

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LISTED ON:
VLR 06/16/2011
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm House
other names/site number Stone House/VDHR #011-0021

2. Location

street & number 4084 Catawba Road not for publication N/A
city or town Troutville vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Botetourt code 023 zip code 24175

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] _____ Date [Signature] _____
Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/ Agricultural Field and Animal
SUBSISTENCE Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof ASPHALT: Shingle
walls STONE: Limestone and Sandstone; BRICK
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance circa 1766-1840

Significant Dates circa 1766; circa 1840

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.914 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing								
1	17	0591523	4	144838	2	17	0591623	4	144809	3	17	0591608	4	144744	4	17	0591610	4	144625

See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra DeChard, Senior Architectural Historian
 organization Cultural Resources, Inc. date April 24, 2009
 street & number 1049 Technology Park Drive telephone (804) 355-7200
 city or town Glen Allen state VA zip code 23059

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Robert E. and Joyce H. Shively
 street & number 4084 Catawba Road telephone 540-397-2852
 city or town Troutville state VA zip code 24175

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm House
Botetourt County, Virginia**

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farmhouse is located on the east side of Catawba Road (Route 779) approximately half a mile southeast from the intersection of Blacksburg Road. The house [contributing building] stands on a rise in the center of an approximately 5.9 acre parcel and is accessed by a long gravel and dirt driveway. At the terminus of the driveway and east of the house is a modern brick parking area. A stone retaining wall [non-contributing structure] has been built between the parking area and yard beyond. Boxwoods have been planted adjacent to the foundation as well as along a walkway leading to the main entrance of the dwelling's brick addition. Surrounding the house are expanses of manicured lawn with fields beyond. Shielding the house from the road, starting at the base of the rise, is an area of trees. Formerly located on the property, to the northeast of the house, was a wood frame barn; however, no remains of this barn are visible.^[1] At the southern edge of the tree line is an overgrown area with the remains of a stone barn [contributing site].

The original section of the dwelling house (circa 1766) is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable, Georgian Period stone building with a two-story brick ell and a modern, two-story frame addition. Coursed sandstone blocks were used on the front façade of the main block with limestone for the gable ends and rear elevation. The interior end chimneys were also constructed using limestone. The brick hipped roof ell (circa 1840) employed the use of a Common-bond pattern with header rows every sixth course on the rear wall and Flemish-bond on the north side above five stretcher rows at the base of the wall. Fenestration consists of six-over-six double hung sash windows on both floors of the main block and brick ell. The modern frame addition (circa 1980) is constructed with an asphalt shingled shed roof and sheathed in wood shingles. Presently this addition functions as the main entry into the house.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Primary Resource

The Bryan McDonald, Jr. house was constructed in three distinct sections. The original block (circa 1766) is a Georgian Period, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable dwelling constructed of sandstone and limestone. The main block of the house measures approximately 20 by 30 feet and sits on a coursed limestone foundation over a full basement. The front façade is sandstone with the gable ends and rear elevation in limestone. The stone walls of the original block are approximately twenty inches thick. Inscribed on a block between the center and eastern-most window on the second floor front façade is "Bryan McDonald 1766 JW." Another inscription, "EHPH 1942" is carved into a block adjacent to the original front door. The letters suggest a member of the Henderson family, who owned the house during the 1940s, may have carved their initials into the wall. Heavily worn stones on the lower portion of the southwest corner are reportedly the result of slaves sharpening metal blades on the sandstone blocks. Two courses of brick are also visible below the fascia board.¹ The bricks appear to have been added at the time the ell was constructed to raise the height of the original building to accommodate the height of the ell.

The chimneys present on each end of the building are also stone; however, in a photograph from the early to mid-twentieth century, the portion of the chimney above the roof line appears to have been constructed of brick.² The exterior portion of the chimney on the north gable end was added during the renovation to act as a buttress for the structurally compromised wall and was built with stones from a chimney located on the "Slack property in Springwood."³ Evident in the photograph printed in *Kegley's Virginia Frontier* are two-over-two wood double-hung sash windows on the front façade and a window in place of the door on the original front facade.⁴ Presently, the original block of the house contains six-over-six double-hung sash windows; however, the original openings have been made smaller. The wood lintel and the space between the original and present window opening has been covered and filled-in with mortar, respectively. The center window on the first floor has been converted back to an entry door.

Constructed, circa 1840, on the rear elevation of the original block is a two-story brick ell. The addition of this ell resulted in a shift of the primary façade to the western elevation and it is believed that the original entry door was converted to a window at this time.⁵ The hipped-roof addition employed the use of a Common-bond brick pattern on the rear elevation with header rows every sixth course and a Flemish-bond pattern on the north side above five stretcher rows at the base of the wall. In addition, the ell is supported by a brick foundation. Bricks used in the ell are numbered in increments of 10 and were reportedly manufactured on

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the property.⁶ A running bond pattern was used for the interior end brick chimney in the northeast wall. A porch, located on the west side of the ell, was rebuilt during the Shively's renovation and utilized bricks from piers once used to support the porch.⁷

Additional architectural features of the entry include a balustrade and a hipped-roof supported by square wood posts. The original entry into this ell is still extant and contains a wide raised five-panel wood door with four-light side lights and a three-light transom. Access into the basement is through a vertical wood door in the northern foundation wall of the porch. Poured concrete steps with concrete walls lead to the door. Windows incorporated into this addition include six-over-six wood double-hung sashes with molded surrounds. The window frames and the sills are pegged and exhibit numerous paint layers as well as remnants of hinges for shutters. The molding of the window surround on this portion of the building exhibits fewer paint layers than the frames.

East of this addition and north of the original portion is a circa 1980 addition. This two-story frame addition rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad in wood shingles with the shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists of an entry door on the east elevation, now the primary entrance into the house, six-over-six vinyl double-hung sash windows and a fixed twenty-four light bay window flanked by four-over-four double-hung sash vinyl windows. The roof of the bay window was extended to the south to create an entry porch.

The interior of the original circa 1766 block of the house retains many of its architectural features; however, the deteriorated condition of the house when purchased by the Shivelys in 1974 facilitated the replacement, in kind, of several features including the floor boards for the first floor. Replacement pieces were generally salvaged from historic buildings in the area slated for demolition. Presently the first floor room is a single space; however, was three rooms originally. The large cooking fireplace in the west end has been restored including re-pointing the bricks and the hearth, but retains its substantial wood lintel. Flanking this fireplace is board-and-batten doors. The door to the south provides access to a closet, while the northern door leads to the basement stairs. Both doors exhibit parallel saw marks and evidence of numerous paint layers between the boards. The original stairs to access the second floor were found in the northern corner of the room, but had been removed prior to 1974. The corner fireplaces on the opposite wall are sealed behind the present wall. This section of the house was originally two rooms separated by a board wall.⁸ The doors that flank the fireplace on the opposite wall were part of this partition wall.⁹ The rear wall exhibits the original window opening, now walled-in, and the original rear entry door opening, which now accesses the circa 1840 ell. The threshold exhibits substantial wear and is an original architectural feature. Architectural elements that were replaced, in addition to the floor boards, included the window and door surrounds. Sections of the chair rail were also added.¹⁰ As part of the house's restoration/renovation process, the plaster ceiling was removed exposing beaded wood floor joists and beaded floor boards.

The basement underneath the original section of the house is accessed by a winding staircase on the north side of the exposed fireplace. Originally the basement had a dirt floor, but to increase the height and create a more usable space, the Shivelys had the floor lowered approximately a foot and had a poured concrete floor installed. The floor joists remain visible and consist of partially hewn logs spanning the depth of the house. The joists connect to the stone foundation with a half-lap joint. Plywood used as the underlayment for the replaced floor boards above is visible in the ceiling of the basement. Located on the east wall is a sealed stove pipe flue. The original bulkhead door is extant on the rear wall of the basement and consists of a heavy board-and-batten door with large cast iron strap hinges. Under the brick ell is an additional basement space, also with a poured concrete floor. The joists within this space are narrower and exhibit circular saw marks.

Access to the second floor of the original block is from the brick ell. The present main staircase was constructed with two large landings. The first landing provides access, through doors in the northeast rear wall of the original section, to two bed chambers. The rooms are divided by a vertical board partition wall. In the west room the bead on one edge of the board is visible; however, plaster covers the wall in the east room. Ceiling joists, formerly covered with wood boards, are exposed in both rooms and adorned with beaded edges. The original flooring is still present and exhibits substantial wear. The chair rail and window surrounds within this space are modern replacements. The raised five-panel style doors into these rooms were obtained from an historic house slated for demolition.¹¹ The style of door used is also found in other areas of the house, including the circa 1980 addition, and exhibits characteristics typical of the Federal-style with its more complex molding styles, though the panel configuration is more typical to the Greek Revival-style. Attic access is located in the northeast corner of the west room. The south wall of this area has been extended to the east approximately one foot and the door re-hung, possibly after the original staircase from the first to the second floors was removed. The winding staircase to the attic was constructed with narrow treads and high risers. It appears that the bottom section of the stair had been hinged, presumably to save space. Visible framing in the attic consists of hewn girts and beams with common

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rafters throughout. The entire roof appears to be raised, which suggests the roof was redone when the ell was constructed.

The circa 1840 addition has a plan comprised of a formal hallway with an open stair, simple balusters, handrail and newel post, with the dining room to the north. The floor in this ell is lower than the original portion of the house and when entering from the main block it is necessary to step down in order to accommodate the higher ceiling height. This portion of the house retains much of its original architectural features including the wood flooring, beveled baseboards, window and door surrounds, paneled stair spandrel and fireplace surrounds. The fireplace surround in the dining room exhibits cut nails, round edge pilasters and a plain mantel shelf. Unadorned corner blocks were employed in the design of both the window and door surrounds. Horizontal boards are present under the windows and are joined by pegs. The corner blocks and the absence of molding on the raised two-panel doors and stair spandrel are characteristic of the Greek Revival-style and consistent with the mid-nineteenth century date of the addition.

Located on the second floor of the ell is a bed chamber with a modern bath. A similar fireplace surround to the first floor was used for this chamber; however, the pilasters have not been rounded on the edges and the capital is more ornate. The same style window and door surrounds as the first floor were used on this floor as well. The door surround on the east wall was added when the modern addition to the house was constructed to provide a bath for the bed chamber. The landing on the second floor provides access to the bed chamber and also contains a seating area. The center window provides light to this space. The style of muntins used for the window also date to the mid-nineteenth century. On both floors of the ell, the plaster was removed, the walls "furred out" to create space for insulation and new plaster install led.¹²

At the east end of the stair hall is a door leading to the first floor of the 1980 addition, which includes a kitchen, a metal spiral staircase and a bathroom. Wood boards removed from the ceiling of the second floor of the original section of the house were reused for wainscoting in the kitchen.¹³ A door in the east wall of the ell on the second floor accesses the family room, office and two bathrooms in this modern section. Prior to the construction of the 1980 addition, the house had a one-story frame wing with a porch off the east elevation of the brick ell. The wing and porch are illustrated on the 1974 plat survey showing the remaining acreage of Ashby H. Henderson and in what appears to be an early twentieth century photograph found in *Kegley's Virginia Frontier*.¹⁴ In the same photograph it appears that a large building, possibly a barn, was located to the northwest of the house.

Secondary Resource

The remains of a rectangular stone barn (circa 1770) are located at the base of a slope along the southern edge of a tree line southwest of the house. The extant visible sections of the exterior wall are constructed of courses of un-mortared fieldstone. Due to the state of the resource it was difficult to determine window and door placement. Typically barns dating to the mid-to-late eighteenth century were constructed with gable roofs, but the ruinous state made determination of roof type impossible. Because the stone barn, though only partially surviving, was constructed during the time Bryan McDonald Jr. owned the farm it is therefore considered a contributing resource to the property as a whole.

Integrity of Historic Resource

The Bryan McDonald Jr. House retains much of its architectural integrity, particularly on the exterior, including the date stone on the stone section, sharpening stones on the southwest corner as well as the windows and doors on the brick ell. The interior the house still retains the original beaded floor joists on first floor and the board wall and floor boards on the second. Extant in the brick ell section from the original construction are the staircase, floor boards and fireplace, window and door surrounds. The modifications to the house have been compatible in scale and style and do not detract from the overall architectural integrity of the building. The 1980 addition, as noted above, had historical precedence as an addition was previously located on this side of the ell. The restoration of the house, beginning in the late 1970s, has been carefully executed and in keeping with the historic nature of the original interior. The property still retains its setting and design with fields and woods reminiscent of the earlier agricultural history of the Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bryan McDonald Jr. House is located on approximately 5.9 acres in Botetourt County, Virginia. Though the modern acreage associated with the dwelling is substantially less than its original size, the property still retains its setting and feeling of the original intent of the house's sighting within the landscape.

The property is associated with one of the early families to settle in this area, but is significant for its rare architectural features. Of properties officially recorded in Botetourt County, only 20 are listed dating from 1740 to 1790. Of those twenty dwellings, Mulberry Bottom circa 1786), is the only stone house listed on the National Register. A majority of early stone dwellings in Botetourt County date to circa 1800 and include a house on Route 688 (DHR #011-0349), the Benjamin F. Nininger House (DHR #011-0008) and Stonelea (DHR #011-0035).¹⁵ Though all constructed of stone, only the Bryan McDonald Jr. incorporates the use of sandstone in its construction instead of exclusively limestone, setting the Bryan McDonald Jr. House apart from other stone dwellings in Botetourt County. It is also the earliest known stone house in the area. The brick circa 1840 addition does not detract from the original design, but instead conforms to changes in architectural trends and perceptions of refinement in mid-19th century society. The house, as determined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, "embodies the distinctive characteristics of type, period [and] method of construction." The rarity and quality of construction render the Bryan McDonald Jr. House eligible for listing at the local level of significance on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Its period of significance begins in 1766, with the construction of the main house, and ends in 1840, when the brick addition was constructed.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Bryan McDonald Sr., father of Bryan McDonald, Jr. with whom the property is associated, came to Virginia and settled in the Roanoke area in 1745 from Mill Creek Hundred in New Castle County, Delaware. At the time Botetourt County was part of Augusta County. The division into two separate counties did not occur until 1770. Many who settled in this area were of Scottish descent, including the McDonald family. The area at this time was largely agricultural and many of the settlers were perusing farming as their livelihood.¹⁶ The first McDonald family house, constructed for Bryan Sr., was located at the headwaters of Tinker Creek, not far from the stone house his son would build for himself twenty years later. The original McDonald house survives in its original location (DHR #011-0044).

Bryan McDonald, Sr. and his wife, Catherine Robinson had nine children; Richard, James, Edward, Joseph, Bryan Jr., Rebecca, Catherine, Mary and Pricilla. Bryan Jr. was 13 when his family moved to Virginia and presumably grew up in his parent's log house and helped with the family farm. In 1757, Bryan Sr., died at the age of 57 leaving Catherine and their surviving children the property.¹⁷ On the portion of the land inherited from his father, Bryan Jr. constructed the present stone house (DHR #011-0021).

Bryan Jr. married Susanna Ogle about 1752 and had nine children as well (James 1753-1777), Thomas (1755-1777), William (1756-1833), Mary (1758-1815), Edward (1761-1855), Richard (b. 1764), Susanna (b. 1765), George (1767-1815) and Jane (1772-1847).¹⁸ Seven of the children were born prior to the construction of the stone house. In his will dated December 1773, Bryan bequeathed the house to his son, James; however, his wife Susanna had the use of the dwelling as well as the "Office Houses." James also received the tan yard as well as the cattle and several horses. William was bequeathed a tract of land adjoining James' parcel and an "English sorrel mare."¹⁹ Bryan's son Thomas received a tract of land on the north fork of the Roanoke River. James and William, as the oldest of the sons, were charged with providing Edward and George 50 pounds on their twenty-first birthday as well as a mare. Mary, the oldest daughter, was given Bess (one of the slaves), one cow, a mare as well as a feather bed and furniture (probably a bedstead). Susanne received a Negro woman named Joyce, but only after the death of her mother. When Susanna and Jane married they were to also receive a mare each.²⁰ The will provides clues to the types of buildings once on the property. The barn, which exists as a foundation only, was probably used as a stable for the horses. The property also included "office houses," a tan yard, which probably had an associated building(s), and a secondary dwelling to house at least Bess and Joyce, the aforementioned Negro woman. Both James and Thomas died the same year as their father. Given the date of death it is assumed the sons died from wounds incurred during the Revolutionary War.

James McDonald died in August 1777 without a written will, but conveyed to John Armstrong and Joseph Robinson shortly before his

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death his wishes for the dispersal of his estate. The "plantation" inherited from his father was to go to Edward as well as a third of the profits from the tan yard. George was given the mare belonging to James and William, James's stallion.²¹

Edward had great success in his enterprises and his worth was substantial. By 1788 Edward, at the age of 26, already owned four slaves, eleven horses and seventeen head of cattle.²² In the same year, Edward married Mary Rowland, daughter of James Rowland, and had at least seven children (Jane, William, Bryan, James, George, Harriet and Mary). By 1810, he had amassed thirteen slaves, greatly increasing his wealth. Mary died prior to 1830 and in 1831, Edward married Ann Peters, who also brought slaves to the marriage. Architecturally the date of the brick addition coincides with Edward's ownership of the property and his marriage to Ann. Edward's estate was extensive and his will outlined in detail who was to inherit his property, both personal and real. Each of Edward and Mary's children inherited at least one slave and the grandchildren various sums of money. It is his son, George, though that inherited the property with the stone house and tan yard, including the tools, at his father's death in 1855.²³ The inventory, which was compiled by George, was worth over 10,000 dollars including money owed to Edward, now the estate. Items included three beds with counterpanes suggesting an equal number of bed chambers in the house. Two fenders and andirons are listed indicating at least two fireplaces were in use. Other furniture included a desk, sofa, Windsor chairs as well as an eight day clock. Most of the other items listed were found in outbuildings, although a stove was listed "in [the] negro house."²⁴ No longer extant, this indicates there was a least one slave dwelling on the property in 1855. Five slaves were listed including Tom, Harriet and three children, Sarah Jane, David and Ann. Large quantities of tallow and soap, forty-five and sixty-seven pounds, respectively were listed indicating the tan yard was still in operation. According to the inventory at least one barn was located on the property. A set of blacksmith's tools were also noted. Animals included thirty-four sheep, twenty-nine hogs, four horses and four cows. A curious item listed was 600 pounds of ground plaster which may suggest when the plaster ceiling in the first floor of the original section was added and/or was left over from the construction of the ell.²⁵

After inheriting the property from his father, George, for the next 20 years appeared to continue to operate the property as a working farm. Shortly before his death George penned a will carefully outlining who was to get the family heirlooms as well as the house and lands. His son, E. H. McDonald inherited lands on the south side of Tinker Mountain, his grandfather's desk (Edward McDonald) and a set of silver teaspoons with the initials of Edward McDonald. Lewis inherited the dining room table, a square cherry table that was his grandmother's on the Rowland side of the family and the family silver belonging to his mother. However; it was George's daughter, Francis M. Rice, who inherited the plantation. At her death, George specified that the house and lands were to be divided equally between her children, S. Davis Rice and Sally M. H. Rice. George's, wife is not mentioned suggesting that she predeceased him.²⁶

In 1880, after the death of her father, Francis, now age 50, appears to occupy the house; however, her son S. Davis Rice is listed as the head of the household. Also included in the household is Mary, his wife and their two year old son, Clifton, his sister Sallie and a cook/servant named Mary Britt, age 20.²⁷ Francis's husband is not listed indicating he died prior to 1880.

The exact date of the transfer of the property to the Hendersons is ephemeral and a conclusive deed was not located during this phase of research. In 1900, however, John S. Henderson was living in Tinker Creek, possibly at the Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm, but specific roads were not included in the records.²⁸ Henderson definitely owned the property containing the stone house by the 1910s. At John Henderson's death in 1920, his property of approximately 358 acres was divided by a court decision. One of the parcels was the land on which the stone house sits. According to the Circuit Court document, the will of John S. Henderson contained the names of twelve children. Of the seven surviving children, Kent Henderson was to receive "half" of the land (Parcel No. 2) and the remaining six children and included Minnie B., Arthur G., James, E., Annie M., Glenna E., and Mary E. Henderson, were to share the other "half" (Parcel No. 1). Kent's "half" amounted to 170 acres and the half to be shared by Minnie B. Henderson and her siblings totaled 188 acres. Kent had already purchased 56 acres previously from his father in 1910. The half that Kent Henderson received contained the stone house and outbuildings, including the stone barn, now ruinous. The house that was considered the dwelling house of John S. Henderson was located on the 188 acre parcel on the south side of "County Road," now Catawba Road (Route 779).²⁹

Kent Henderson died intestate in 1940 and at the time of his death, it appeared Henderson was still farming the land in some capacity. His inventory listed five cows (three Guernseys, one Jersey and one Holstein), ten heifers and twelve pigs. Agricultural equipment included an ensilage cutter, turning plow, manure spreader, a hay rake and three, three foot cultivators.³⁰ The equipment suggests that any crops grown went to feed the livestock. The number of livestock suggests a smaller farming operation including beef and dairy cattle. As part of his inventory, a wall phone and electric refrigerator were listed indicating the house had already been electrified and had phone service installed. His heirs at the time of his death included his wife, Eva, who was living in the house, daughters Katie

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Stull and Helen Chance, living in Roanoke and Randallstown, Maryland, respectively, and his sons, Percy, who lived in West Virginia, and Ashby and Grover, both living in Troutville, presumably helping with the farm.³¹ Percy and others sold their share of the estate to Eva Henderson in 1940 shortly after their father's death. In 1954, Eva Henderson, her son Grover and his wife, Margaret Bolton Henderson sold the property to Ashby Henderson, son and brother, respectively.³²

The present 5.914 acre parcel with the house was purchased by Robert E. Shively Sr. and his wife, Joyce H. Shively in 1974 from Ashby H. and Virginia Henderson and Jerry W. and Donna H. Henderson.³³ Jerry W. and Donna H. Henderson presently retain the land to the east and northeast of the project parcel.³⁴ At the time of the transaction, the house was vacant suggesting the Henderson family by this point lived elsewhere.³⁵ The Shivelys are the present owners of the property and are responsible for the house's restoration.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm House
Botetourt County, Virginia**

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**Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm House
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section 10 Page 8

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm begins at a point approximately 500 feet from the east side of Catawba Road along the west side of the driveway and runs 170 feet northwest to a point. The boundary turns northeast and runs approximately 773 feet to a point and turns southeast 350 feet to another point. The property line continues from this point 235 feet in a southwesterly direction and then turns to the southeast extending 360 feet. The remaining boundary line begins at the aforementioned point and runs approximately 530 feet to the beginning point encompassing 5.914 acres. The property has access to the driveway connecting Catawba Road with the parcel. The property is further defined as parcel number 86-44B in the Botetourt County, Virginia Tax Assessment (as shown on the attached parcel map).

Boundary Justification

The current property boundaries and the present 5.914 acres are the result of portions of the original 358 acres owned by the McDonald family being divided by the heirs of John S. Henderson and/or sold by the heirs in the twentieth century. The Henderson family still own parcels abutting the Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm property totaling approximately 273 acres (parcel numbers 86(1)5A and 86-44). The present parcel is most closely associated with the Bryan McDonald Jr. stone house and remnants of the outbuildings, namely the stone barn. The reduction in the historic acreage of the property has not altered or changed the historic integrity or rural character of the Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm property.

UTMs Continued

- 5) 17 0591465 4144574
- 6) 17 0591430 4144620

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm House
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section Photos Page 9

All photographs are common to:

PROPERTY: Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm House

LOCATION: Botetourt County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHER: Jocelyn Pitts and Sandra DeChard

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: April 2008 and February 2009

LOCATION OF DIGITAL IMAGES: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

VIEW: Approach to the House, Looking Northwest

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0001

VIEW: South and East Elevation, Looking North

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0002

VIEW: South and West Elevation, Looking Northeast

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0003

VIEW: Brick Ell, Looking Southeast

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0004

VIEW: Rear Elevation, Looking Southwest

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0005

VIEW: East Elevation of House and Addition, Looking Northwest

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0006

VIEW: Inscribed Date Stone, Looking North

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0007

VIEW: Worn Blocks on Southwest Corner, Looking Northeast

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0008

VIEW: Original Bulkhead Door, Looking North

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0009

VIEW: First Floor Fireplace Wall of Original House, Looking Northwest

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0010

VIEW: First Floor of Original House Showing Enclosed Window and Fireplace, Looking Northeast

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm House
Botetourt County, Virginia**

Section Photos Page 10

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0011

VIEW: Second Floor of Original House, West Room, Looking Southwest

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0012

VIEW: Stair Detail in Brick Ell, Looking Southwest

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0013

VIEW: Dining Room Fireplace Wall, First Floor of Ell, Looking Northeast

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0014

VIEW: Second Floor Landing, Looking Southwest

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0015

VIEW: Chamber Fireplace Wall, Second Floor of Ell, Looking Northeast

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0016

VIEW: Attic Stair Detail, Looking West

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0017

VIEW: Roof Framing, Looking Southwest

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0018

VIEW: Detail of Roof Framing, Looking West

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0019

VIEW: Kitchen in Modern Addition

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0020

VIEW: Remnants of the Stone Barn

FILE: VA_Botetourt County_Bryan McDonald Jr. Farm House_0021

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Bryan McDonald, Jr. Farm House
Botetourt County, Virginia

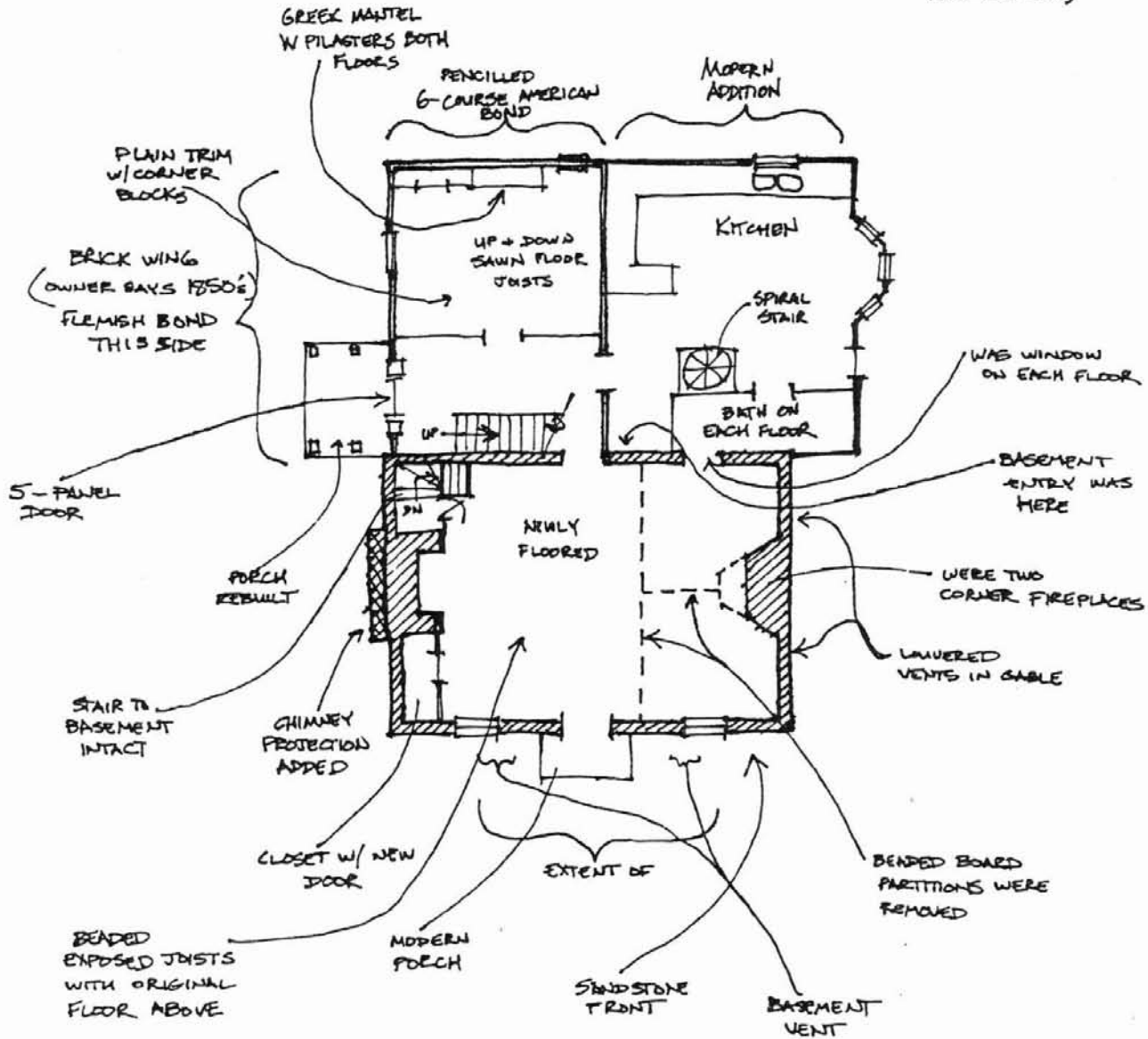
Section Endnotes Page 11

ENDNOTES

- ^[i] Bryan McDonald, Jr. House, Botetourt County. Personal photograph of Robert Shively. Circa 1934.
- ¹ Robert Douthat Stoner, *A Seed-Bed of the Republic A Study of the Pioneers in the Upper (Southern) Valley of Virginia* (Tennessee: Kingsport Press, Inc., 1962) 426; William C. Sponaugle, Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historic Inventory form for "Century Hill" 23 March 1938; Elizabeth Paull, "The Bryan McDonald Jr. House Botetourt County," Hollins College, 1987, 5.
- ² F. B. Kegley, *Kegley's Virginia Frontier. The Beginning of the Southwest the Roanoke of Colonial Days* 2nd ed. (1938; Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 2003) 322.
- ³ Helen R. Prillaman, *Places Near the Mountains* 5th ed. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 2002) 75; Robert Shively, personal interview, April 2008 and 11 February 2009; Anita Firebaugh, "The McDonald House Restored," 9 April 2008 <http://ourvalley.org>; Paull 5.
- ⁴ Kegley 322.
- ⁵ Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks form for the Bryan McDonald Jr., Farm (DHR #011-0021) 2008.
- ⁶ Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks form for the Bryan McDonald Jr., Farm (DHR #011-0021) 1987.
- ⁷ Robert Shively, personal interview, April 2008
- ⁸ Robert Shively, personal interview, April 2008 and 11 February 2009.
- ⁹ Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks form for the Bryan McDonald Jr., Farm (DHR #011-0021) 1987; Paull 7.
- ¹⁰ Robert Shively, personal interview, April 2008 and 11 February 2009.
- ¹¹ Robert Shively, personal interview, April 2008.
- ¹² Robert Shively, personal interview, April 2008.
- ¹³ Robert Shively, personal interview, April 2008.
- ¹⁴ Botetourt County Deed 218:784; Kegley 322.
- ¹⁵ Debra Alderson McClane, *Images of America Botetourt County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007) 15.
- ¹⁶ McClane 7.
- ¹⁷ Kegley, 199-200 and 504.
- ¹⁸ Kegley 504.
- ¹⁹ Botetourt County Will A:59-61.
- ²⁰ Botetourt County Will A:59-61.
- ²¹ Botetourt County Will A:96; Anne Chilton, *Botetourt County, Virginia Will Book A 1770-1801* (Tennessee: Mountain Press, 1988) n.p.; Prillaman 76; Kegley 504.
- ²² Netti Schreiner-Yantis and Florene Love, comp., *The Personal Property Tax Lists for the Year 1787 for Botetourt County, Virginia*.
- ²³ Botetourt County Will I:344-349; Anne Lowry Worrell, comp., *Early Marriages, Wills and Some Revolutionary War Records Botetourt County, Virginia* (Hillsville, VA: Carroll Publishing Company, 1958) 32; Paull 14.
- ²⁴ Botetourt County Will I:381-382; Paull 14.
- ²⁵ Botetourt County Will I:381-382.
- ²⁶ Botetourt County Will N:183-184.
- ²⁷ United States Federal Census, 1880.
- ²⁸ Auditor of Public Accounts Personal Property Tax Book. On microfilm at the Library of Virginia, Richmond.
- ²⁹ K. W. Henderson v. Glenna E. Henderson and others, N:77-81, Circuit Court of Botetourt County, Virginia, 1 June 1920; Botetourt County Deed E:222. The total acreage within the document is contradictory.
- ³⁰ Botetourt County Will 7:284 and 7:553-554.
- ³¹ Botetourt County Will 6:230.
- ³² Botetourt County Deed 120:57.
- ³³ Botetourt County Deed 218:779.
- ³⁴ *Lease Exhibit*, map (Engineering Concepts, Inc., 2005).
- ³⁵ Botetourt County Deed 218:784.



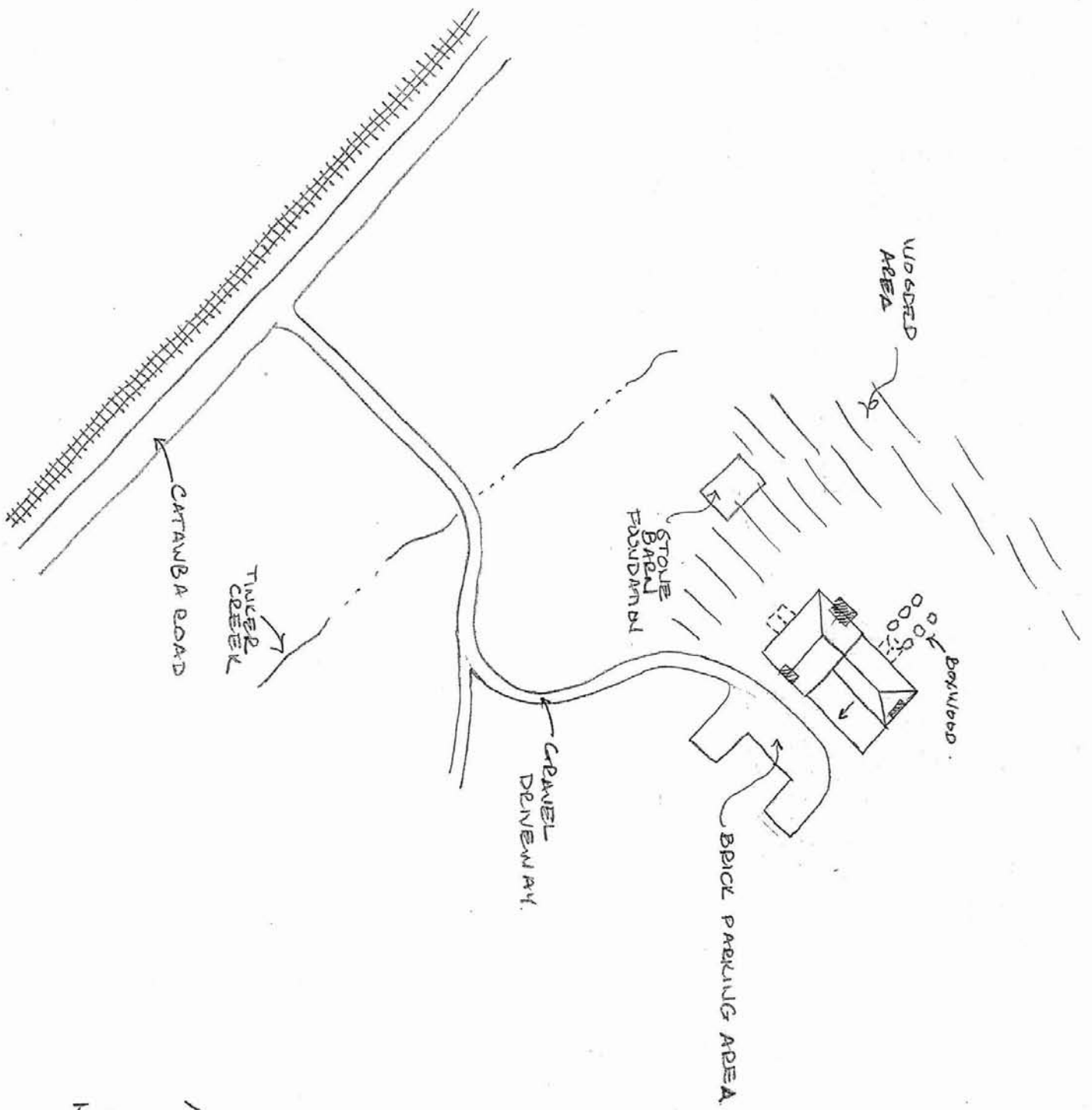
SOME FAT AND SOME NARROW
MULTIPLIES
6 - LIGHT SASH FROM HOUSE
(NOT TO SCALE)



1-21 BRYAN McDONALD JR. FARM
 Mt. Union, VIC. BOTETOURT Co., VIRGINIA
 S. WORSHAM, J. MCCARTHY 12/87
 DHR # 011-0021
 Additional Documentation



TYPICAL DOOR PROFILE (NOT TO SCALE)
 6-PANEL DOOR FROM HOUSE IN BARN
 WAS IN BASEMENT OF MID-19TH CENTURY PORTION



011-0001
 BRYAN McDONALD JR.
 FARM
 4084 CATAWBA RD.
 BOTETWORT CO., VA.
 FEB. 2009
 NOT TO SCALE.
 SLD
 DHR # 011-0021

Bryan Mednick
Farm
Botetourt County, VA
DHC#011-0021

1:17 591523E
4144838N
2:17 591623E
4144809N
3:17 591608E
4144744N
4:17 591610E
4144625N
5:17 591465E
4144574N
6:17 591430E
4144620N

Dormer Coud

