

VLR-10/16/90

NRHP-12/19/90

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Airy
other names/site number DHR File #09-221

2. Location

street & number Intersection of VA Routes 630 & 631 N/A not for publication
city, town Leesville X vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Bedford code 019 zip code 24571

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 29 Oct 90
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, VA Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Vacant: Not in Use

Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

Asbestos

roof Metal

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Mount Airy is a two-story, frame, hall-parlor-plan house, constructed in the late eighteenth century by Colonel Thomas Leftwich. It is one of the earliest of a series of similar houses constructed by the Leftwich family in Bedford County. This plantation residence is a relatively late expression of the hall-parlor plan, a plan that by this time had generally been abandoned for houses of this size in favor of the center hall plan.

The exterior modillion cornice and the interior woodwork of the hall are unusually elaborate features in a house whose other woodwork is simple by comparison. The details of the cornice and hall woodwork indicate that the owner or the builder was familiar with the architectural features of more elaborate houses being constructed at this time in the rural Bedford County area.

The nominated area consists of approximately twenty-three acres. The house is surrounded by an acre of lawn with several small trees and the balance of the acreage is farmland. In addition to the house, there are two contributing resources-- a smokehouse and family cemetery.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Mount Airy, a Federal period, two-story, frame dwelling with brick end chimneys, was constructed in the late eighteenth century, probably sometime between 1797 and 1800. The original portion of the house retains most of its early woodwork, including a handsomely paneled hall. Circa 1910, the house received several additions to the side and rear and the front entrance was altered.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The main elevation of the house faces south and exhibits a three-bay asymmetrical facade, a Flemish-bond brick foundation, and a gable roof now covered with tin. The original structure consisted of two first-floor rooms-- the hall and the parlor-- with two similar chambers above, and a one-story wing that extended from the front of the house. A Mutual Assurance Society policy dated 1806 shows this projecting room or hall labeled as a wing measuring 14' by 14'.

The east chimney is laid in Flemish bond with two sets of stepped weatherings and a stack of running-bond brick. The chimney at the west end is laid in running bond, with one set of stepped weatherings. The masonry work in this chimney is of poor quality compared to that on the east end and may indicate that it was rebuilt when the house was remodeled about 1910. Both chimney stacks are free-standing. The west chimney is partially covered by a small room added in 1910. A stone cap reportedly was removed at this time.

The house is clad in beaded weatherboard, now covered with composition shingles. The original wood siding is exposed at the east and west gable ends. The modillion cornice with dentils is modeled after the Roman Corinthian order. The projecting eaves at the gable ends are probably original.

The main entrance opens directly into the hall. This entrance was changed during the circa 1910 remodeling and consists of a single glass panel above an arrangement of nine panels. A second exterior door located to the left of the hall door opens to the enclosed stairs. Both doors and frames date from the early-twentieth-century remodeling. The window frames in the original portion have simple frames with a molded backband. Most of the sash on the front elevation have been altered or replaced. On the first floor the hall window has nine-over-two sash and the parlor window two-over-two sash. On the second floor the chamber over the hall has six-over-six and six-over-nine sash. The six-pane lower sash is a re-used sash, having been turned ninety degrees from its intended position. The window above the parlor window has a six-over-two sash.

Originally the house had a small wing extending from the southwest of the front elevation. This was removed about 1955. According to descendants of a former owner, the stairs originally descended into this small wing. This feature was also used in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

several other Leftwich houses in Bedford County. Three that are still standing include the Alexander Leftwich (son of Colonel Thomas Leftwich) built in 1845 on what is now Route 608 near Smith Mountain Dam; the William Leftwich house, built in 1780 near the intersection of Routes 221 and 668; and the dwelling built for Colonel Leftwich's grandson, William Lumpkin Leftwich, on Bridge Street in the town of Bedford. This last house now serves as the Carder-Tharp Funeral Home. Unfortunately, the projecting wing has been removed from each of these houses.

The hall is approximately 17' x 18' with raised-panel wainscoting that appears more Georgian than Federal. A row of vertical panels topped by smaller horizontal panels runs around the room between a chair rail and a baseboard. The chair rail is made up of a fillet, bead, cavetto molding and bull nose cap.

The mantel in this room has narrow fluted pilasters that support a frieze with projecting blocks at each end and a wide projecting central block. It features a two-stage architrave below the frieze, and a cornice with reeded band runs along the frieze. The fireplace opening has been closed to accommodate a modern space heater. The single window on the south is centered between the door and east wall and aligns with the window on the north wall. The door architrave is made up of a two-part Federal trim with a molded backband consisting of bead, flat, cyma reversa, flat, and cyma reversa. The six-panel door leading from the hall into the parlor has a full frieze and cornice above the door frame with projecting fluted triglyphs at each side above the door jambs and a larger center triglyph, with a band of reeded molding above. This feature is similar to the detailing of the mantel. The cornice is similar to that of the mantel.

The parlor is approximately 15' x 18'. The enclosed stairs project into this room, which is detailed with wainscoting consisting of wide, flat, plain horizontal boards. The baseboard has a small cap, and the chair rail features a cavetto molding and bull nose. A small cabinet door, which rests on the chair rail below the stairs, has two vertical flat panels, and the same architrave as the doors. The crown molding in the room is original. A door on the north side of the room originally opened to the exterior and now opens to the addition at the back of the house. Another door on the west wall was added when the addition was built in 1910. A single window in the south wall is opposed by one facing north. The mantel has a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

two-stage architrave surrounded with a molded backband consisting of bead, flat, cyma reversa, flat, and cyma reversa. There is a paneled frieze with a single, recessed, flat rectangular panel surrounded by a beaded molding. The mantel shelf has single member crown molding. The top of the shelf is a single board with bull-nose edge. Above the shelf and applied to the wall is a single board forming a panel surrounded with cyma recta molding. The sides of the panel are flush with the frieze below. The fireplace opening is closed to accommodate a space heater.

The stairs consist of a single straight run which ascends in an enclosed passage that intrudes into the parlor. Access is from a door into the front of the house adjacent to the door leading into the hall. The stairs originally extended into the front wing. When the wing was demolished, a platform and one or two steps were removed. The stair stringers have beading at the top of each member. The treads have a thick bull-nose edge with a concave quarter round below and were probably replaced during the early-twentieth-century remodeling.

Like the first floor, the second floor originally consisted of two rooms, but these are separated by the stairs which rise from the south (front) of the house. The doors leading to the two rooms on this floor open directly into each room at the top of the stairs. Each room has a shallow closet back-to-back above the stairs at the front of the house.

The bedroom above the parlor features a baseboard with shoe molding and a chair rail of a single board with beading at the bottom and bull-nose cap. The mantel is similar to but smaller than the one in the parlor, without the panel above the shelf. The fireplace has an arched opening. There are two windows on the south wall and two on the north wall. The door and window frames have a flat molded backband with fillet and cyma reversa. The door leading to the stairs has six raised panels, but the original hardware has been removed. The architrave and door of the closet were added about 1910.

The bedroom above the hall has a baseboard and molded chair rail, and mantel in this room match those in the opposite room. The fireplace opening is closed with masonry. This room is smaller than the other bedroom and originally had two windows. The window in the north wall was converted into a door when the rear wing was added in 1910. A small crown molding in the room probably was added at

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

the same time. The door and window frames match those in the opposite room.

The alterations made by Dr. Moomaw around 1911 include the addition of a two-story gambrel-roofed rear wing with a one-story kitchen projection, a side porch, rear porch and a side wing extending from the west end elevation. The rear wing has two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, and a pantry on the first floor and a bedroom on the second floor. A second floor bathroom has been removed.

The kitchen on the back of the house measures 12' x 14' and has two windows on the south and a door on the west that opens onto a porch. Between the kitchen and the two-story addition is a hall with a pantry to the east end and a bathroom to the west end.

The two-story gambrel-roofed addition contains two bedrooms that measure twenty-one square feet. The roof of this addition is covered with tin. The walls are plaster and the trim is typical of the early twentieth century. The only way into the west bedroom is through the bathroom. This room has two windows on the west. The bedroom on the right opens into the parlor of the main house and has two windows facing east.

The room on the second floor of the addition is accessed through the west bedroom. It has a side dormer with two windows, and a small rear window. At one time there was a small room with half bath, but these have been removed.

Dr. Moomaw also built the small room that projects from the west side of the main house. There is one small window on the south and three doors. A side porch was added between this wing and the rear addition that is currently in poor condition.

The smokehouse is a square mortixed-and-tenoned frame structure with pyramidal roof. It appears to be contemporary with the construction of the house. The roof and walls are now covered with tin.

The original kitchen, which is no longer extant, was approximately eighteen yards from the east side of the house. It was a one-story frame building measuring 28' x 16'. It was destroyed by fire. Nothing remains of several cabins which once ran along the west side of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

The remains of a grove of very old cedar trees in front of the house are of interest in that several other Leftwich houses in the county also are located in groves of cedars.

The graves of at least three of the Leftwich brothers who served in the Revolutionary War (Thomas, Joel and William) are located in the family cemetery. The graves of Thomas and Joel are marked with carved tombstones, but these appear to be of twentieth century vintage and may have been placed at a later date by the family, possibly to replace the original stones.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

1797-1823

Military

Politics/Government

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Leftwich, Colonel Thomas

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mount Airy, which is located in Bedford County, was constructed by Colonel Thomas Leftwich in the late eighteenth century. It is one of three dwellings of similar design built in Bedford County by members of the Leftwich family between the 1780s and 1840s. Each house possessed a peculiar one-story wing that jutted from the front of the dwelling, which was of a traditional, two-story, hall-parlor plan. Although the wing at Mount Airy was demolished about 1955, the Thomas Leftwich house still retains much of its elegant Federal woodwork and its associations with one of the county's most prominent early citizens.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

Mount Airy is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C. It is eligible under Criterion B because it was constructed by Colonel Thomas Leftwich, an early and prominent resident of Bedford County. Leftwich served as a militia officer during the revolutionary war and afterwards, was a member of the House of Delegates for two sessions, and had a long career as a county court justice and sheriff. Under Criterion C the house is eligible because it is an early example for the county of a two-story, hall-parlor-plan dwelling built at a time when most houses in the area were story-and-a-half vernacular structures. It is particularly notable for its Federal-style woodwork, which reflected the high status of its builder in this western Piedmont county.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Augustine Leftwich (ca. 1712-ca. 1795), the father of Colonel

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

VA Dept. of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 22.9 acres

UTM References

A 17 640900 4107600
Zone Easting Northing

C 17 640440 4107380

B 17 640770 4107360
Zone Easting Northing

D 17 640570 4107720

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Mt. Airy is shown as the solid line on the accompanying map entitled "Portion of the Mt. Airy Farm near Leesville and in Bedford County, Virginia" dated August 1941.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been drawn to include the acreage surrounding the house, smokehouse and family cemetery. This acreage has been historically associated with Mt. Airy.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine Pedigo, Joe Yates, John Salmon (DHR), Julie Vosmik (DHR)
organization VA Dept. of Historic Resources date 9-28-90
street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804)786-3143
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 3 Page 1

Thomas Leftwich, settled with his family in present-day Bedford County about 1752, when he purchased four hundred acres of land on Goose Creek.¹ Besides his farm on Goose Creek, Leftwich acquired several other tracts through grant or purchase. Eventually his prosperity enabled him to sell or make gifts of land to his children.

Born about 1740, Thomas Leftwich probably was eleven or twelve years old when he and his family moved to what was then the newly-settled Piedmont region of Virginia. He reached young adulthood in a backcountry environment with the potential for conflict with the Native American population of western North Carolina. Leftwich had just come of age to serve in the county militia when the French and Indian War began in the mid-1750s. He did in fact join the Lunenburg County militia and was paid for his wartime service in 1758.²

After the war Leftwich began his fifty-year career in the county government, in the course of which he became an important and influential member of the local political hierarchy. Typically, he started near the bottom, being appointed by the Bedford County Court on 28 June 1765 as "Surveyor of the Road from New Glascow to McDonald's Creek."³ As a county road surveyor or superintendent, Leftwich was responsible for keeping his road in repair. A year later the court, satisfied with his performance, appointed him constable.⁴

During the revolutionary war Leftwich served in the Bedford County militia; by 1780 he was captain of an infantry company. About 1 June 1780 he and his company marched south to join the Revolutionary army soon to be commanded by General Horatio Gates, which assembled in North Carolina at Hillsborough and marched into South Carolina to confront the British army led by General Charles Cornwallis. On 16 August 1780, near Camden, South Carolina, Cornwallis's army surprised and utterly defeated Gates's. Leftwich and his company, which had been assigned to General Edward Stevens's brigade, joined the retreat to Hillsborough. After the company returned home to Bedford County and regrouped, it was ordered out again in 1781 to support General Nathanael Greene.⁵

Leftwich continued his militia service after the war. On 24 September 1782 the county court promoted him to the rank of major. He qualified as the colonel of the county's second regiment on 25 April 1791. Following a reorganization of the militia system, Leftwich became lieutenant colonel and commander of the 10th

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 _____ Page 2 _____

Regiment of Virginia Militia (Bedford County) on 23 June 1794.⁶

Leftwich resumed his governmental responsibilities as well. On 23 April 1782 the Bedford County Court recommended him to the governor to be commissioned a county justice. Governor Benjamin Harrison issued a commission on 22 May, and Leftwich qualified as a justice on 23 September 1782, thereby attaining one of the highest positions in the local hierarchy--one that he held for the rest of his life.⁷

During his political career Leftwich held two other offices of importance. He represented Bedford County in the House of Delegates during the General Assembly sessions of 1788 and 1789.⁸ On 23 June 1794 the county court accorded him its highest honor, the office of sheriff. The governor issued a commission and he took office for a one-year term on 22 December 1794.⁹

Leftwich's political and military services were conducted aside from the business of getting a living. Like others of his status, Leftwich was a farmer who acquired large landholdings and substantial personal property. His land acquisition began in 1765 when his father sold him a hundred acres on the south side of Goose Creek; three years later he obtained a patent for seventy adjacent acres across the creek.¹⁰ The two tracts together comprised Leftwich's home farm, and there he built the dwelling now known as Mount Airy.

The precise date of construction is not known. Local tradition ascribes the year 1797 to the house, and certainly it had been built by 1806, when Leftwich insured it and a kitchen for \$3,000. The insurance policy includes a drawing that shows the buildings and their relationship to each other. The main house measured thirty-four by eighteen feet and was frame, two stories tall, with exterior end chimneys. A one-story wooden wing measuring fourteen feet square projected from the front of the house; the wing had an end chimney. The one-story kitchen stood eighteen yards from the house, was built of wood, and measured twenty-eight by sixteen feet. According to the drawing it had a central chimney.¹¹ As to where Leftwich and his family lived before this house was constructed, perhaps the wing or the kitchen--both now demolished--may have served as the earlier dwelling. Despite the loss of these structures, however, the house of Thomas Leftwich survives to illustrate his taste and lifestyle at the peak of his career and prosperity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 _____ Page 3 _____

Colonel Thomas Leftwich died on 3 May 1816 a wealthy man and was buried in the family cemetery at Mount Airy. He bequeathed to his son Thomas Leftwich (1806-ca. 1879) all his "Lands on the south side of Goose Creek, which includes the mansion house."¹² At the time of his death his landholdings, which totaled almost three thousand acres in Bedford County alone, were in three major tracts: Mount Airy and Crab Orchard in Bedford County, and an unnamed farm in adjacent Franklin County. The inventory of Leftwich's Mount Airy estate included thirty-two slaves, eight horses, an unspecified number of hogs, twenty-seven cows and calves, a yoke of oxen, thirteen geese, and three beehives. Among his household articles were thirty books, a desk, a clock, half a dozen Windsor chairs and a dozen other chairs, three folding tables, five tablecloths, a walnut chest, eight beds, and twelve pairs of window curtains.¹³

The younger Thomas Leftwich was only ten years old when he inherited Mount Airy. His legal guardian, John Ward, reinsured the property in Leftwich's name in 1818. The only substantive change noted on the policy's site plan was the addition of a small porch to the rear of the house.¹⁴

By mid-century Thomas Leftwich's fortunes had declined. He was taxed on only half a dozen slaves in 1850, compared with his father's thirty-two in 1816. He owned 250 improved acres and 446 unimproved, and the total cash value of his farm was \$7,000. His livestock, valued at \$829, consisted of twelve horses, five milch cows, four oxen, nine other cattle, four sheep, and twenty swine. The farm produced 700 bushels of wheat; 750 bushels of Indian corn; 700 bushels of oats; 5 bushels of peas and beans; 50 bushels of Irish potatoes and 16 bushels of sweet potatoes; 500 pounds of butter; and \$60 worth of other homemade manufactures. He raised no tobacco.¹⁵

In 1852, to finance the purchase of the Bell Tavern in Liberty, the county seat of Bedford County, Thomas Leftwich mortgaged Mount Airy to James F. Johnson. Leftwich defaulted on his payments, and in 1856 James C. Brown bought Mount Airy at auction.¹⁶

James C. Brown sold Mount Airy to James L. Arthur in 1866. In 1878 Arthur sold the tract to James C. Burnett, who in turn sold it to William C. Moomaw in 1910. Moomaw constructed most of the additions presently on the rear of the house in 1911-1912. Albert Stewart bought the place from Moomaw in 1916. Stewart sold portions of the property to various mining companies, beginning

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 _____ Page 4 _____

with the Blue Ridge Metals Corporation in 1927. The Monte Vista Corporation purchased a tract with the house on it in 1935 and sold 22.9 acres, including the house, to Addie Mattox in 1952. Mattox's children are the present owners of the property.¹⁷

John S. Salmon

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 _____ Page 5 _____

ENDNOTES

1. Lunenburg County, Deed Book 3, 1752-1754, Reel 2, pp. 361-364, Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va. (VSL&A). Deed from Rice Price, Jr., to Augustine Leftwich, "of Caroline County," 30 October 1752. This deed indicates that Leftwich probably moved to Lunenburg County after October 1752.
2. William Waller Hening, ed., The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature, in the year 1619. . . . 13 vols. (Richmond, Philadelphia, and New York, 1809-1823), 7:225.
3. Bedford County, Order Book 3, 1763-1771, Reel 39, p. 208, VSL&A.
4. Ibid., 262-263 (22 July 1766), VSL&A.
5. Walter Lee Hopkins, Leftwich-Turner Families of Virginia and Their Connections (Richmond: 1931), 253-261.
6. Bedford County, Order Book 9, 1786-1790, Reel 41, p. 101; *ibid.*, Order Book 10, 1790-1795, Reel 41, pp. 81, 315, VSL&A.
7. *Ibid.*, Order Book 6, 1774-1782, Reel 40, p. 349; Order Book 7, 1782-1783, Reel 41, p. 5, VSL&A.
8. Cynthia M. Leonard, The General Assembly of Virginia, July 30, 1619-January 11, 1978: A Bicentennial Register of Members (Richmond: Published for the General Assembly of Virginia by the Virginia State Library, 1978), 168, 175.
9. Bedford County, Order Book 10, 1790-1795, Reel 41, pp. 316, 346, VSL&A.
10. Bedford County, Deed Book 2, 1761-1766, Reel 1, pp. 611-613; Land Office, Patent Book 37, 1767-1768, Reel 37, p. 372, VSL&A.
11. Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, Declarations, Bedford County, Reel 3, Volume 31, Policy 79, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va. (DHR).
12. Bedford County, Will Book 4, 1811-1817, Reel 26, pp. 248-251, VSL&A.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

13. Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, Bedford County, 1815; Bedford County, Will Book 4, 1811-1817, Reel 26, 297-299, VSL&A.

14. Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, Declarations, Bedford County, Reel 5, Volume 46, Policy 2142, DHR.

15. Auditor of Public Accounts, Personal Property Tax Books, Bedford County, 1850; United States Census, Virginia, Agriculture Schedules, Bedford County, 1850, Reel 229, VSL&A.

16. Bedford County, Deed Book 35, 1850-1852, Reel 15, pp. 585-586; *ibid.*, Deed Book 38, 1855-1857, Reel 16, p. 239; *ibid.*, Deed Book 39, 1857-1858, Reel 17, p. 86, VSL&A.

17. Bedford County, Deed Book 43, p. 75; Deed Book 51, p. 142; Deed Book 100, p. 518; Deed Book 115, p. 569; Deed Book 123, p. 603; Deed Book 172, p. 153; Deed Book 239, p. 303; Bedford County Courthouse, Bedford, Va. Date of new construction by Moomaw from Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, Bedford County, 1911-1912, VSL&A.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 1

Auditor of Public Accounts. Land Tax Books. Bedford County. 1815; 1911-1912. Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va. (VSL&A).

Auditor of Public Accounts. Personal Property Tax Books. Bedford County. 1850. VSL&A.

Bedford County. Deed Books 43, 51, 100, 115, 123, 172, 239. Bedford County Courthouse, Bedford, Va.

Bedford County. Deed Books 2, 35, 38, 39. Reels 1, 15, 16, 17. VSL&A.

Bedford County. Order Books 3, 6, 7, 9, 10. Reels 39-41. VSL&A.

Bedford County. Will Book 4. 1811-1817. Reel 26. VSL&A.

Hening, William Waller, ed. The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature, in the year 1619. . . . 13 vols. Richmond, Philadelphia, and New York, 1809-1823.

Hopkins, Walter Lee. Leftwich-Turner Families of Virginia and Their Connections. Richmond: 1931.

Leonard, Cynthia M., comp. The General Assembly of Virginia, July 30, 1619-January 11, 1978: A Bicentennial Register of Members. Richmond: Published for the General Assembly of Virginia by the Virginia State Library, 1978.

Lunenburg County. Deed Book 3. 1752-1754. Reel 2. VSL&A.

Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia. Declarations. Bedford County. Reels 3, 5. Volumes 31, 46. Policies 79, 2142. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va. (DHR).

United States Census. Virginia. Agriculture Schedules. Bedford County. 1850. Reel 229. VSL&A.

Virginia Land Office. Patent Book 37. 1767-1768. Reel 37. VSL&A.

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Country News R3 V31 I

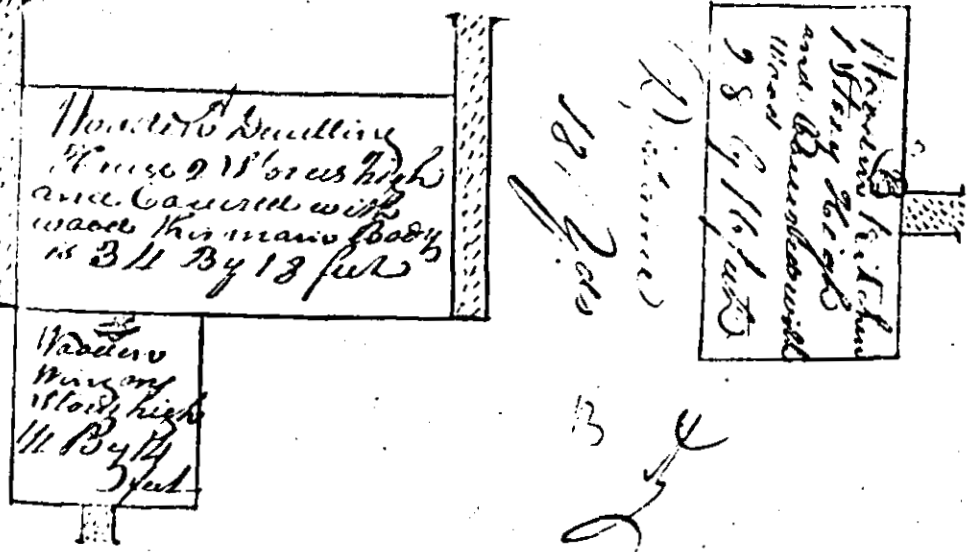
10/79

I the undersigned Thomas Leftwich residing at Mount Airy in the county of Rockwell do hereby declare for Assurance in the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia Building on 222 1/2 now occupied by myself situated between The Lane of George Backworth and that of J. Lee in the county of Rockwell Dimension, situation and contiguity to other Buildings or Wharves, what the walls are built of, and what the Buildings are covered with, are specified in the hereunto annexed description of the said Building on the plat, signed by me, and the appraisers, and are valued by them, as appears by their certificate hereunder, to wit:

	marked	Dollars.	
The Dwelling House	A at	2670	Say two thousand six hundred and seventy
The Kitchen	B at	230	four hundred and thirty
The	C at		
The	D at		
The	E at		
The	F at		
The	G at		
The	H at		

Say Two thousand nine hundred Dollars in all. I do hereby declare, and affirm, that I hold the above-mentioned Building with the Land on which it stands in fee-simple, and that I will not, nor shall be insured elsewhere, and that I will abide by, observe and adhere to the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, which are already established, or may hereafter be established by a majority of the Insured, present in person, or by representatives, or by the majority of the property insured, represented either by the persons themselves, or their proxy duly authorized, or their Deputy, as established by law, at any General Meeting to be held by the said Assurance Society; or which are or hereafter may be established by the President and Directors of the Society. Witness, my hand and seal at Mount Airy this 6th day of July 1879.

John S. [Signature] Special Agent.
 WE the undersigned, being each of us Freeholders, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above-mentioned Building of Thomas Leftwich and that we are of opinion that two thousand six hundred and seventy Dollars, to build the same, and that now (after the deduction of one hundred Dollars) two thousand five hundred and seventy Dollars in ready money, as above specified to the best of our knowledge and belief, and the said subscriber has acknowledged before us his above signature. I the undersigned do hereby certify that I verily believe the Building herein described is not over-valued.
John S. [Signature] Special Agent.
Robt. [Signature] Special Agent.

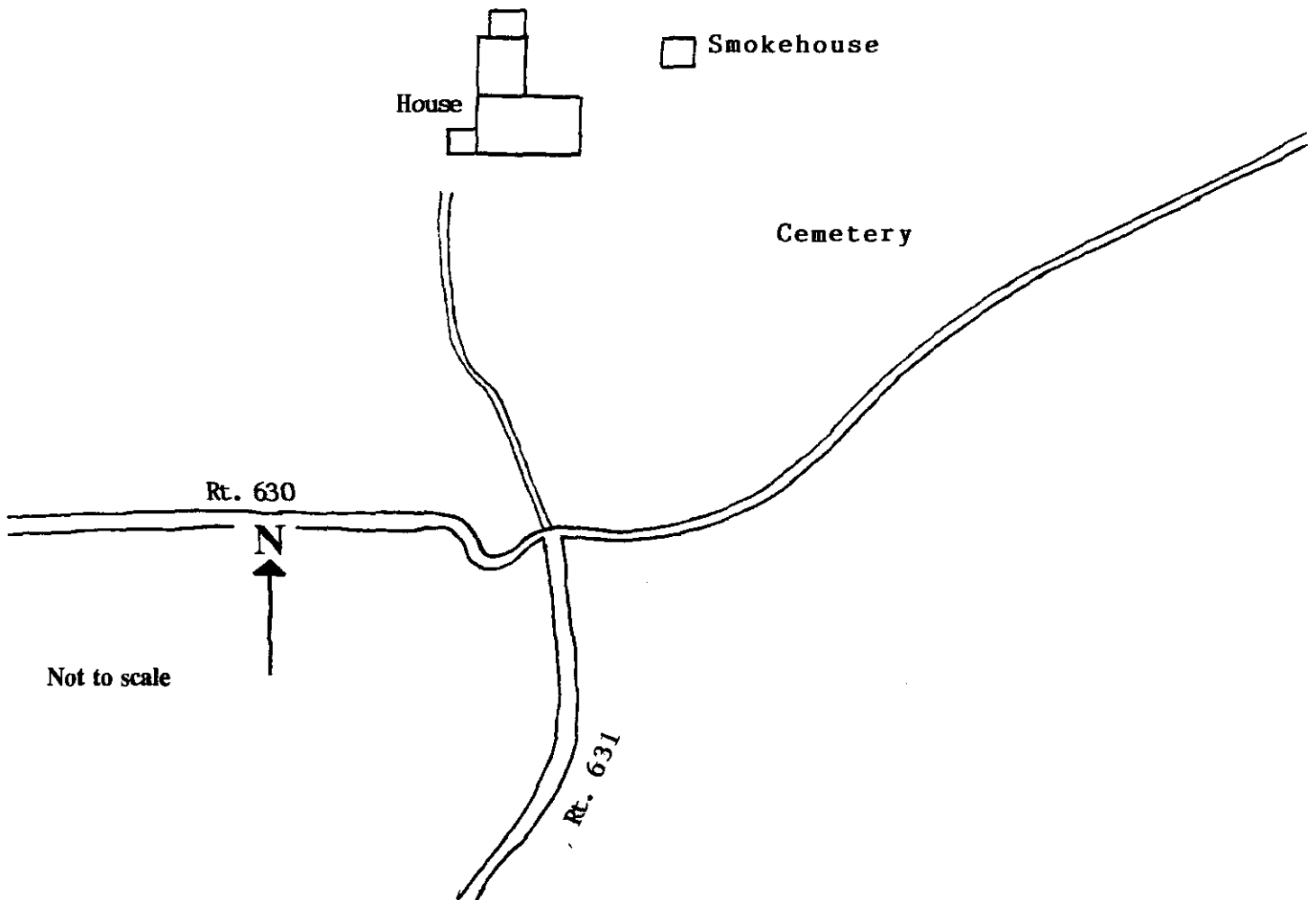


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SKETCH MAP- MT. AIRY, BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA



LEESVILLE QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5158 III NE
(LYNCH STATION)

SW/4 ALTAVISTA 15' QUADRANGLE

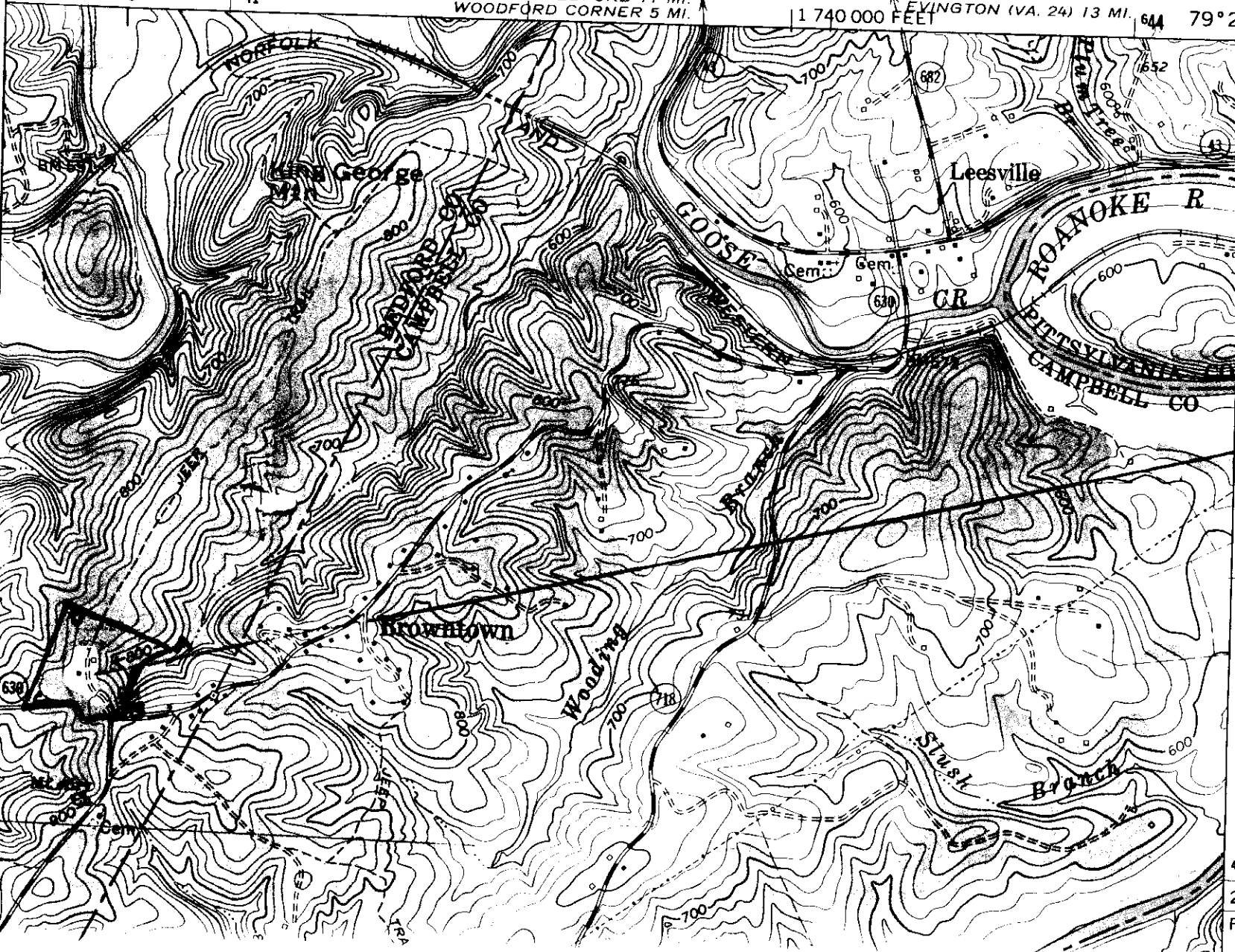
EVINGTON (VA. 24) 13 MI. 644 79°22'30"

37°07'30"

25' 641

BEDFORD 17 MI.
WOODFORD CORNER 5 MI.

1 740 000 FEET



ALTAVISTA (U.S. 29) 7 MI.

MT. AIRY
BEDFORD CO., V.

USGS 7.5' QUAD
LEESVILLE, VA

4108 1:24 000

UTM REFERENCES:

A 17/640900/4107600

B 17/640770/410736

C 17/640440/410736

D 17/640570/41077

4107
280 000
FEET