Form 40 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

Richmond

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## HATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Virginia Landmarks Register

NRHP: 12/06/76

Virginia

RECEIVED

INVENTORY	NOMINATION	FORM DA	TEENTERED DEC 6	19/6
SEEI	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES			1S
NAME	THE ADD ENTRIES	OOMI EETE ATTEION	NDEL GEOTTONO	
HISTORIC	Anne Spencer Rouse			9
AND/OR COMMON	Anne Spencer House			
LOCATION	·			
STREET & NUMBER	1313 Pierce Street			
OTT / TOUGH			NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY. TOWN	hburg	- VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONALDIST Sixth (M. Caldwe	
STATE Virg		CODE 51	COUNTY (in city)	CODE 680
& CLASSIFIC				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRE	SENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	XPRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
-sfructure	_ вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	$\frac{X}{2}$ private residenc
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMEN	
OBJEÇT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER:
OWNER OF	PROPERTY			
NAME Mr. Chaur	ncey Spencer			
STREET & NUMBER 1313 Pier	rce Street			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Lynchburg	3	VICINITY OF	Virginia 245	501
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS,E	erc. Lynchburg Courth	ouse		
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN	Lynchburg		STATE Virginia	
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE	. Historic Landmarks (			
DATE 1976		FEDERAL	XSTATE _COUNTY _LOCA	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Virginia Historic Lar	ndmarks Commission	1	
CITY TOWN		201111111111111111111111111111111111111	STATE	



#### CONDITION

**CHECK ONE** 

CHECK ONE

\_\_EXCELLENT

\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED

\_\_UNEXPOSED

XUNALTERED \_\_ALTERED

\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Anne Spencer House at 1313 Pierce Street is a medium-sized, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling located in a block of dwellings of similar size and age. Set on a relatively narrow lot with little space between it and the adjacent buildings, the house blends with its neighbors and makes no special visual or architectural statement. It is a comfortable, commodious structure, well maintained, and in a good state of preservation. It has remained virtually unchanged, inside and out, since it was occupied by Mrs. Spencer.

The house's exterior walls are sheathed in shingles which vary in length from course to course. The roof is of standing-seam sheet metal. Typical of its ilk, the house has an irregular plan, hence an irregular facade. The two-bay facade is dominated by a slightly projecting gabled pavilion. The entrance, a round-headed door, is in the single bay to the left of the pavilion. The first floor of the facade is shaded by a porch, supported on square wooden posts, extending the length of the facade and around the southeast corner. The porch connects at the northeast corner with a one-story pergola which extends along the house's north side to the dining room projection. The concrete porch and pergola floor is given distinction by being scored in squares with the squares painted alternately black and light gray forming a checkered pattern. Except for the gabled pavilion the house is covered by a hipped roof. A single dormer is located on the rear slope. An interior end chimney stack serving the fireplaces in the parlor and dining room extends from the edge of the roof's north slope.

The side elevations of the Spencer house have few distinctive features except for the pergola. The west or rear elevation is dominated by a rectangular projection containing an informal sitting room or sun room on the first floor and a sleeping porch above. The sun room is lighted by five closely spaced windows that are shaded by a metal awning with scalloped eaves. The sleeping porch has a long, three-unit window. An exterior stair ascends from a door in the south side of the sun room.

The interior of the house is architecturally unpretentious; what little trim there is is primarily stock woodwork of the period, such as symmetrically molded architraves with turned corner blocks. The house is entered through the stair hall. The stairs ascend immediately to the left of the front door (in the southeast corner of the house). Behind the stair hall is an alcove used primarily for the storage of books. The north side of the house contains the parlor, dining room and sun room. All the rooms are connected by wide, double doorways. The kitchen is located in the southwest corner. A back stair ascends from the sun room, between the kitchen and dining room. The second floor has four bedrooms (including the sleeping porch), a bath, and laundry. The attic was once a large playroom but is now used for storage.

The primary interest of the interior is not its architecture but the fact that it contains all the decorations, furnishings, and other appointments precisely as they were in Mrs. Spencer's lifetime. Most of the items are of pre-World War II vintage, a few of the furnishings are Victorian. The interest Mrs. Spencer took in her possessions and immediate surroundings is reflected in numerous mementoes and items of personal or sentimental significance scattered about the house. The rather crowded rooms with their colorful appointments have a comfortable dignity combined with a nostalgic hominess. (See Continuation Sheet #1)

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

٠..

14 J.

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED DEC 6	1976

CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

1

#### DESCRIPTION

The area immediately behind the house was once occupied by a garage. The building has since been demolished but its concrete flooring remains intact. A lattice fence separates the garage area from the garden proper. At the east end of the garden is the small, one-room, shingled cottage used by Mrs. Spencer as her study. The front of the cottage is sheltered by a porch supported on turned posts salvaged from another house. A stone chimney with an exterior fireplace is on the front of the cottage. The cottage interior has a stone floor and walls sheathed in natural-finished plywood. The walls are virtually covered with documents and photographs of Mrs. Spencer's friends, family and associates. A simple desk is placed in front of the pair of windows overlooking the garden.

The long, narrow garden, which extends through the block to the street behind, was laid out and tended by Mrs. Spencer. While it has been neglected since her death enough of the garden's basic planting remains to convey an idea of its rather individual character. The plan includes two parallel graveled paths with beds on either side. The southernmost leads straight through the garden to the rear street. The northernmost leads to a circular goldfish pond. Surrounding the pond is a relatively wide concrete rim in which are set large square paving stones. Behind the pond is a segmental concrete bench where Mrs. Spencer used to converse with her guests. The garden's trees are primarily dogwoods and red cedars, rather formally spaced. Also in the garden is one of the many elaborate birdhouses built by Mr. Spencer as a hobby.

CL

SPECIFIC DAT	EQ.	BUIL DEB/ABCE	UTECT	
		_INVENTION		
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	X.social/humanitarian
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	XLITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

#### SPECIFIC DATES

#### BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

During her long and productive life Anne Spencer (1881-1975) was recognized by her friends and associates as a lyric poet of considerable talent. Since her recent death, however, her fame, not only as a gifted writer, but as a cultural leader and humanitarian, has been increasing on a nation-wide scale. Being both a Negro and a woman, her early achievement of recognition from her intellectual peers was a remarkable feat. Through quiet determination and dedication to her craft and causes she gained respect for herself both as an individual and as a gifted representative of her race and sex.

Anne Spencer openly expressed her intolerance for bigotry and oppression of blacks and women, but she rarely used her poetical works as a vehicle for social protest. Rather, her poems dwell mainly on the more universal themes of love and respect for beauty, truth, nature, and the human spirit. Because she wrote for personal enlightenment rather than monetary gain only a few of her works thus far have been published. It was at the insistence of her friend and fellow poet, James Weldon Johnson, that several of her poems including "At the Carnival," "Questing," "Lines to a Nasturtium," and "Dunbar" were submitted and subsequently appeared in major poetical anthologies. Her ocuvre is small; thiry-two major works are known, but others are coming to light as her papers are edited. Her personal philosophy and attitude toward her station in life were summed up when she wrote: "I write about things I love. I have no civilized articulation for the things I hate. I proudly love being a Negro Woman -- it's so involved and interesting. We are the PROBLEM -- the great national game of TABOO."

Born on a plantation in Henry County, Virginia, Anne Spencer was the daughter of a former slave, Joel Cephus Bannister, who was of mixed black, white and Indian ancestry. Her mother, Sarah Louise Scales, born in adjacent Patrick County, was the issue of a former slave and a scion of one of the area's prominent planter families. Mother and daughter lived for awhile in Bramwell, West Virginia. When her father, who was by then separated from his wife, complained that his daughter was not receiving any formal education, Anne, in 1893, was enrolled in the Virginia Seminary and Normal School in Lynchburg. She was graduated in 1899, the valedictorian of her class. In 1901 she married a classmate Edward Alexander Spencer, and in 1903 they moved into their new home at 1313 Pierce Streetin Lynchburg. This commodious house, which was to remain her residence until her death seventy-two years later, was largely built by Edward Spencer. Spencer also built the one-room cottage in the garden where his wife could think and create in privacy. The cottage was named "Edankraal," an amalgram of the Spencers' first names and the African word for house.

When the Spencers' three children reached college age, Mrs. Spencer, who by that time had acquired a reputation as a poet, became the first librarian of Lynchburg's Dunbar High School. She built up the meager collection by donating many of her own books.

(see continuation sheet #2)

Form No. 10-300a .Rev. 10-74)

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ON	LY		
RECEIVED			
DATE ENTERED	DEC 6	1976	

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET #2 ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

#### SIGNIFICANCE

Her devotion to the cause of cultural enlightenment for Negroes was expressed not just in her local activities as a librarian and educator, but in the lively rapport she maintained with many of the nation's most noted black leaders. Through correspondence and conversation the vigorous minds of these individuals were tempered by Anne Spencer's gentle but firm notions on the advancement of her race.

For many years 1313 Pierce Street was both a center of hospitality and pilgrimage place for prominent visitors. In the days when there were no public accommodations for Negroes in the South, homes such as the Spencers' were known as welcoming stopping places. Their sociable atmosphere made them important centers for the exchange of ideas and information in the black cultural and civil rights movements. A partial listing of the many visitors to the Spencer house forms an impressive roster of Negro worthies. Included among them are fellow poets such as James Weldon Johnson, Sterling Brown, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, and Georgia Douglas Johnson; vocalists such as Paul Robeson and Roland Hayes; civil rights leaders such as W.E.B. DuBois, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Walter White; the scientist George Washington Carver; and public figures such as Thurgood Marshall and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Anne Spencer also maintained close association with distinguished figures including Senator Carter Glass and H.L. Mencken.

The Spencer house and the small study in the garden survive virtually undisturbed from the time Anne Spencer wrote her poems and expressed her thoughts with her friends and family. The furnishings, decorations, books, and mementoes all remain in place as she had them. Few of the nation's literary shrines so effectively invoke the presence of their former occupant.

1

CL

MAJOR BIBLIOG	RAPHICAL REFE	RENCES		
Brown, Sterling Allen. 1k Education, 1937.			on D.C.: The As	sociates in Negro
Catalogue of Virginia Se	minary and College:	Announcements	s for 1967-1968,	1968-1969.
Christensen, Carolyn,	The Legacy of Anne	Spencer", <u>The</u> (See (	News, Lynchburg	, Va., July 4, 197 et ∉3)
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PRODUCT REFERENCES	DATA PERTY_less than one a	acre		
A[1,7] [6] 6,3 5,5,  ZONE EASTING C                            VERBAL BOUNDARY DES	0 4,14,10,6,0 NORTHING CRIPTION	B ZONE EA	STING NOR	THING
Venante document	•			
	•			
•	•			
LIST ALL STATES AN	ID COUNTIES FOR PROPERT	TIES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BO	UNDARIES
STATE	доо	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
FORM PREPARE				
NAME / TITLE	Historic Landmarks C	ommission Staf	£	
ORGANIZATION			DATE	
Virginia F	Historic Landmarks C	Omm1SS1On	September 19	
221 Gover	nor Street		(804) 786-31 STATE	.44
CITY OR TOWN Richmond	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Virginia	
2 STATE HISTORIC	C PRESERVATIO			ON
NATIONAL		E X	LOCAL	
As the designated State Historic hereby nominate this property for criteria and procedures set forth STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION	for inclusion in the National F	Register and certify t	ervation Act of 1966 (P hat it has been evaluat	ublic Law 89-665), I ed according to the
	burne, Jr., Executiv		DATE SE	P 2 1 1976
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT TH	ric Landmarks Commi		REGISTER	inia Landmarks Register DEC 6 1976
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCI	HEOLOGY AND HISTORIC P	RESERVATION		DEC 6 1976
ATTEST:  KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL	REGISTER			Register of Historic Places
CELEU OU TUE MATIONAL			National	Lussian of instante andes

Form No. 10-300a

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	·
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED DEC 6	1976

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET #3

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

1

9

#### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Cullen Countee, ed. Caroling Dusk: An Anthology of Verse by Negro Poets. New York: Harper, 1927.

Davis, Arthur P., and Redding, Saunders. <u>Cavalcade</u>: <u>Negro American Writing from 1760</u> to the Present. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1971.

Ellmann, Richard, and O'Clair, Robert, eds. The Norton Anthology of Modern Poetry. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1973.

Huggins, Nathan Irvin. Harlem Renaissance. New York: Oxford University Press, 1971.

Kerlin, Robert T., ed. <u>Negro Poets and Their Poems</u>. Washington, D.C.: Associated Publishers, Inc., 1923.

University of Michigan. The Chauncey Spencer Papers. Bentley Historical Library. University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

White, Walter F. Review of The Book of American Negro Poetry, edited by James Weldon Johnson. The Liberator, April, 1922., p. 30.

Yale University. The Carl Van Vechten Collection, Collection of American Literature. The Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Yale University. The James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters, Collection of American Literature. The Beinecke Rare Book and Mamuscript Library, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

\* 4.5

