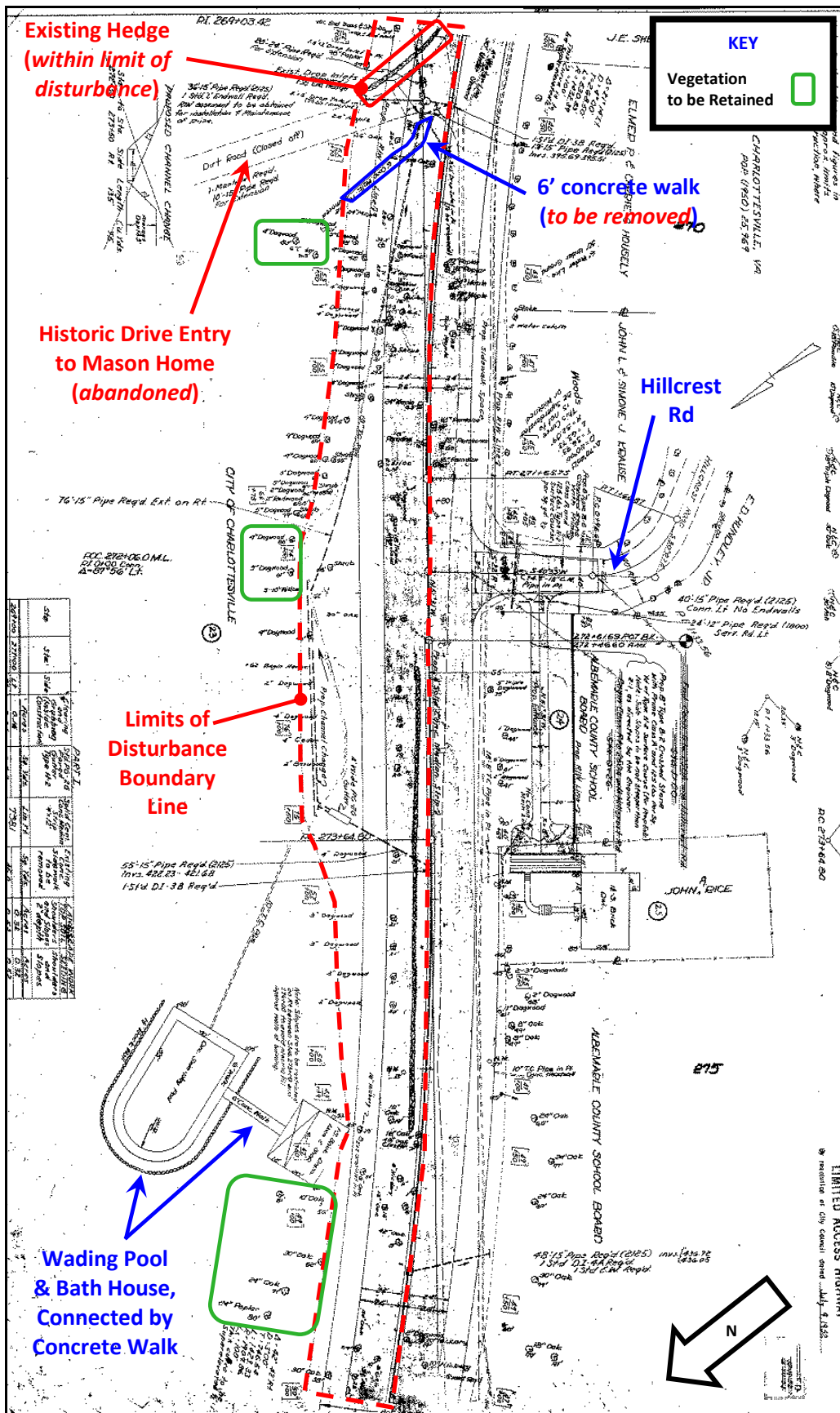


Figure 14: 1957 Virginia State Highway Map Showing Existing Conditions and Proposed Work Along Rugby Avenue in Connection with Route 250 Bypass Construction (State Highway, Sheet 9 of 16).

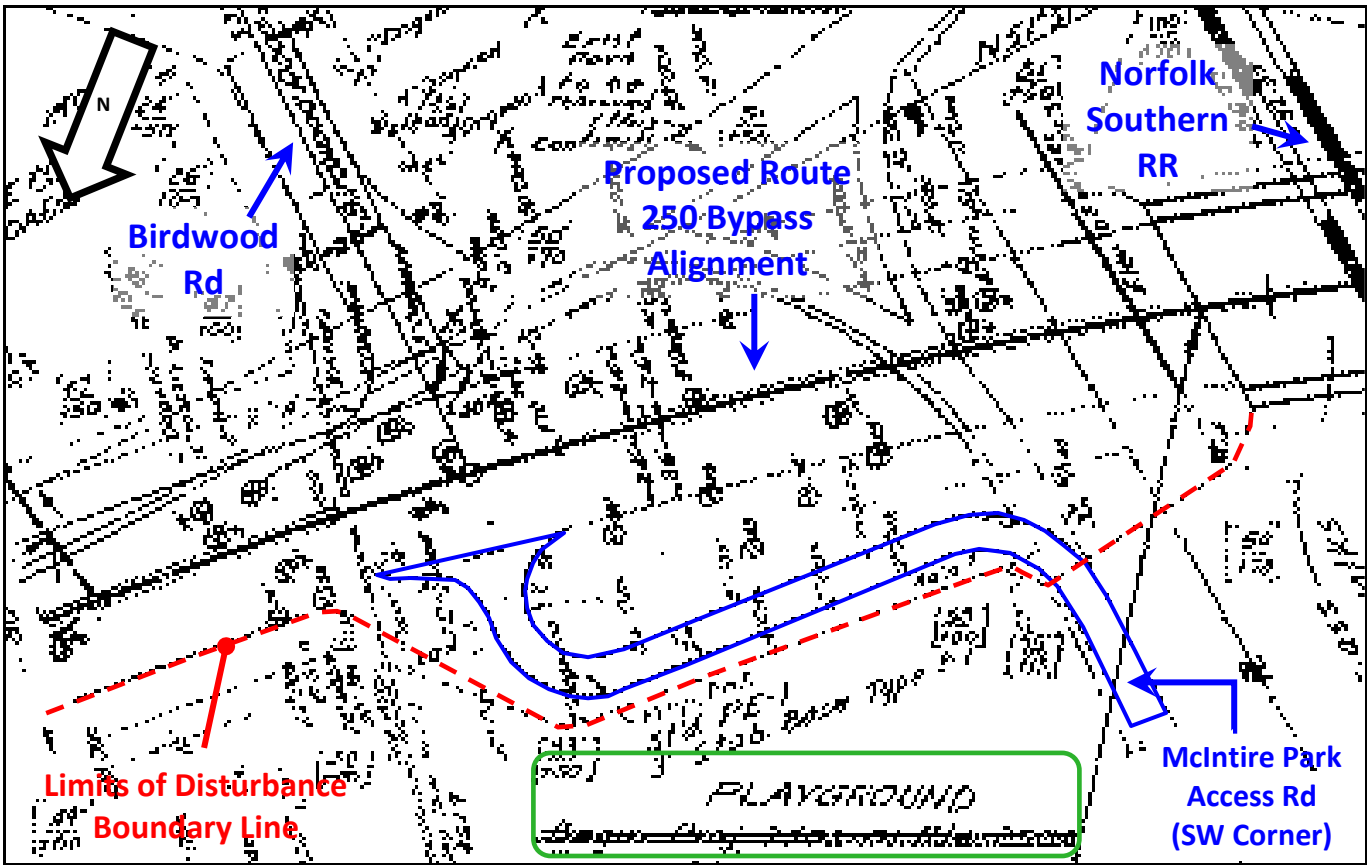


Figure 15: 1957 Virginia State Highway Map Showing Existing Conditions and Proposed Work Along Rugby Avenue in Connection with Route 250 Bypass Construction (State Highway, Sheet 10 of 16).

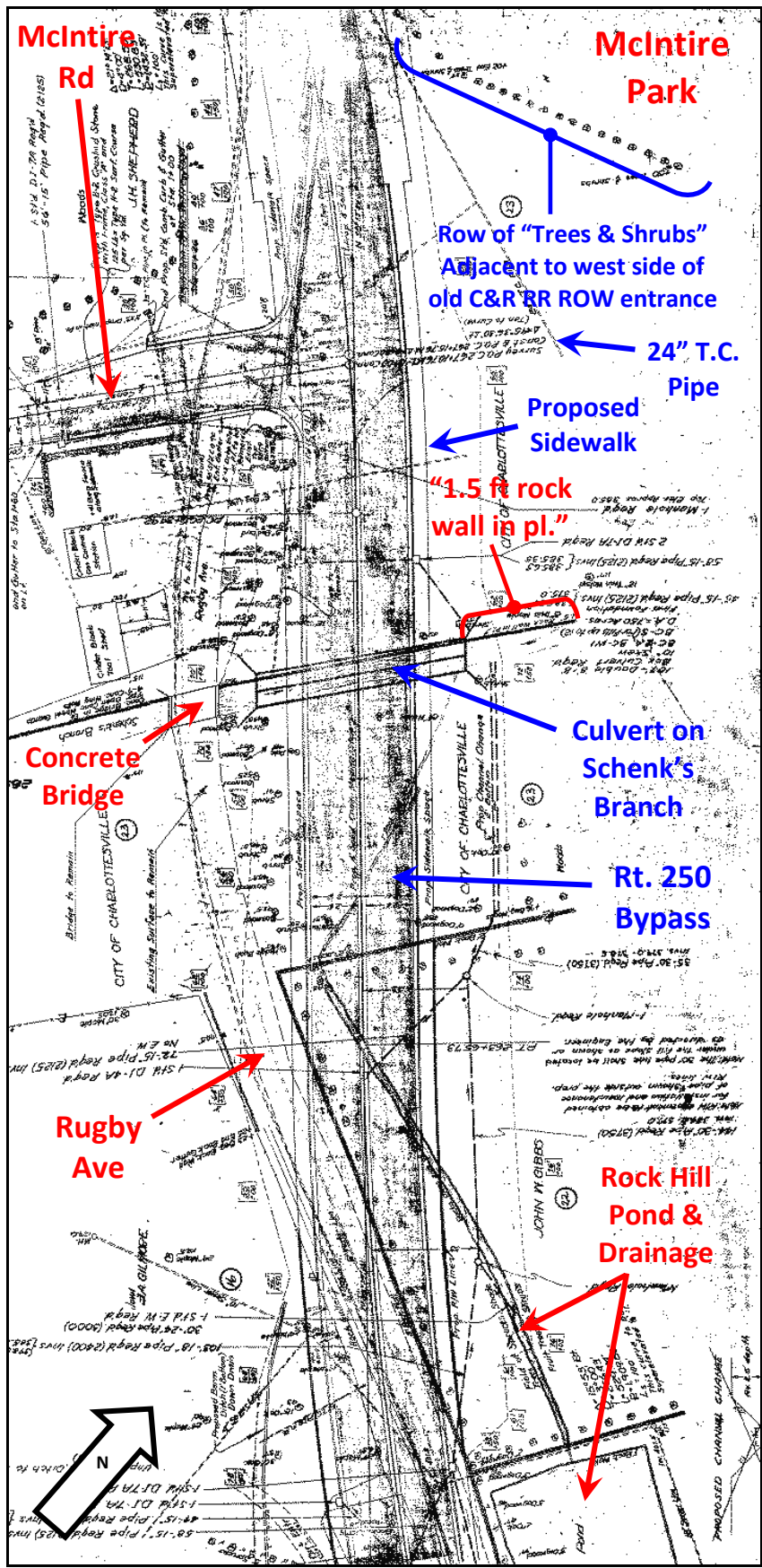


Figure 16: 1957 Virginia State Highway Map Showing Existing Conditions and Proposed Work Along Rugby Avenue in Connection with Route 250 Bypass Construction (State Highway, Sheet 8 of 16).

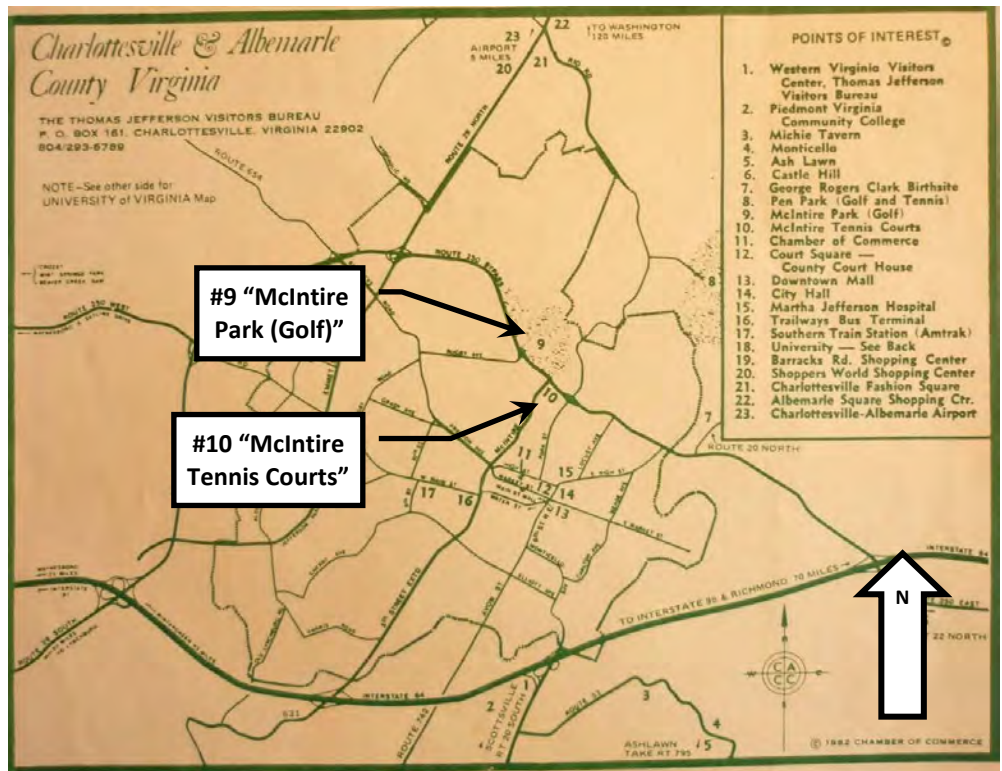


Figure 17: 1982 Tourism Map of Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia Showing the Area’s Points of Interest Produced by the Chamber of Commerce (On file at Albemarle County Historical Society).

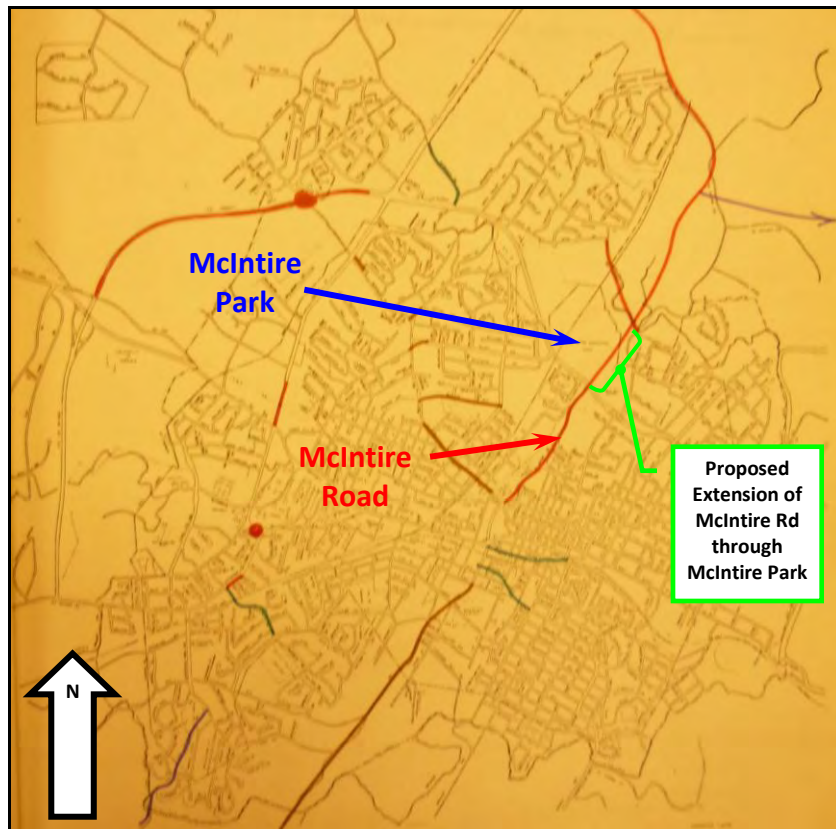


Figure 18: 1971 Map Showing Locations of Highway Improvements Proposed for City of Charlottesville’s Planning Department (Conger 1971:24). NOTE: “High Priority” improvement projects highlighted in red.



Photo 1: Aerial Photograph of McIntire Park and Environs, May 4, 1937 (Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center).



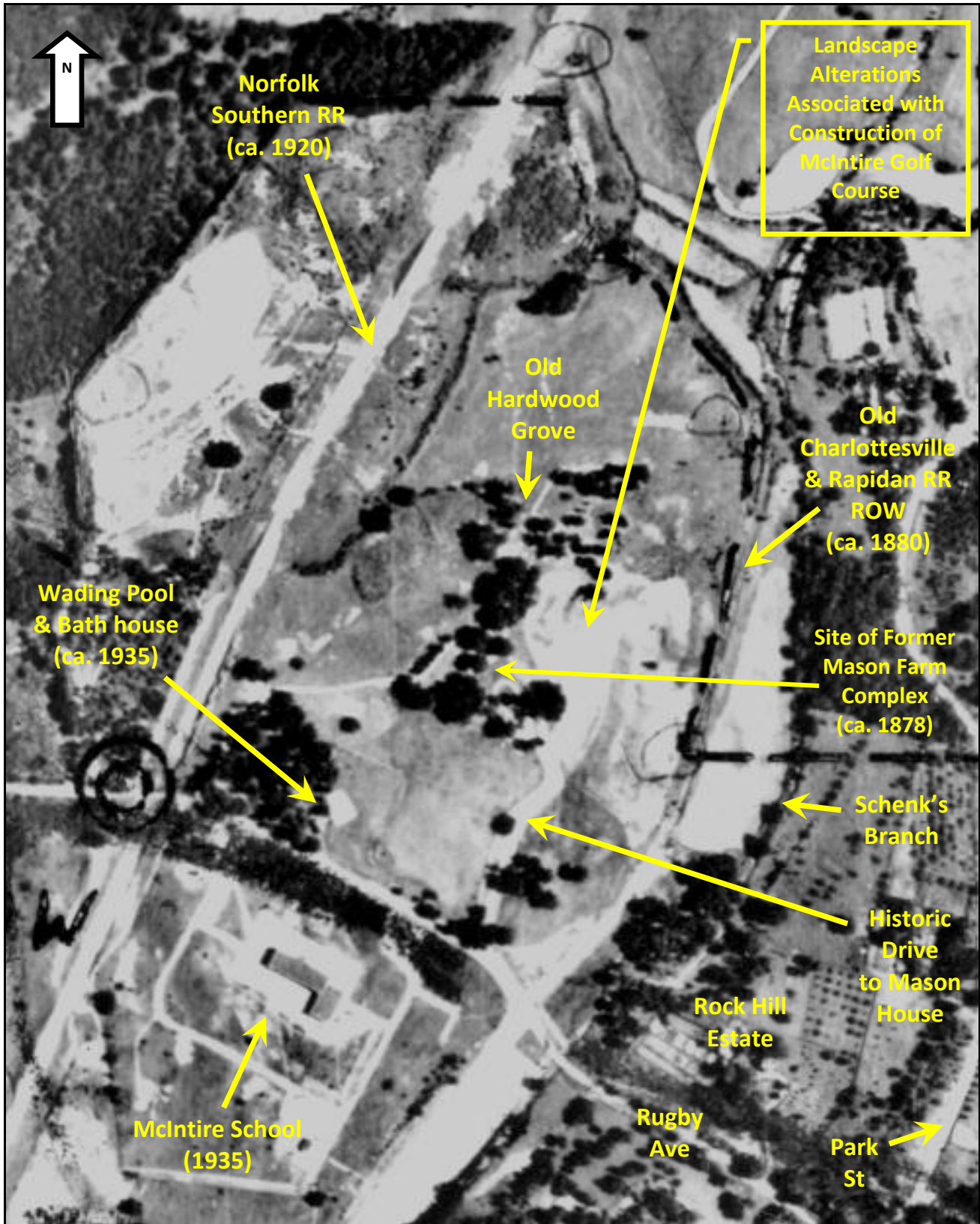


Photo 2: Aerial Photograph of McIntire Park and Environs, July 9, 1937 (Virginia Department of Transportation [VDOT]).



Photo 3: Aerial Photograph of McIntire Park and Environs, 1957 (Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center).

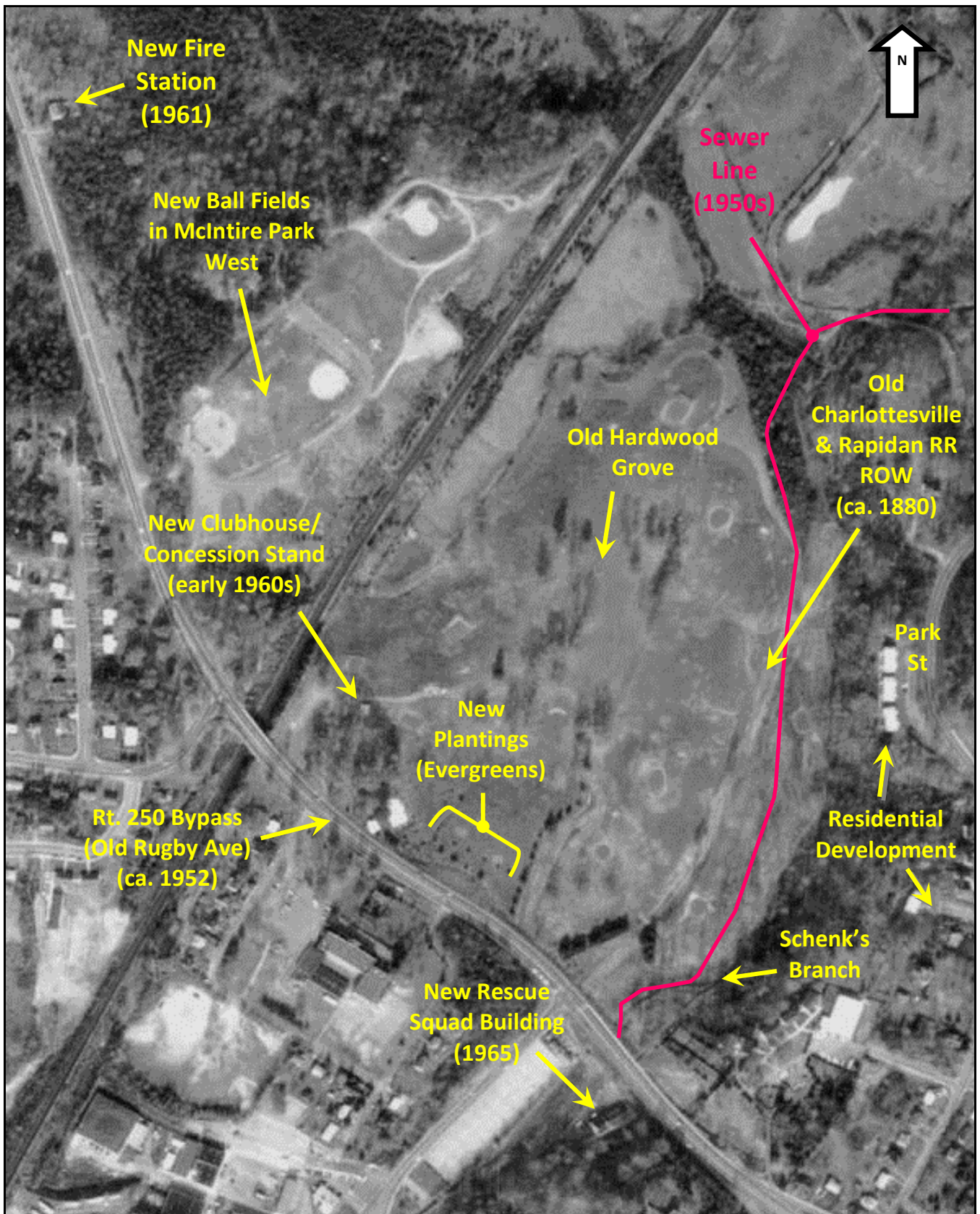


Photo 4: Aerial Photograph of McIntire Park and Environs, 1966 (Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center).

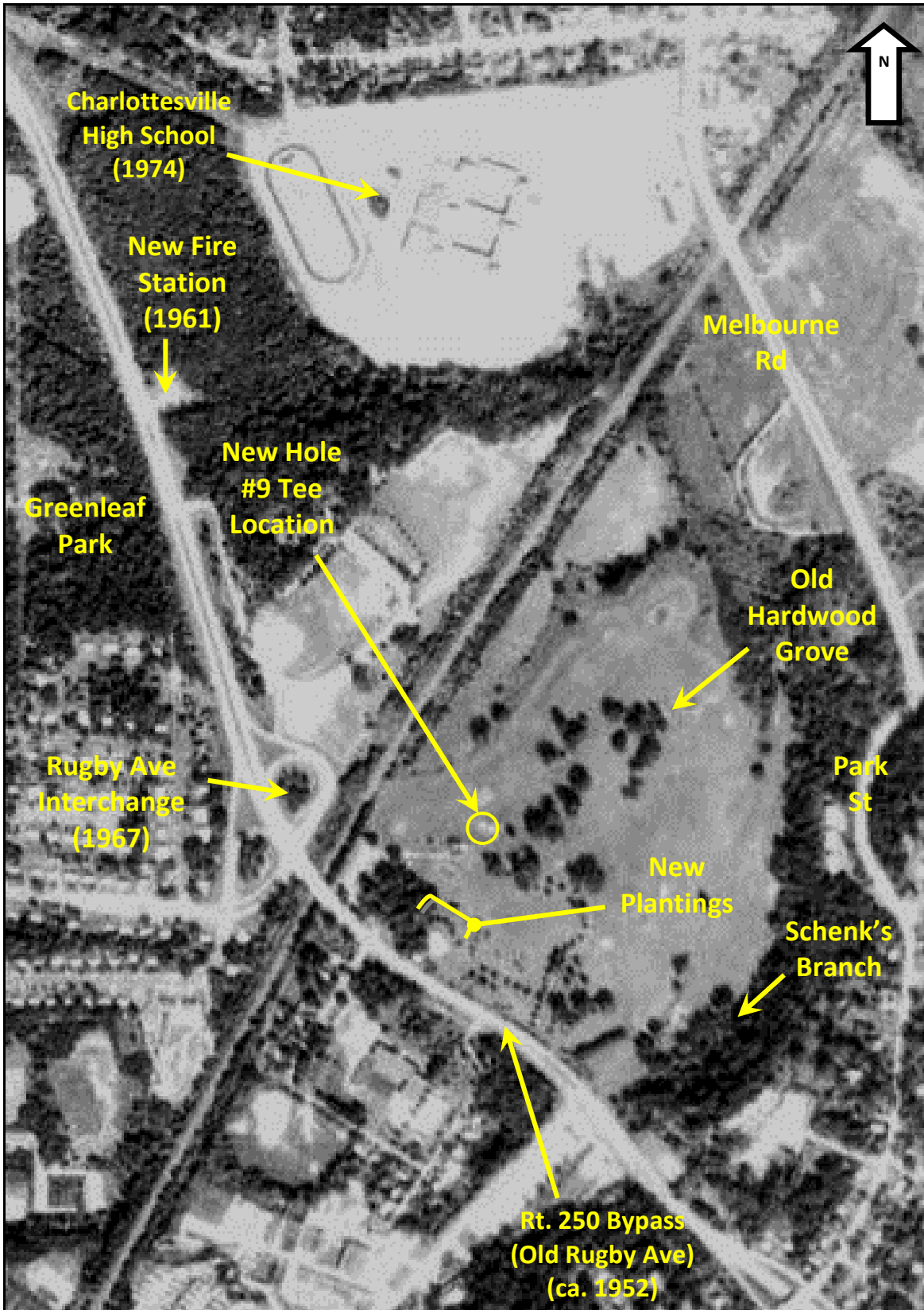


Photo 5: Aerial Photograph of McIntire Park and Environs, 1974 (Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center).



Photo 6: Aerial Photograph of McIntire Park and Environs, 1980 (Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center).

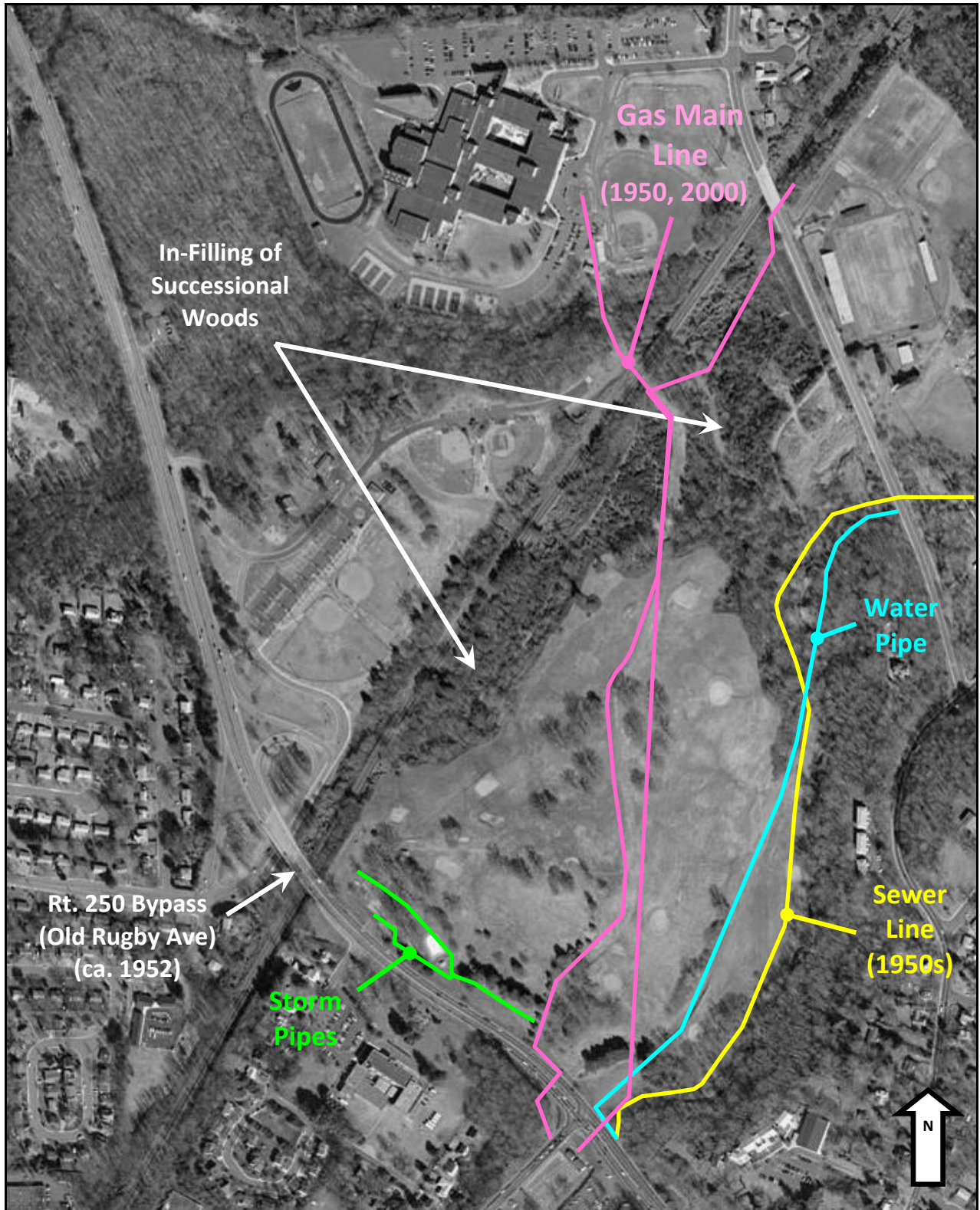


Photo 7: Aerial Photograph of McIntire Park and Environs, 2002 (Charlottesville and Albemarle Orthophotography, UVA Geospatial and Statistical Data Center; Gensic 2011).



Photo 8: Historic Photographs of the Former Mason House Taken March 1919. At Left, the Dwelling's Primary (Southeast) Elevation; At Right, a South Oblique View (Holsinger Photograph Collection, UVA Libraries).



Photo 9: Historic Photographs of the Former Mason Home and Farm Complex Taken March 1919. At Top-Left, South Elevation of Main House; At Top-Right, Overview of Garden and Outbuildings; At Bottom-Left, Additional Overview Image of Rear Garden and Outbuildings; and, At Bottom-Right, Members of the Mason Family Standing on Access Road Among Outbuildings (Holsinger Photograph Collection, UVA Libraries).



Photo 10: Photograph of Miss Virginia Mason Standing With Unknown Gentleman, Sep. 3, 1917 (Holsinger Photograph Collection, UVA Libraries).



Photo 11: Photograph of the Rural “Golf Links – Beyond Monroe Hill” Taken 1913 (Wm. B. O’Neal, Pictorial History of the University of Virginia, Second Edition, Charlottesville, VA: The University Press of Virginia, 1976:102).





Photo 12: Photograph of Seventh Fairway from 8<sup>th</sup> Tee of the Farmington Country Club Golf Course, Taken ca. 1959 (Wyllie 1959).



Photo 13: Photograph of Young Swimmers Posing in McIntire Park Wading Pool, circa 1938-1939 (Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA).  
NOTE: Stone masonry retaining wall in background.



Photo 14: Photograph of Young Boys Posing in McIntire Park, ca. 1938-1939 (Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA).



Photo 15: Children on Swingset, McIntire Park [West], Late 1930s (Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA).



Photo 16: Photograph of Young Tennis Player at McIntire Park Tennis Courts, ca. 1938-1939 (Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA).



Photo 17: Children Eating Watermelon in McIntire Park, Charlottesville, VA, Late 1930s (Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA).



Photo 18: Group of Children Posing On a Nature Trail Near Schenk's Branch, in McIntire Park, No Date (Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA).



Photo 19: Views of Playground Area in McIntire Park, No Date (Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA).



Photo 20: View of Wading Pool at McIntire Park, Charlottesville, Virginia, Looking North, in 1945 (Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA). NOTE: Inset image shows a close-up view of Caddy Shack building.



Photo 21: Photograph of Annual Baby Show Contestants Walking Along North Side of Wading Pool in McIntire Park, Looking North, 1947 (Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA). NOTE: Former Caddy Shack building visible in background-right.



Photo 22: Annual Baby Show, McIntire Park Wading Pool, 1954 (Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, UVA). NOTE: McIntire School visible in background on the left and bath house visible on the right.



Photo 23: Image of Miss Virginia and Miss Teen USA Placing Wreaths at the Dogwood Vietnam Memorial in McIntire Park During 1977 Memorial Re-dedication Ceremony (Smith 2005: 94).



APPENDIX B:

CONTEMPORARY IMAGES OF EXTANT LANDSCAPE FEATURES





Photo 24: At Left, Overview of 1930s Swimming Complex (Wading Pool, Bath House, Modern Shed), Looking South; At Right, Overview of Swimming Complex, Looking Northwest (Dovetail, June 2011).



Photo 25: At Left, View of Wading Pool from the Bath House, Along Concrete Steps; At Right, South Oblique View of Wading Pool (Dovetail, June 2011).



Photo 26: Views of the Bath House at McIntire Park. At Top-Left, Primary (North) Elevation; At Top-Right, Northeast Oblique View; At Bottom-Right, Northwest Oblique View; At Bottom-Left, View Along Covered Entry, Looking North (Dovetail, June 2011).



Photo 27: Views of the Bath House Interior. At Left, View of Interior Spatial Arrangement; At Right, View of Exposed Interior Roof Framing (RK&K, April 2010).



Photo 28: Views of the Tot-Lot and Playground Area at McIntire Park. At Top-Left, View Along Concrete Walk Connecting the Playground and Swimming Complex, Looking Southeast; At Top-Right, Overview of Tot-Lot/Playground, Looking Southwest from Golf Course; At Bottom-Right, Close-up View of Tot-Lot/Playground Looking Southwest from Golf Course; At Bottom-Left, Overview of Tot-Lot/Playground, Looking West from Northeast Corner (Dovetail, June 2011).



Photo 29: Overview of Parking Lot in Southwest Corner of McIntire Park East, Looking West from Golf Course (Dovetail, June 2011).



Photo 30: Overview of McIntire Golf Course Portion of McIntire Park East Property, Looking Northeast from West Side of Clubhouse/Concession Stand in Southwest Corner of Park (Dovetail, June 2011).



Photo 31: View of 1<sup>st</sup> Hole Marker and Bench Near Tee, Looking North (Dovetail, June 2011) (Tucher April 2010).



Photo 32: At Left, Overview of 1<sup>st</sup> Hole Fairway from Tee, Looking East; At Right, View of 1<sup>st</sup> Hole Green and Fairway, Looking West (Tucher, April 2010).



Photo 33: At Left, Overview of 2<sup>nd</sup> Hole Fairway from Tee, Looking North; At Right, View of 2<sup>nd</sup> Hole Green and Fairway from North Side, Looking South-Southeast (Tucher April 2010).



Photo 34: At Left, View of 3<sup>rd</sup> Hole Fairway from Tee; At Right, View of 3<sup>rd</sup> Hole Green and Fairway from South Side of Green, Looking North (Tucher April 2010).



Photo 35: At Left, View of 4<sup>th</sup> Hole Fairway from Tee; At Right, View of 4<sup>th</sup> Hole Green and Fairway from South Side of Green, Looking North (Tucher April 2010).



Photo 36: At Left, View of 5<sup>th</sup> Hole Fairway from Tee; At Right, View of 5<sup>th</sup> Hole Green and Fairway from South Side of Green, Looking East-Northeast (Tucher April 2010).



Photo 37: At Left, View of 6<sup>th</sup> Hole Fairway from Tee, Looking West-Northwest; At Right, View of 6<sup>th</sup> Hole Green and Fairway, Looking East-Southeast (Tucher April 2010).





Photo 38: At Left, View of 7<sup>th</sup> Hole Fairway from Tee, Looking Northeast; At Right, View of 7<sup>th</sup> Hole Green and Fairway, Looking South-Southwest (Tucher April 2010).



Photo 39: At Left, View of 8<sup>th</sup> Hole Fairway from Tee, Looking Southwest; At Right, View of 8<sup>th</sup> Hole Green and Fairway, Looking Northeast (Tucher April 2010).



Photo 40: At Left, View of 9<sup>th</sup> Hole Fairway from Tee (NOTE: Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks in background-center); At Right, View of 9<sup>th</sup> Hole Green and Fairway, Looking East (Tucher April 2010).



Photo 41: At Left, View of McIntire Park from Old 9<sup>th</sup> Hole Tee, Looking Southeast; A Right, View of Old 9<sup>th</sup> Hole Fairway Location and the Spring Branch, Looking North-Northeast (Tucher April 2010).



Photo 42: At Left, View of Bench Near Old 4<sup>th</sup> Hole Tee Location Adjacent to Schenk’s Branch; At Right, View of Ground Depression Marking Possible Location of Original Wood-Framed Caddy Shack on High Ground, Near Center of Park, Looking North (Dovetail, June 2011; Charlottesville Parks & Recreation Dept. 2011).



Photo 43: Views of 1960s McIntire Golf Course Clubhouse/Concession Stand. At Left, East-Southeast Oblique View; At Right, West-Northwest Oblique View (Tucher April 2010).



Photo 44: Old Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad/Southern Railroad Right-of-Way Trace in Eastern Part of McIntire Park, Looking South Towards Route 250 Bypass (Tucher 2010).



Photo 45: Old Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad/Southern Railroad Right-of-Way Trace: At Left, View Looking North from Just South of Stone Masonry Shed; At Right, View Along Northern Section from 3<sup>rd</sup> Hole Fairway of Golf Course (Schenk's Branch on Right) (Tucher, April 2010 and Dovetail, Feb. 2011).

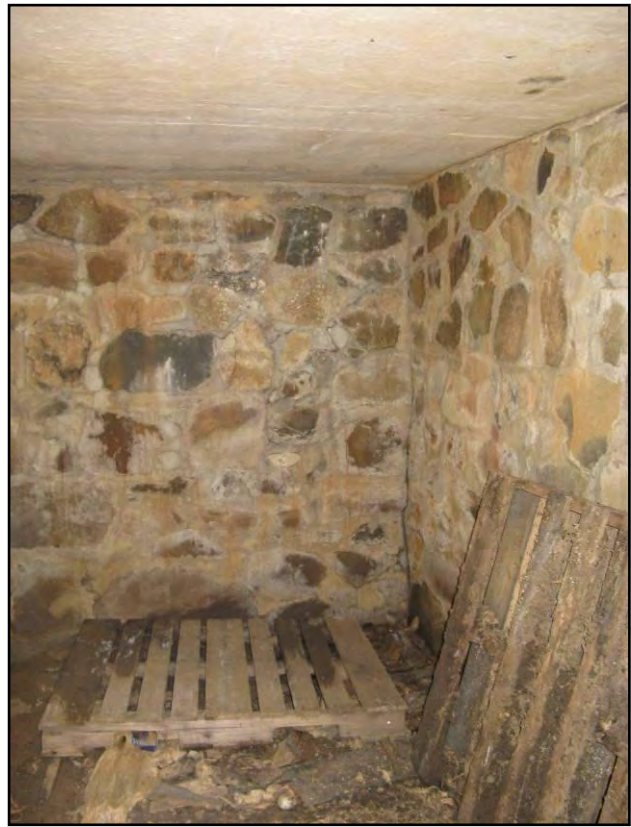


Photo 46: Views of Stone Masonry Shed Located on West Side of the Old Charlottesville & Rapidan Railroad/Southern Railroad Right-of-Way Trace. At Top-Left, View of Primary (East) Elevation; At Bottom-Left, Southeast Oblique View; At Right, View of Interior (Tucher, April 2010; Dovetail, Feb. 2011).



Photo 47: At Left, View of Concrete Walkway Along Alignment of Old Mason Farm Entrance Drive, Looking North; At Right, Close-up View of Concrete Slabs Arranged in Curvilinear Pattern at Northern Terminus of Old Mason Home Entrance Drive, Looking Southeast (Tucher, April 2010).



Photo 48: At Top, View of Concrete Pad Marking Site of Old Mason Farm's Former Cistern/Well and Water Tower, Looking Northwest (Tucher, April 2010); At Bottom-Left, Northeast Oblique View of Concrete Pad; At Bottom-Right, Close-up View of Southwest Corner of Concrete Pad Showing Threaded End of Possible Mounting/Anchor Bolt (Dovetail, June 2011).



Photo 49: View Along Old Mason Farm Entrance Right-of-Way, North Side of Route 250 Bypass, Looking Southeast Towards Schenk's Branch and Rock Hill Property (Dovetail, June 2011).



Photo 50: Close-up View of Ground Depression (Red Circle) Marking Possible Location of Formerly Extant Mason Farm Outbuilding, Near 7<sup>th</sup> Hole Tee, Looking Southwest (Dovetail, June 2011). NOTE: Ground depression possibly marking location of former wood-framed caddy shack building visible at top-tight (indicated).



Photo 51: Views of the Dogwood Vietnam Memorial. At Top, Overview of Memorial, Looking Northwest; At Bottom-Left, Close-up View of Flagstone Element and Flagpole, Looking Northeast; At Bottom-Right: Close-up View of Engraved Memorial Tablet (Tucher, April 2010).

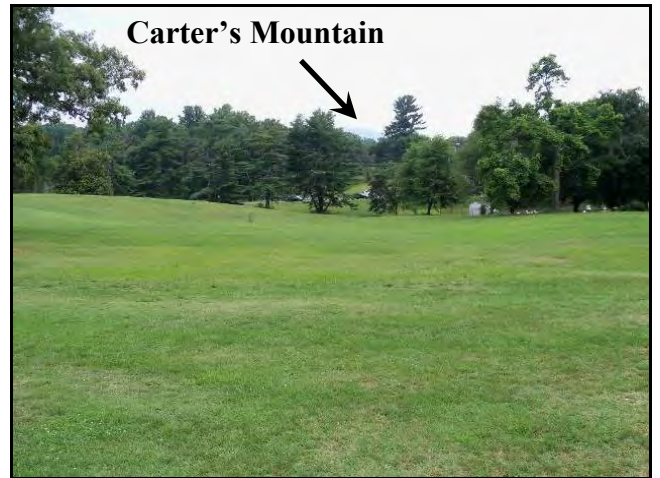


Photo 52: Scenic Views from High Ground Near Center of McIntire Park East. At Top-Left, Viewshed Looking North-Northeast; At Top-Right, Viewshed Looking West-Southwest (NOTE: 1960s Concession Stand shown center-right); At Bottom-Right, Viewshed Looking South; At Bottom-Left, Viewshed Looking Southeast (NOTE: This view is close approximation of historic viewscape from former Mason Home) (Tucher, April 2010; Dovetail, June 2011).



Photo 53: Views Along Schenk's Branch. At Left, View Along Branch, Looking North from Near Rock Hill Property (NOTE: Stone Masonry Walls Along the Banks); At Right, View Along Branch Near Rock Hill, Looking Southwest from McIntire Park (Dovetail, June 2011).





Photo 54: Views of Stone Masonry and Concrete Wall Sections Along Schenk's Branch, Near Rock Hill Property and the 4<sup>th</sup> Hole Green of McIntire Park Golf Course. At Top-Left, View of Wall Section Near Schenk's Branch Culvert (under Route 250 Bypass); At Top-Right, Overview of Stone Wall Sections, Looking South; At Bottom, Close-up View of Stone Masonry & Concrete Wall Sections, Looking North (Dovetail, Feb. 2011).



Photo 55: Concrete Supports Along West Side of Schenk's Branch, Opposite the Rock Hill Property, Marking Site of Former Branch Crossing. At Left, View of Supports from Rock Hill Side of Branch; At Right, View of Supports from McIntire Park Side of Branch (Dovetail, Feb. 2011).



Photo 56: Overview of Outdoor Sculpture Near McIntire Park East Center, Commissioned by the Charlottesville *ArtInPlace* Nonprofit Foundation, Looking East (Dovetail, June 2011).



Photo 57: Views of the Nature/Hiking Trail Along Western Boundary of McIntire Park East. At Top-Left, Overview of South Entrance to Trail in Wooded Area Near the 9<sup>th</sup> Hole of Golf Course (NOTE: Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks visible in background-left); At Top-Right, View of South Entrance of Trail from Inside Woods, Looking Southeast; At Bottom, View Along Trail, Looking Northeast (Dovetail, June 2011).