

VLR-10/08/91
NRHP-2/05/92

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 16). 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 Wheatland Manor

other names/site number VDHR Site No. 11-38

2. Location

street & number N side Rt 639 1/2 mile SE of jct w/ Rt 638 N/A not for publication

city, town Fincastle vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Botetourt code 023 zip code 24013

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>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>5</u>	<u>6</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: -0-

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1938, 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.

Way C. Miller 12/14/91
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

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

LANDSCAPE: object

LANDSCAPE: garden

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

LANDSCAPE: object

AGRICULTURE: storage

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

WOOD

roof METAL

other CONCRETE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

3. 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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1820 - ca. 1860

Significant Dates

ca. 1820
ca. 1857

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown (house)
English, Michael (wall)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 4 acres

UTM References

A 17 60 5 51 0 4 1 5 13 00
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel Pezzoni

organization _____

street & number PO Box 7825

city or town Roanoke

date September 1, 1991

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state Virginia zip code 24019

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7. DESCRIPTION

Summary Description

Wheatland Manor is a two-story brick house located four miles east of Fincastle in Botetourt County, Virginia. The south-facing front section of the property is a five-bay, center-passage-plan I house built during the 1820s. Across the front of the I house section extends a two-story Greek Revival-style porch dating to the 1850s. Also dating to the 1850s is a two-story brick ell with side porches; extending from the ell is a one-story frame kitchen dating to the turn of the twentieth century. The I house section, ell and kitchen have metal-sheathed gable roofs. The interior of the house is characterized by Federal-style detailing with some Greek Revival-style and later fabric. Near the house are twentieth-century outbuildings and farm structures. An 1850s limestone retaining wall runs in front of the house and extends for nearly a half mile along Route 639. The entire nominated area is 4.04 acres, 0.96 acres of which is comprised by a thirty-foot wide strip that runs along Route 639 and includes most of the stone retaining wall (0.4 miles of 0.45 miles total length).

Resource Count

Contributing resources in the nominated parcel include:

1. Main house (1820s, 1850s) (building)
2. Retaining wall (1850s) (object)
3. Terraced garden (19th c.) (site)
4. Ice house ruins (19th c.) (site)
5. Unidentified foundation/flower bed (19th c.) (site)

Noncontributing resources include:

1. Meat house (ca. 1900) (structure)
2. Springhouse (ca. 1900) (structure)
3. Garage (1920s) (structure)
4. Pump house (mid-20th c.) (structure)
5. Chicken house (1940s) (structure)
6. Corn crib (early 20th c.) (structure)

Although noncontributing resources technically outnumber contributing resources in the nominated parcel, several of the contributing resources such as the house and retaining wall represent the major structures on the property, whereas the noncontributing resources represent minor auxiliary structures.

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House: Exterior

The brick on the front elevation of the original I house section of Wheatland Manor is laid in Flemish bond: the brick on the gable ends and rear elevation is laid in four-course American bond. The brick walls of the ell are laid in six-course American bond with occasional header courses. The exterior brickwork of the I house section and the ell was painted red with white penciled mortar joints, a treatment that dates to the mid-nineteenth-century or earlier and may have been renewed through the latter part of the nineteenth century. Most early paint has weathered off of the house but traces survive under the front and side porches and in the attic of the ell which abuts the original rear elevation.

Running at the top of the front and rear elevations of the I house section are molded brick cyma recta cornices. Running along the top of the side elevations of the ell are corbeled cornices. Over many of the windows of the front I house section are jack arches formed by gauged bricks. Built into the walls above the windows and invisible on the exterior are segmental relieving arches. The east gable end of the I house section is tied to the rest of the house by three tie rods, one of which has a large S-shaped plate.

The foundations of the I house section and ell are limestone.

Across the front of the house the stonework steps up from west to east to account for a slight rise in grade. Near the south corner of the west gable end is a limestone bulkhead with stone steps leading down to a basement entrance.

Brick chimneys with single stepped shoulders rise on the interiors of the east and west gable ends of the I house section and on the north gable end exterior of the ell. The shoulders of the ell chimney are on the north face of the stack (rather than on the two sides) and rise at the first-story ceiling level.

The two-story, two-tier Greek Revival-style porch that extends across the front of the house probably dates to the 1850s, as indicated by tax records and confirmed by the stylistic attributes of the porch. The porch is supported by fluted Doric columns with echinus capitals. The columns of the second tier are more slender than the ones below. The porch has Doric friezes with triglyphs, metopes, and mutules. Paint analysis suggests that the porch columns and friezes were originally painted a creamy off-white color followed (perhaps during the late-nineteenth-century tenure of the Cronise family) by dark brown.

Both tiers of the porch have balustrades with turned balusters and molded handrails. The balusters appear to have been painted white originally and the handrails green.

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The porch ceilings are sheathed with flush boards and appear to have been painted the same off-white color as the columns and friezes originally, although for much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries they were painted varying shades of light blue. The porch is supported from below by limestone piers. On the front of the house, at the meeting of the stone foundation and brick house wall and under the floor level of the present porch, are a line of slots that formerly received the joists of an earlier full-facade porch. This original porch was probably only one story high and it may have been supported by chamfered posts (two chamfered porch posts of unknown provenience serve as props in the basement of the ell, built at roughly the same time the original porch would have been dismantled).

Extending to the rear of the ell is a one-story weatherboarded frame kitchen wing dating to the early twentieth century. The present kitchen may replace an earlier kitchen in the same location. The kitchen has a brick flue and two-over-two sash windows. On the east and west sides of the kitchen are porches that also extend along the sides of the ell. The porch on the east side of the kitchen is open and has square wood posts with molded caps. The porch on the west side of the kitchen is mostly taken up by an enclosed pantry and wood room. The porch on the east side of the ell was glassed in during the mid-twentieth century. The porch on the

west side of the ell is partly taken up by a modern bathroom. This porch formerly wrapped around to the northwest corner of the I house section, a remnant of which survives as a hip-roofed stoop. Rising in the angle made by the ell and I house section on the west side of the ell is a modern two-story weatherboarded bathroom addition.

The first-story windows of the I house section have nine-over-six sash; the second-story windows of the I house section and the first- and second-story windows of the ell have six-over-six sash. Some of the windows may originally have been fitted with louvered wooden shutters (a single shutter, painted green, was discovered in the attic in 1991). The I house section windows have bullnose surrounds; the windows on the north side of the ell have similar bullnose surrounds but the windows on the south side have unmolded surrounds with plain corner blocks. In the I house section gables are small, square, four-pane windows, one to each side of the chimney stack.

The main entry to the house, which is centered on the front of the I house section, has a large Greek Revival-style surround with molded pilasters, sidelights, a transom, and a two-panel door. A similar entry opens onto the second tier of the porch. The second-story entry has sidelight panes with delicate painted decoration and the doorway itself is hung with glass-paneled

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double doors and early screen doors. These entries probably date to the 1850s, the same period as the porch and ell.

Extending from the east gable end of the I house is a semi-hexagonal brick bay that may originally have functioned as a conservatory. The bay has segmental-arched one-over-one-sash windows, a poured concrete foundation, and a simplified Doric frieze with triglyphs (this retarditaire Greek Revival frieze served to tie the bay in with the adjoining porch). The structural evidence suggests that the bay dates to the late nineteenth century or even as late as the early twentieth century.

House: Interior of I house section

Interior walls and ceilings in the original I house section of Wheatland Manor are plastered; in the case of the exterior and center-passage walls the plaster is applied directly to the brick. Figured wallpaper dating to the second half of the twentieth century was removed during the course of restoration in 1991 revealing the scarified finish coat of what may originally have been white plaster walls. On-going restoration has also uncovered scraps of patterned late-nineteenth-century wallpaper in the principal first-story rooms.

Originally, all the doors throughout the house were six-paneled. Several

retain Carpenter Company lock boxes and some have later pottery and porcelain doorknobs. The original doors have a deep red-brown graining with delicate yellow lines suggesting an inlay of lighter wood bordering the panels. The present dark appearance of the doors is the product of a varnish (perhaps tinted red) applied to the doors during the mid- or late-nineteenth-century. The earlier, unvarnished, mellow brown graining that formerly characterized most of the doors in the house survives on one door in the second-story of the ell; this door, which is much wider than the others, may be the original front door of the house recycled to the ell in the 1850s. Several two-panel doors were added to the interior during mid-nineteenth-century renovations.

Other detailing encountered throughout the house includes beaded baseboards, molded and beaded door and window trim, and molded chairrails. The floor joists under the I house section are straight-sawn; the joists under the ell are logs that have been straight-sawn on two sides.

The front entry opens into the center passage which features a two-run stair with slender turned newels and simple balusters. The newels and balusters may originally have been painted a pale green color. Under the stairs is a door opening onto crude cellar stairs; originally this door opened into a closet. The

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chairrail of the center passage rises with the stair to the second story. Rising from the second-story landing to the attic is a two-run stair with beaded board enclosure.

Of the two first-story rooms on either side of the center passage, the west room appears to be in its original condition, whereas the east room appears to have gone through several changes. During the course of restoration in 1991, the scar of a former partition was uncovered on the west wall of the east room. Also, in the crawlspace under the room is a large brick foundation (approximately 15'-8" by 1'-5") located along the east gable-end wall. The foundation and the evidence for a former partition suggest a formerly subdivided space, possibly served by two fireplaces; however, other evidence contradicts this interpretation.

The mantel in the east room is of a conventional Federal-style form with a fireplace surround surmounted by two end projections under the shelf. The mantel stands on two blocks suggesting it was raised from a lower position either in its present context or some other context. The mantel is not centered on the wall--additional evidence for some sort of changes in the room. The hearth in front of this fireplace is paved with square brick tiles.

To the left of the mantel is a built-in china cabinet with a refined Federal-style surround

featuring attenuated pilasters, reeding, and cavetto moldings. The cabinet is divided by the chairrail of the room into an upper compartment with original beaded-edged shelves and a lower compartment. The paneled doors of the upper and lower compartments have graining similar to that on the other doors in the house. A matching cabinet formerly flanked the mantel on the right-hand side; this cabinet was removed when an arched opening was made to provide access to the turn-of-the-century semi-hexagonal bay. The presence of china cabinets in this room suggests that it may originally have served as a dining room until the 1850s ell with its dining room was built. Another notable feature of the west room is a six-burner crystal gasolier (now converted to electricity) with brass tubing and turn-cocks and patterned translucent glass globes. No gas tubing has been found in the house during restoration, and former occupants of the house have not confirmed former gas lighting; the gasolier may have been electrified before it was installed in the room.

The less problematic west room features a Federal-style mantel that is larger and somewhat more elaborate than the mantel in the east room. The west room mantel has pilaster-like elements with reeded strips set into recessed panels, a paneled frieze flanked by reeded projections, and a heavy cavetto molding under the shelf. When the

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mantel was temporarily removed during restoration in 1991. The inscription "ANGE[L?]" was discovered pencilled onto one of the nailer blocks. The plastered fireplace surround was formerly painted red with false white mortar joints to simulate brickwork.

The relative refinement of the mantel in the west room suggests that the room may originally have served as the main parlor. The room was considered the "best parlor room" by the family that lived in the house during the early twentieth century (Williamson interview). Hanging from the ceiling of the room is an electrified kerosene lamp, and twentieth-century book shelves flank the mantel on each side.

The east room of the second story is divided in half by a partition running east-west. Communicating between the two half-rooms is a doorway with a grained six-panel door similar to original doors throughout the house (suggesting the partition between the rooms is original). The rooms have no fireplaces.

The west room of the second story has a simple Federal-style architrave mantel (this mantel and the two described above were originally painted black). The mantel is flanked by two closets with Greek Revival-style doors. The doors are stained a dark brown color and have planed panels. Inside the closets (particularly the north

closet) are decorative late-nineteenth-century wallpapering and early paint colors. The baseboards in the closets are painted black and the chairrails ocher. Colors that appear in original paint layers on baseboards and chairrails elsewhere in the house. The yellow wallpaper above the chairrails has vertical stripes with top and bottom borders depicting stylized roses. The wallpaper below the chairrails is a dark green color. This room was referred to as the "company bed room" by the family that lived at Wheatland Manor during the early twentieth century (Williamson interview).

House: Interior of Ell and Kitchen

The single first-story room of the ell probably functioned originally as a dining room, a use it had throughout the twentieth century. Door and window trim throughout the room is plain and may represent a turn-of-the-twentieth century replacement. Affixed to the walls in the two south corners of the room are short nail boards. On the north wall of the room is a fireplace mantel with molded pilasters and heavy shelf brackets. Hanging from the ceiling is an electrified crystal gasolier similar to the one in the east first-story room of the I house section.

The second story of the ell is divided into a two rooms. The smaller of the two rooms is accessed

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from the landing between the two runs of the stair in the I house section. This room contains modern clothes closets. The larger room has a simple Greek Revival-style mantel with blank corner blocks at the corners of the fireplace surround (similar to the corner blocks on the exterior windows of the ell) and an echinus molding under the shelf. A wooden nail rail is let into the plaster of the partition wall between the smaller and larger upstairs ell rooms.

In the kitchen is a fireplace with a mantel shelf supported by heavy brackets similar to those of the dining room mantel. The kitchen fireplace is large (with an opening almost five feet across) and contains a wrought iron crane strung with pot hooks. At the back of the fireplace is an unadorned iron fireback. To the right-hand side of the fireplace is a built-in corner cupboard constructed of circular-sawn lumber. The cabinet incorporates the upper and lower doors from the former china cabinet in the east first-story room of the I house section.

House: Basement and Attic

Originally, the basement under Wheatland Manor extended only under the west room of the I house section. At a later date the space under the center passage was excavated, the closet under the center-passage stair was replaced

with a stair to the basement, and a doorway was cut through the brick wall between the original and later basement rooms. The ell basement was connected to the other basement rooms by a crude doorway cut through the stone foundation wall of the I house section. The original basement room and the ell basement have whitewashed walls and ceilings.

In the original basement room under the I house section is a large stone chimney base with an unusual curved corner. The cross joists forming the understructure for the hearth in the room above have beveled ends that project through the joist into which they are mortised-and-tenoned. This basement room was originally lighted by three barred vents, only one of which survives intact. The basement under the ell features the two chamfered porch post/props described above. The walls of the ell basement are lined with twentieth-century potato bins. In one corner is a poured concrete pad, possibly a base for machinery. At the top of the south wall of the room are two small vents with wrought iron grates. The ell basement has its own bulkhead entry that has been covered over by the bathroom addition in the angle of the ell and I house section.

The attic of the I house section probably served mainly for storage during the historic period. The roof is constructed of straight-sawn common rafters with collar beams. The collar beams are pegged

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to the rafters and the rafters are lapped and pegged at the ridge. The twenty-three pairs of rafters have Roman numeral builder's marks that do not follow a sequential order. The rafters and joists of the front porch roof are also straight-sawn. Several wood shingles survive on the original roof where it joins to the porch roof. Under the present standing-seam metal roofing are slat-like straight-sawn roof boards that appear to date before the 1850s. On the risers of the stairs leading up into the attic are (illegible) pencilled inscriptions, probably the signatures of children.

The ell attic probably received little use during the historic period, owing to the lack of easy access to it. The ell roof has wide straight-sawn roof boards and is constructed of tapered straight-sawn common rafters lapped and pegged at the ridge. As in the roof over the I house section, the ell roof rafters have Roman numeral builder's marks that are not in sequence. Several of the ell rafter pairs (numbers I, XII, and XIII) have angled notches that were probably intended for let-in diagonal braces. However, inconsistencies in the placement of these rafters rule out the possibility that diagonal braces were actually put in place. The rafters may have been reused from another structure, but more likely is the possibility that diagonal braces were intended when the rafters were made and then the plan

was abandoned when the rafters were actually installed. There is apparently no evidence on the surfaces of the notches for nail or peg holes, indicating that diagonal braces were not attached to the rafters in a hypothetical earlier configuration.

Yard Features

The front yard at Wheatland Manor is formed by a gently sloping terrace that ends at a stone retaining wall along Route 639. According to local tradition, the retaining wall was built during the 1850s by slaves supervised by an Irishman named Michael English. English apparently came to the area about 1850 to work on the James River and Kanawha Canal. The wall is constructed of large, closely fitted limestone blocks and is interrupted by a flight of steps that rise from the road to a concrete walkway on axis with the front entry of the house. The stones flanking these steps have broad curved corners, a detail reminiscent of the bullnosed entrances to locks on the canal. The wall is also interrupted by a drive which rises from the road into the east yard of the house. The entrance to the drive is flanked by stone piers, one retaining its large cap stone. The wall extends eastward and westward along Route 639 for a total length approaching one-half mile. Nearly the entire length of these extensions (which are of coarser fieldstone

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construction) is included in the nominated parcel.

To the west side of the house is a garden area consisting of three (possibly four) terraces. These terraces may have been formed when earth was taken to create the terrace in front of the house (assuming the terrace is a man-made feature), or they may be borrow pits that provided clay for the making of the bricks used in the construction of the original house. Only a few daffodils and shrubs survive from what were probably once extensive plantings. On the south side of the terraces along the roadside fieldstone wall is an overgrown lilac hedge.

Other landscape features of the yard surrounding the house include mature maples and a Norway spruce, a modern planting of heavenly bamboo in front of the front porch, and a concrete bird bath off the southwest corner of the house that appears in a 1930s photograph of the property. The yard was formerly bounded on one or more sides by a whitewashed paling fence (Williamson interview). North of the house yard, separated from it by a barbwire fence, is a vegetable garden. Beyond this is a pasture where the agricultural structures listed in the resource count stand. The domestic outbuildings listed in the count stand at the borders of the yard surrounding the house.

Domestic Outbuildings

Directly behind the kitchen wing of the house is a turn-of-the-twentieth-century weatherboarded meat house and the ruins of two other outbuildings. The meat house is of circular-sawn frame construction and rests on a foundation of wood posts. It measures 12'-3" by 10'-3" in size. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Spanning between the plates on the interior are log poles with iron hooks that were used for hanging meat. Mounted on the door to the meat house is a large early lock box, possibly recycled from the original front door of the main house. Stored in the meat house is a delicate nineteenth-century metal fireplace fender that probably came from the house.

Next to the meat house on its west side is a limestone foundation measuring roughly 25' by 17'. This foundation was used as a flower bed during the mid-twentieth century (Hammond interview). Next in line on the west, in the northwest corner of the back yard, is a limestone ice house pit with a partial lining of handmade brick. In the northwest corner of the ice house the brick corbels out to form what may be a remnant of a domed roof. The roof was originally covered with turf (Williamson interview). The ice stored in the ice house was cut during the twentieth century at a pond located across Route 639 from Wheatland Church (Hammond

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interview).

At the east edge of the yard is a turn-of-the-twentieth-century weatherboarded springhouse. The springhouse is of circular-sawn frame construction and has a corrugated metal roof: the similarities of its construction and detailing to the meat house suggest it was built at roughly the same time. The springhouse has a front porch engaged under the gable roof and contains a poured concrete water trough. Traditionally the springhouse was supplied by water conducted by iron pipes from a spring located approximately 1/3 mile northwest of the main house. The springhouse has since been superceded by a well with a pump contained in a low concrete-block pump house located on the hillside behind the house.

On Route 639 at the base of the drive leading up to the house is a two-bay garage that probably dates to the 1920s. The garage is set into the bank of the road and is of poured concrete construction with front corner piers formed by limestone blocks. The garage has a pyramidal asphalt-shingle roof. In the late 1920s the garage housed a battery-powered Delco generator that provided electricity for the main house.

Agricultural Structures

Located on the hillside behind

Wheatland Manor is a cluster of small agricultural buildings dating from the turn of the twentieth century through mid-century. The oldest of these structures is a slatted corn crib with a side drive-through. Up the slope from the crib is a 1940s concrete-block chicken house with a shed roof (other frame chicken houses formerly stood nearby).

Located across Route 639 to the southeast of the main house is a dairy complex that deserves mention, even though it is not contained in the nominated parcel. The principal building in this complex is a large frame hay barn constructed of circular-sawn lumber and sided with vertical boards. This barn was built in 1950 after a mortised-and-tenoned frame bank barn that stood on the same spot burned. The earlier bank barn may have been built by the Cronises in the 1860s or 1870s; the north stone foundation wall of the bank barn currently forms an embankment for a pull-off area beside Route 639. Other buildings in this complex (all dating to the twentieth century) include a 1950 concrete-block milking parlor, a concrete-block machine shop, a silo, a hay drier, and several frame buildings.

Restoration

Wheatland Manor is currently undergoing restoration. As of this writing (August 1991) the initial

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stabilization stage of the restoration is nearly complete. The front porch--portions of which were threatened with collapse owing to years of faulty guttering--has been repaired and the great majority of original fabric retained. A structural problem created when the semi-hexagonal bay was added to the east gable end is being corrected. Gutters and new metal roofing have been added and the cellar bulkhead and other masonry features have been repaired.

The second stage of the restoration of Wheatland Manor will address the upgrading of plumbing, electrical, and HVAC systems, and the restoration of early interior finishes. No alteration of contributing interior spaces or important features such as the stair, mantels, etc. is envisioned. Most later fabric, such as the semi-hexagonal bay, the kitchen wing, and most turn-of-the-twentieth-century doors will be retained. In fact, the restoration will lead to the reinstallation of the second built-in china cabinet in the east first-story room.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

Wheatland Manor represents one of the most architecturally refined antebellum houses in Botetourt County, Virginia. Built by Silas Rowland in the 1820s, the house served as the seat of one of Botetourt's largest plantations during the mid-nineteenth century. The original section, a Federal-style brick I house, was refurbished by Botetourt County deputy sheriff Rufus Pitzer during the 1850s and an impressive Doric porch was added to the front. Also of note is an 1850s limestone retaining wall that extends for a half mile along the road in front of the house. After the Civil War, Wheatland Manor was home to Jacob Cronise, the county's leading cattle rancher in the 1870s.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

Wheatland Manor is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The house retains most of its original Federal-style interior fabric such as mantels, a built-in china cabinet, and richly grained six-panel doors, as well as notable Greek Revival features dating to the 1850s, such as the two-tier Doric portico that extends across the front facade, front entries with pilastered surrounds, and a two-story ell. These original and later

features make Wheatland Manor one of the most architecturally refined and best preserved antebellum plantation houses in Botetourt County. The period of significance for the house extends from ca. 1820 to ca. 1860 and includes the forty-year period during which the house was built in the Federal style and enlarged and remodelled in the Greek Revival style.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Thomas Rowland's Ownership

Wheatland Manor is built on a tract of 360 acres purchased by Thomas Rowland in 1798 (Botetourt Co. Deed Book 6, page 593). Thomas Rowland ranked among Botetourt County's more successful farmers during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and served at various times as a vestryman for the Parish of Botetourt, a county justice, an overseer of the poor, and a county militia officer (Kegley: 384, 394, 563; Summers: 461). The 360 acres Rowland acquired in 1798 was one of his last purchases on Mill Creek where at the time of his death in 1813 he owned over 800 acres in addition to land elsewhere in Botetourt County and in Jessamine County, Kentucky (Botetourt Co. Will Book B, page 397).

Thomas Rowland's 360-acre tract centered on a boldly flowing spring known as Bear Spring located beside "Crow's Road," the branch of the

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Great Wagon Road that linked Fincastle with Crow's Ferry on the James River (a predecessor settlement of Pattonsburg and Buchanan). Probably shortly after Rowland acquired the tract he built a two-story log or frame house that he christened Mount Airy. This house apparently stood near Bear Spring approximately 0.4 miles northwest of Wheatland Manor. Mount Airy had a detached kitchen and a brick smokehouse; about 400 yards southeast of it stood Rowland's two-story wooden grist mill. By 1811 Thomas Rowland's domestic and industrial complex included a sawmill, distillery, mash house, powder mill, powder house, blacksmith shop, coal shed, and a secondary dwelling in addition to the aforementioned buildings (Mutual Assurance Society policies R3 V25 [1804] and R5 V47 [1811], Virginia State Library).

In his will, dated December 23, 1813, Thomas Rowland appointed his sons Joel, Jesse and Silas as managers of his estate. The brothers were required to keep all personal estate (probably largely comprised of slaves) on the farm until January 1, 1820 "in order to have it improved to the best advantage." After the prescribed date the estate was to be divided equally among the brothers (Botetourt Co. Will Book B, page 397).

The records suggest that Joel, Jesse and Silas Rowland kept their

father's estate intact through the 1820s while adding parcels to it and enlarging the total acreage to 2,431 acres by 1827 (Botetourt Co. tax records). The 1820 census lists Joel Rowland as a head of household with two other adult males in residence (presumably the brothers shared their father's house as well as his lands). Buildings on the estate were valued at \$3,300 in 1820. In 1827 the figure jumped to \$4,200 with "\$1,200 added for buildings." When the estate was finally divided in 1828 or 1829, Joel Rowland received the homeplace with buildings valued at \$1,400 and Jesse Rowland received a parcel at the north end of the holding with buildings valued at \$1,200.

The 597.5-acre tract that Silas Rowland received included buildings valued at \$1,400, a figure that reflects the existence of the house known today as Wheatland Manor (the \$1,400 figure remained constant until the late 1850s). Wheatland would therefore have been built during the period when the Rowland estate was held jointly by Joel, Jesse and Silas, but after 1820 when the three brothers apparently still lived in their late father's house. The \$1,200 added to the undivided estate in 1827 may represent the construction of Wheatland Manor, but it is equally possible that the figure represents the construction of the \$1,200 building or buildings allotted to Jesse Rowland in 1828-29. In addition to Wheatland Manor and its associated outbuildings

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Silas acquired the grist and saw mills and the distillery.

Silas Rowland's Ownership

In 1828-29 Silas Rowland was already a successful farmer and entrepreneur. Circumstantial evidence suggests that he was born during the early 1790s. With a fourth brother, David Rowland, in 1818 Silas purchase nine half-acre lots and a 4.5-acre mill seat on Purgatory Creek in and adjacent to the town of Pattonsburg (Botetourt Co. Deed Book 14, page 41). Two years later the General Assembly granted David and Silas permission to improve the navigability of Purgatory Creek from the James River to their mill (Virginia Laws). In 1826 the brothers built a brick flour mill on their property. Although it is now a ruin, the four-story Pattonsburg Mill testifies to the success of the Rowland brothers's undertaking (Hyde: Fulwiler: 260).

The name of Silas Rowland's wife is unknown; his known children were Catherine Gilmore, Elizabeth Echois, Robert M. Rowland, Eliza Davis, and William Robert Rowland. Several of Silas's children were born around 1820 and probably spent their childhood and teenage years at Wheatland Manor. However, in 1840 Silas was the only white listed in his household. In that year twelve slaves lived on the premises, five of whom were engaged in agriculture.

When Silas Rowland died in 1843 he owned 1,166 acres of land and eleven slaves. In addition to the main house the property included two mills, a distillery, a tenant house and meat house, a graveyard, and at least two barns. The distillery was fully furnished with two boilers, two stills, and numerous tubs (possibly also an apple mill). Silas Rowland's herds numbered thirty-one cattle, twenty-three swine, nine horses, and two oxen. Also on hand were stocks of corn, wheat, and timothy seed (Botetourt Co. Will Book F, page 608).

Silas Rowland's lands on Mill Creek were divided into ten parcels and distributed among his heirs (Botetourt Co. 1833-42 Surveyor's Records, page 9). His son William R. Rowland and daughter Eliza Davis with her husband William S. Davis received division No. 9, containing the main house (see Exhibit 4).

William R. Rowland's Ownership

William and Eliza Davis sold their interest in the Wheatland Manor tract to William R. Rowland in October 1843 (Botetourt Co. Deed Book 26, page 377). In 1844 William R. Rowland purchased lot No. 4 (the grist mill lot to the east side of the Wheatland Manor tract) from Joseph and Catherine Gilmore. William Robert Rowland (ca. 1820-1853) may not have lived at Wheatland Manor. The 1850 census

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lists him as a constable living in a hotel in Fincastle. His real estate was valued at \$7,700 in 1850, reflecting his ownership of the Wheatland Manor property, but information on Rowland's agricultural production and slave ownership for that year was not recorded.

William R. Rowland married Isabella Ferguson in 1850 (Botetourt Co. Marriage Register, 1770-1853). In 1851 Rowland sold the Wheatland property to Rufus Pitzer and may have used the proceeds to establish a dry goods store apparently located in Fincastle. During the early 1850s Rowland owned unimproved town lots in Jackson (present-day Springwood, Botetourt Co.) and Pattonsburg. At the time of his death from pneumonia in April 1853, Rowland owned two slaves and a stock of goods and accounts receivable valued at \$8,683.23.

Rufus Pitzer's Ownership

Botetourt County deputy sheriff Rufus Pitzer purchased 335 acres from William R. Rowland in 1851 (Botetourt Co. Deed Book 31, page 359). The acreage included the 150-acre Wheatland Manor tract, the 54-acre grist mill tract, and the 131-acre sawmill tract to the east side of the home tract that William R. Rowland had acquired from Silas Rowland's heirs during the 1840s. Pitzer paid \$8,207.50 for the land in the form of an initial down

payment of \$4,103.75 and the remainder in equal installments in 1852, 1853, and 1854.

Rufus Pitzer (born ca. 1819 - died after 1872) was the son of Bernard and Jane (Kyle) Pitzer of Alleghany County. Rufus moved to the Botetourt County area by 1837; in 1838 Rufus and his brother Jeremiah Pitzer were appointed deputy sheriffs of newly-formed Roanoke County (Kagey: 107). In the 1840s Pitzer was appointed a deputy sheriff for Botetourt County and in that capacity facilitated the transfer of land and slaves in a number of legal disputes.

Rufus Pitzer may have acquired land in Botetourt County as early as 1837; by 1850 he owned 331 acres in the county valued at \$1,200 as well as five slaves (Botetourt Co. Deed Book 22, page 165; Botetourt Co. tax records). In 1844 Pitzer married Virginia W. Ross (born ca. 1824 - died after 1870) and by 1850 the couple had three daughters: Fannie, Mary, and Jane (1850 Botetourt Co. population schedule). The Pitzers were probably Presbyterian, although the church they attended is unknown.

Rufus Pitzer enlarged his Wheatland Manor holdings during the 1850s. In 1852 he purchased 485.5 acres from Joseph and Catherine Gilmore (Botetourt County Deed Book 32, page 39). According to county tax records, by 1858 Pitzer owned 1,135 acres valued at \$23,924, figures that remained more or less constant

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through the 1860s. The value of the buildings on Pitzer's Wheatland Manor farm increased from \$2,100 in 1856 to \$2,500 in 1857, a jump that may indicate the construction of the Greek Revival porch and ell.

The agricultural, population, and slave schedules of the 1860 census and an 1864 map of Botetourt County provide a picture of the scale and workings of Pitzer's Wheatland Manor farm. According to the census data, the size and particularly the value of Pitzer's holdings were considerably larger than reported in the county tax records: 1,280 acres valued at \$37,500. Eight-hundred acres of Pitzer's farm were improved, the third largest improved acreage reported for Botetourt County in the 1860 census. Pitzer produced 20,250 pounds of tobacco in 1859 (the year statistics for the 1860 census were collected), second only to Cary Breckinridge, who produced 35,000 pounds. The Wheatland Manor farm herd of seventy-one cattle was the fifth largest in the county. Pitzer raised fifteen horses, 120 swine, 1,900 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of corn, and unusually large amounts (by Botetourt County standards) of clover and grass seed.

Pitzer relied on one of Botetourt County's largest slave work forces to farm his plantation. In 1859 he owned thirty-four slaves, a force that ranked seventh largest in the county (the 148 slaves owned by Cary Breckinridge was the largest

holding) and comprised a large part of the \$37,000 in personal estate Pitzer reported. Pitzer's slaves were divided equally among males and females and may have included up to six couples of childbearing age.

Specific information on the layout of the Wheatland Manor farm was recorded on the 1864 Gilmer map of southeastern Botetourt County (see Exhibit 5). The map shows one or possibly two tobacco barns at the eastern end of the farm and three grain and/or livestock barns on the southern slopes of Timber Ridge (between one half to one mile northwest of the main house). The map also shows "Pitzer's Mill" at the site of the Rowland sawmill and one or two cabins apparently occupied by Pitzer's white tenants.

One of Rufus Pitzer's white tenants was Michael English (born ca. 1830), an Irishman who in 1850 worked in Rockbridge County with a crew of Irish laborers employed in building the James River and Kanawha Canal (1850 Rockbridge Co. population schedules). In 1860 English was listed as the head of a household that included his family and that of Samuel Lipes, Charles Noell, and Judith Echols, a total of twelve people. English and the two other adult men in the household were listed as laborers. None owned real estate but English and Lipes owned personal estate that may have included slaves. Circumstantial evidence suggests that English and the others lived in a log house that

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appears on the 1864 map as a "cabin" located a half mile to the north of the main house (this cabin was apparently incorporated into the extant late-nineteenth-century Marshall C. Cronise House).

According to local tradition, Michael English supervised Pitzer's slaves in the construction of the stone wall that extends along the road in front of the main house (Stoner: 430-432). This information, considered with his status as the head of Pitzer's white tenant household and his presumed experience working with slave labor on the canal, suggests that Michael English was Pitzer's farm overseer. In later years Pitzer and Lipes became landowners in their own right, English on fifty-one acres purchased from Pitzer in 1873. Pitzer, English and Lipes all served in the Botetourt County militia at various times during the 1850s (Virginia State Library, Botetourt County records).

In 1860 Rufus Pitzer's own household consisted of himself, his wife Virginia, his teenaged daughters Eliza and Fannie B., a forty-eight-year-old teacher named Henry B. Marks, and a thirty-year-old millwright named William Marks (presumably Henry and William were related). Henry B. Marks, originally of Albemarle County, taught school in Suffolk, Virginia in 1850 (1850 Nansemond County population schedules). Marks probably taught the Pitzer daughters

and other young women in the main house, if an unsubstantiated local tradition is to be believed (Hunt). Henry B. Marks died destitute in 1868. William Marks was an apprentice millwright in Rockbridge County in 1850; in 1870 he worked as a millwright at another location in Botetourt County, possibly at Salisbury Furnace (1850 Rockbridge Co. population schedules; 1870 Botetourt Co. population schedules). William Marks probably operated Pitzer's mill.

As an integral part of the Botetourt County law enforcement apparatus, and as one of a handful of large-scale tobacco planters in the county, Rufus Pitzer may have been directly involved in the events of the Civil War at the local level; however, little is known about his activities during this period. Despite the fact that he had been a member of the county militia as late as 1857, there is no record of Pitzer having served in the Confederate army.

After the war, Rufus Pitzer experienced a financial setback. According to one source, Pitzer "acquired a great many debts which he could not pay and left the County hurri[e]dly selling his entire estate" (WPA). Upon selling the greater part of the Wheatland Manor farm to Jacob Cronise in 1868, Rufus and Virginia Pitzer moved to the Cave Spring area of Roanoke County. According to the 1870 census, Rufus, listed as a farmer, owned \$7,000

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worth of real estate and \$1,120 worth of personal estate. The \$7,000 figure may represent the remnants of his Wheatland Manor holdings there is no evidence that Pitzer owned property in Roanoke County during 1869 or 1870). Pitzer continued to raise tobacco during the post-war period which he sold in the Richmond market (Roanoke Co. Deed Book H, page 412). According to one source, Pitzer moved to Missouri sometime after 1870 (WPA).

Jacob Cronise's Ownership

According to Cronise family tradition, Jacob Cronise of Frederick County, Maryland, read a sale notice for the Wheatland Manor farm in a newspaper and bought the property "sight unseen" in 1868 (T. Moomaw interview). A cursory search of Virginia and Maryland newspapers and agricultural journals of the period has failed to produce an advertisement for Wheatland Manor. However, in 1867 and 1868 a number of agricultural journals published in Baltimore and Richmond carried an advertisement for the Lynchburg-based Piedmont Land Agency of Virginia. The agency targeted a northern audience ("settlers who wish to remove to our mild climate") and had a branch office in Salem, Virginia, a town with which Rufus Pitzer was very familiar. Jacob Cronise may have been put in touch with Rufus Pitzer through such a service.

The son of Frederick and Ann Nicodemus Cronise, Jacob Cronise (1827-1901) married Anna Matilda Ramsberg (also spelled Rumburg) (1827-1907) by 1849. Jacob bought 1,230 acres of the Wheatland Manor farm in April 1868 for \$35,000, and he was living on the farm by October 1868 when he was appointed surveyor of the section of the Fincastle-Buchanan road running through his property (Botetourt Co. Deed Book 35, page 584).

Jacob and Anna were accompanied to Virginia by many of their seventeen children. Jacob's brother William Cronise also settled in the county during the period, as did John K. Rumburg, a young preacher who may have been a cousin or nephew of Anna Matilda (1870 Botetourt Co. population schedules). In later years Jacob Cronise sold off portions of the Wheatland Manor farm to sons who expressed the desire to farm (Moomaw interview). By 1900 a large contingent of Cronises owned farms in Botetourt County, including Jacob, his brother William, and his sons and nephews Marshall, Jacob, Ernest, John and Willis.

The information on Jacob Cronise's farming practices recorded in the 1870 agricultural census allows for a comparison between the antebellum and postbellum characteristics of the Wheatland Manor farm. Cronise reported 450 improved acres, 550 unimproved acre (500 acres of which was in woods), and a total farm value of \$25,000. During its first

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full year under Cronise's management (June 1868 to June 1869) the farm generated \$5,000 in agricultural products. Cronise harvested 1,550 bushels of wheat and 1,500 bushels of corn, as compared to the 1,900 bushels of wheat and 1,200 bushels of corn produced on Rufus Pitzer's farm of 800 improved acres in 1859. One reason Cronise was able to produce comparable quantities of grains on half the improved acreage available to Pitzer was the fact that he grew no tobacco. The Cronise herd of sixty-two cattle numbered fewer than the seventy-one cattle of Pitzer's 1859 herd yet in 1869 it was the largest herd in Botetourt County. Cronise paid \$955 in wages to his farm hands.

In 1876 Jacob and Anna Cronise sold 208 acres of the Wheatland Manor farm including the main house and sawmill to their son Americus C. Cronise; Jacob and Anna then took up residence in an extant one-story frame house located on 522 acres Jacob and Anna reserved for themselves. There in 1880 Jacob and Anna lived with their youngest son, Webster, thirteen years old, and their youngest daughter, Jennie, eleven years old. In 1900 Jacob and Anna and their fifteen-year-old grandson, Joe A. Williamson, lived in the same household.

Jacob Cronise and his sons were instrumental in establishing Wheatland Lutheran Church. The first church building, of frame construction, was built in 1887 on

a lot donated by Jacob Cronise. According to Cronise family tradition, the Cronises provided the lumber for the church and helped build it (Cronise interview). The present brick church, built in the mid-twentieth-century, stands on a hill one half mile east of Wheatland Manor.

Americus C. Cronise's Ownership

Americus C. Cronise (born ca. 1849) purchased the core 208 acres of the Wheatland Manor farm from his father and mother in January 1876 for \$5,650 (Botetourt Co. Deed Book 38, page 192). In 1880 Americus (known to the family as "Mack") lived at Wheatland Manor with his Pennsylvania-born wife Alice E., aged twenty-five, his four-year-old son Clayton, and his two-year-old daughter H. Maude. Also living in the household was Laura Brewbaker, a twenty-four-year-old servant.

Like his father, "Mack" Cronise grew a variety of grains but unlike his father he raised few cattle, according to the 1880 agricultural census. The census also recorded the existence of a two-acre apple orchard and a one-acre peach orchard, improvements that dated to Jacob Cronise's tenure, if not earlier.

In January 1880 Americus Cronise sold a small parcel of land to his sister Rebecca's husband, Charles Brewbaker (Botetourt Co. Deed Book

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40, page 54). In May 1883 Americus and Alice sold 11.75 acres including the sawmill to Charles Brewbaker's brother, Joel C. Brewbaker, for \$1 (Botetourt Co. Deed Book 42, page 204). In later years Joel C. Brewbaker built his house, a grist mill, a store, and a tomato cannery on this parcel, located less than a quarter mile to the east of Wheatland Manor.

In July 1890 Americus and Alice Cronise sold their 196.25-acre Wheatland Manor farm to A. H. Thompson for \$8,000 and moved back to Maryland (Botetourt Co. Deed Book 47, page 31; Moomaw interview). Little is known about Wheatland Manor during A. H. Thompson's ownership. The \$8,000 Thompson paid for the farm was far greater than the amount the farm was appraised for at the time, approximately \$3,000. In February 1898 A. H. Thompson and his wife Annie sold the reduced 125-acre core area of the Wheatland Manor farm to Claiborne C. Noffsinger for \$3,200 (Botetourt Co. Deed Book 56, page 253).

Claiborne C. Noffsinger's Ownership

Claiborne Clayton Noffsinger (1852-1903) was a prominent farmer of the central Botetourt County area who served as Superintendent of the Poor during the 1890s. In 1900 he lived at Wheatland Manor with his wife Alice V. Linkenhoker Noffsinger (1852-1919), his twenty-four-year-old son George H., and his sixteen-

year-old daughter Olive C. Also listed as member of the household was Frank Smith, a seventeen-year-old black farm laborer. During C. C. Noffsinger's brief ownership of the Wheatland Manor farm (1898-1903) the name "Wheatland" first appeared in county records as a referent to the vicinity, although Cronise family tradition maintains that "Wheatland Manor" was the name the house had when Jacob Cronise bought it from Rufus Pitzer (Williamson interview).

When C. C. Noffsinger died in 1903 he willed half of his property to his wife Alice and the other undivided half to his children George and Olive. In 1906 Olive C. Noffsinger married J. Webster Williamson and may have moved out to live with her husband at the Botetourt County Poor Farm where Williamson served as Superintendent of the Poor (Williamson interview). Presumably Alice Noffsinger lived in Wheatland Manor until her death in 1919. In July 1918 Alice Noffsinger and her son and daughter-in-law George and Ida V. Noffsinger transferred the 125-acre core area of the Wheatland Manor farm to J. Webster and Olive C. Williamson (Botetourt Co. Deed Book L, page 261).

J. Webster and Olive C. Williamson's Ownership

James Webster Williamson (1879-1951) and Olive C. Noffsinger Williamson

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(1884-1928) lived at Wheatland Manor together until Olive's death; "Web" then continued to live in the house until 1934. J. Webster Williamson was the son of Charles Leonard Williamson who married Jacob and Anna Cronise's daughter, Hannah Alvergie Cronise. During this period dairy farming became an important aspect of the farm. A Grade C dairy was operated in the lower level of the bank barn across the road from the main house. Corn and wheat were grown for cattle feed and tomatoes were grown for nearby canneries. Tenant farmers helped with the running of the farm. In the late 1920s and early 1930s these tenants included the Myers family who lived in an extant two-story frame house located across Route 639 from Wheatland Manor (Williamson interview).

Upon Olive Williamson's death in 1928, J. Webster Williamson invited his brother Joe Allen Williamson, Joe Allen's wife Robbie Winfred, and their young family to move in with him (it was Joe Allen Williamson who in 1900 had provided company to his grandparents Jacob and Anna Cronise). Joe Allen helped with the running of the farm and concurrently ran a tomato cannery in the vicinity with a third brother, Luther Williamson (Williamson interview).

In February 1934 J. Webster Williamson sold the Wheatland Manor farm to Horace E. Mayhew. Mayhew sold the farm to Charles Galloway

Hammond in 1944. From C. G. Hammond the farm passed to his son Lee who owned the main house until 1990 when he sold it with three acres to the present owner, Richard Jones. Lee Hammond and his son John continue to operate a dairy in the farm complex across the road from the main house.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Wheatland Manor belongs to a set of large brick houses that were built by Botetourt County's landowning elite during the antebellum period. Like Wheatland Manor, these houses are generally two stories in height and have symmetrical plans and elevations. Compared to some of the finest of these plantation seats, such as Hawthorne Hall (VDHR Site No. 11-37), the Federal-style interior at Wheatland Manor is relatively plain. However, the ostentatious Greek Revival-style porch at Wheatland Manor is without match in the county. Few houses have been identified that display exterior Greek Revival-style detailing of similar refinement. The 1848 house Wiloma (VDHR Site No. 11-39; NR 1983) has a smaller two-tiered porch with fluted Doric columns that are reminiscent of the ones at Wheatland Manor and which may have been built by the same craftsman.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area includes a 3.08 acre parcel owned by Richard Jones which includes Wheatland Manor itself, and two extensions along Route 639 owned by Lee Hammond that include most of the stone retaining wall. The boundaries of the 3.08 acre parcel are shown on the accompanying survey plat. The boundaries of the two extensions are shown on the accompanying USGS quad map and Botetourt County tax parcel map. The east extension is a 30'-wide strip that is bordered on the south side by the present north edge of the Route 639 pavement. The east extension extends from the east side of the 3.08-acre parcel to the bank of a small branch of Mill Creek, a distance of approximately 600'. The west extension is also a 30'-wide strip and is bordered on the south side by the present north edge of the Route 639 pavement. The west extension extends from the west side of the 3.08-acre parcel to a fence line more or less on axis with Route 638, a distance of approximately 800'.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated area are drawn so as to include the principal above-ground resources associated with the formerly extensive Wheatland Manor farm. The boundaries include the main house and its surrounding yard and as much of the 0.45-mile long stone retaining wall as possible.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of Wheatland Manor, Botetourt Co., Va., VDHR File No. 11-38. Neg. No. 11535

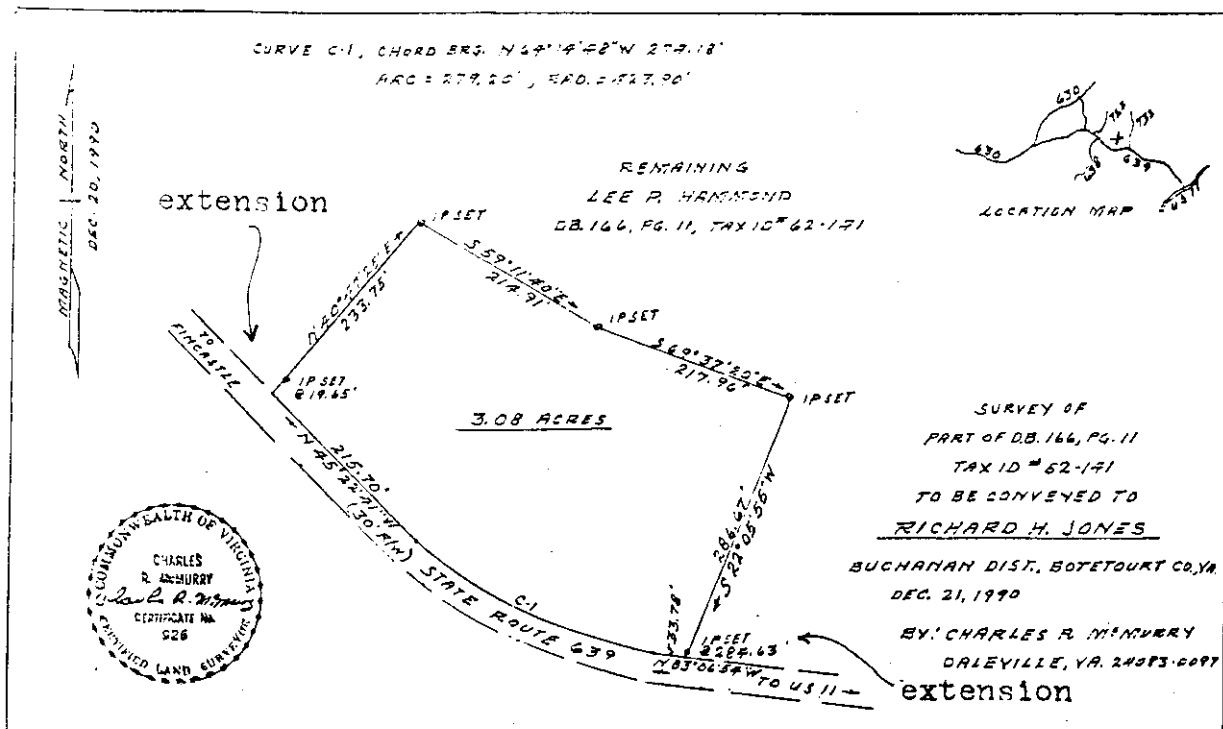
1. CREDIT: Daniel Pezzoni.
DATE: 1991.
NEGATIVE FILED: Va. State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Front of house showing restored portico; view looking north.
FILE NO.: VDHR 11-38.
PHOTO 1 of 7.
2. CREDIT: Daniel Pezzoni.
DATE: 1991.
NEGATIVE FILED: Va. State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Front (south elevation) and east elevation of house; view looking northwest.
FILE NO.: VDHR 11-38.
PHOTO 2 of 7.
3. CREDIT: Daniel Pezzoni.
DATE: 1991.
NEGATIVE FILED: Va. State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Ell and kitchen wing of house; view looking southwest.
FILE NO.: VDHR 11-38.
PHOTO 3 of 7.
4. CREDIT: Daniel Pezzoni.
DATE: 1991.
NEGATIVE FILED: Va. State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Back of house with ice house ruin, unidentified foundation, meat house, and springhouse in view; view looking southeast.
FILE NO.: VDHR 11-38.
PHOTO 4 of 7.
5. CREDIT: Daniel Pezzoni.
DATE: 1991.
NEGATIVE FILED: Va. State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Center passage stair; view looking north.
FILE NO.: VDHR 11-38.
PHOTO 5 of 7.
6. CREDIT: Daniel Pezzoni.
DATE: 1991.
NEGATIVE FILED: Va. State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Mantle in west first-story room; view looking west.
FILE NO.: VDHR 11-38.
PHOTO 6 of 7.
7. CREDIT: Daniel Pezzoni.
DATE: 1991.
NEGATIVE FILED: Va. State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Gasolier in east first-story room; view looking up.
FILE NO.: VDHR 11-38.
PHOTO 7 of 7.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibit Page 2

Survey plot of the Wheatland Manor property core.
Scale: 1" = 200'



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

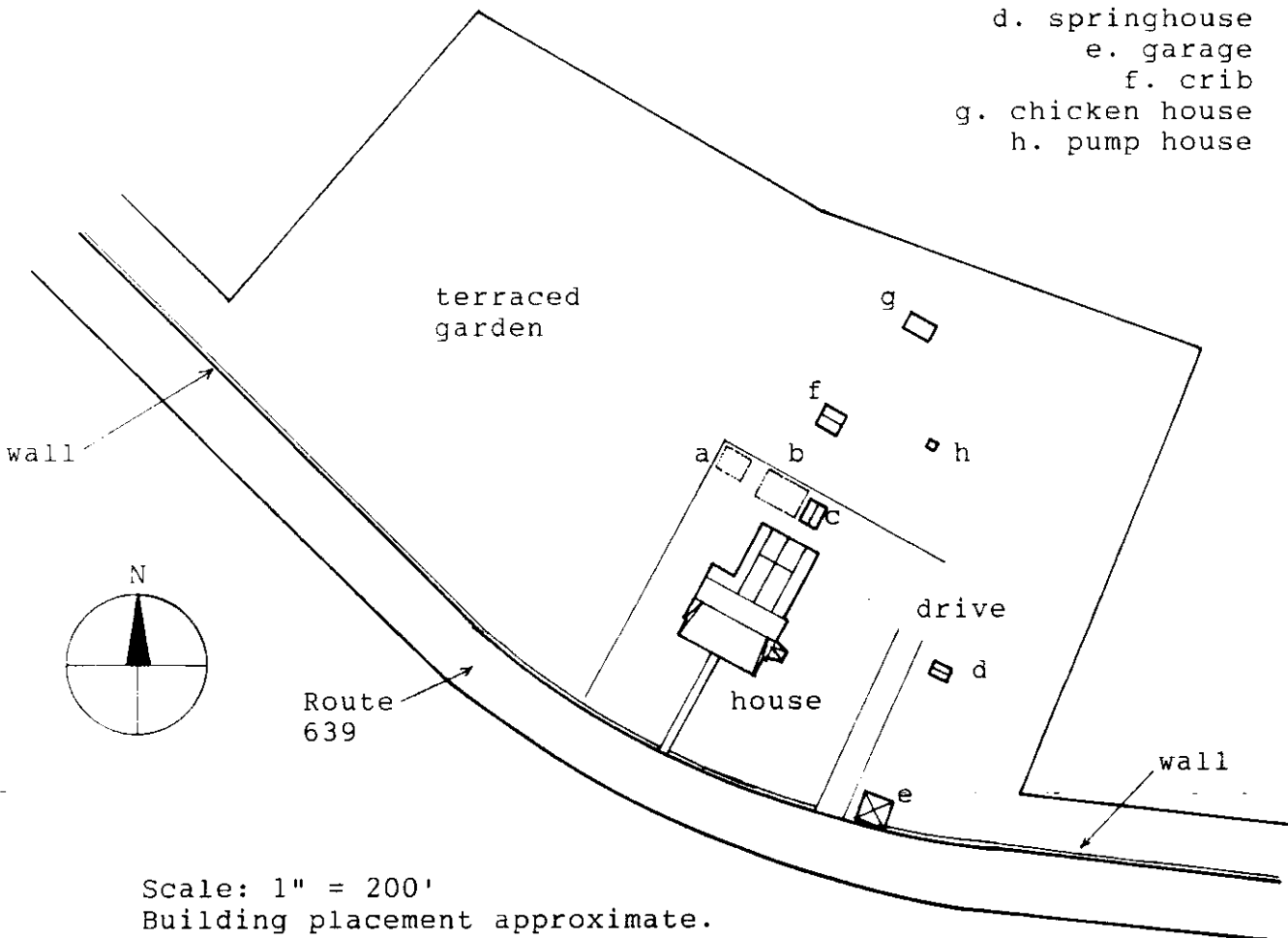
Section number Exhibit Page 3

Wheatland Manor
Botetourt Co., Va.

Sketch plan of house, outbuildings
and landscape features.

KEY

- a. ice house ruins
- b. unidentified foundation
- c. meat house
- d. springhouse
- e. garage
- f. crib
- g. chicken house
- h. pump house



Scale: 1" = 200'
Building placement approximate.

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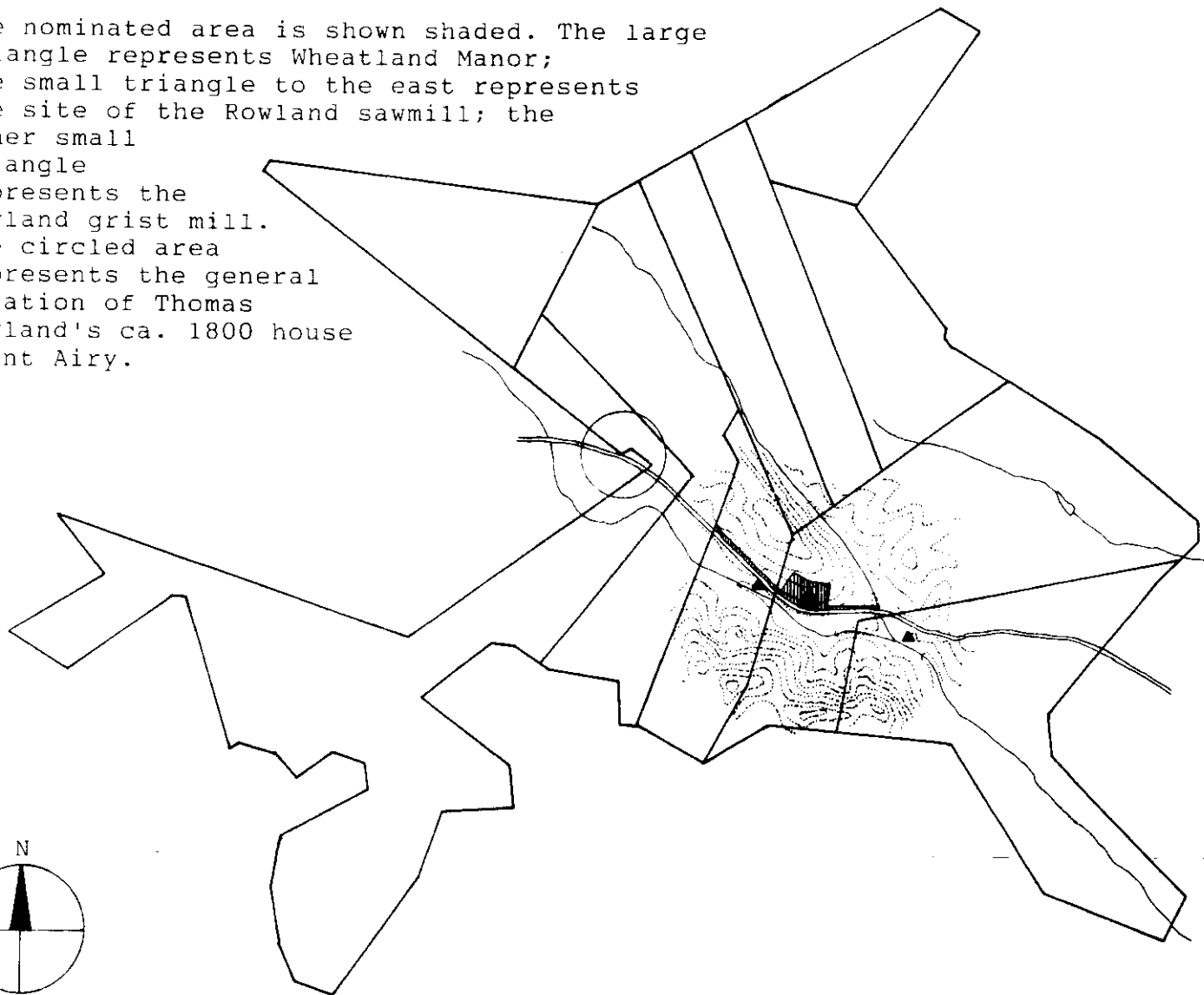
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibit Page 4

Wheatland Manor, Botetourt Co., Va.

Division of Silas Rowland's lands, 1843
(from Botetourt Co. Surveyor's Records,
183342, page 9). Drawn to scale of 7.5
minute USGS quad (1"=2000').

The nominated area is shown shaded. The large
triangle represents Wheatland Manor;
the small triangle to the east represents
the site of the Rowland sawmill; the
other small
triangle
represents the
Rowland grist mill.
The circled area
represents the general
location of Thomas
Rowland's ca. 1800 house
Mount Airy.

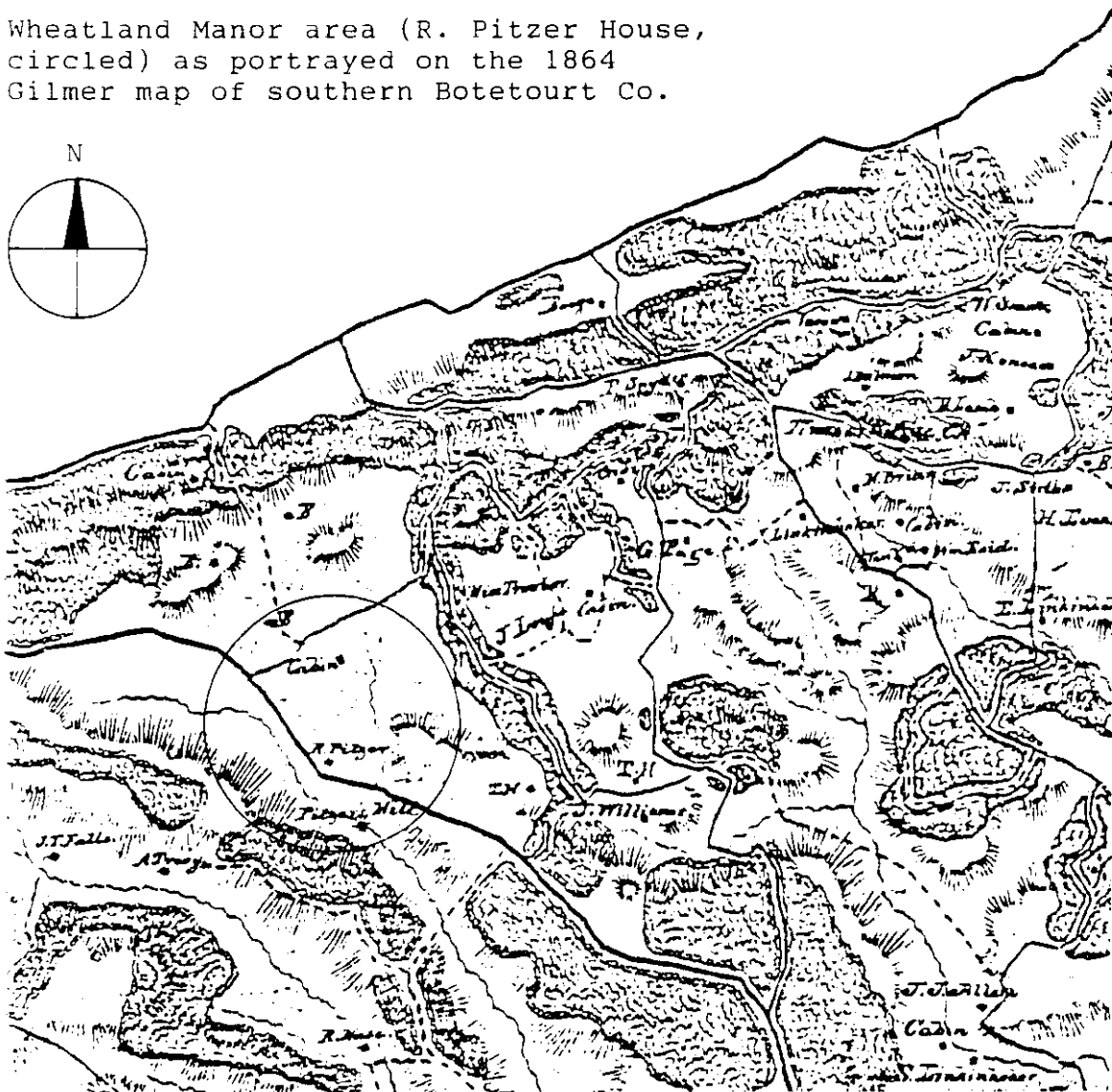


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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibit Page 5

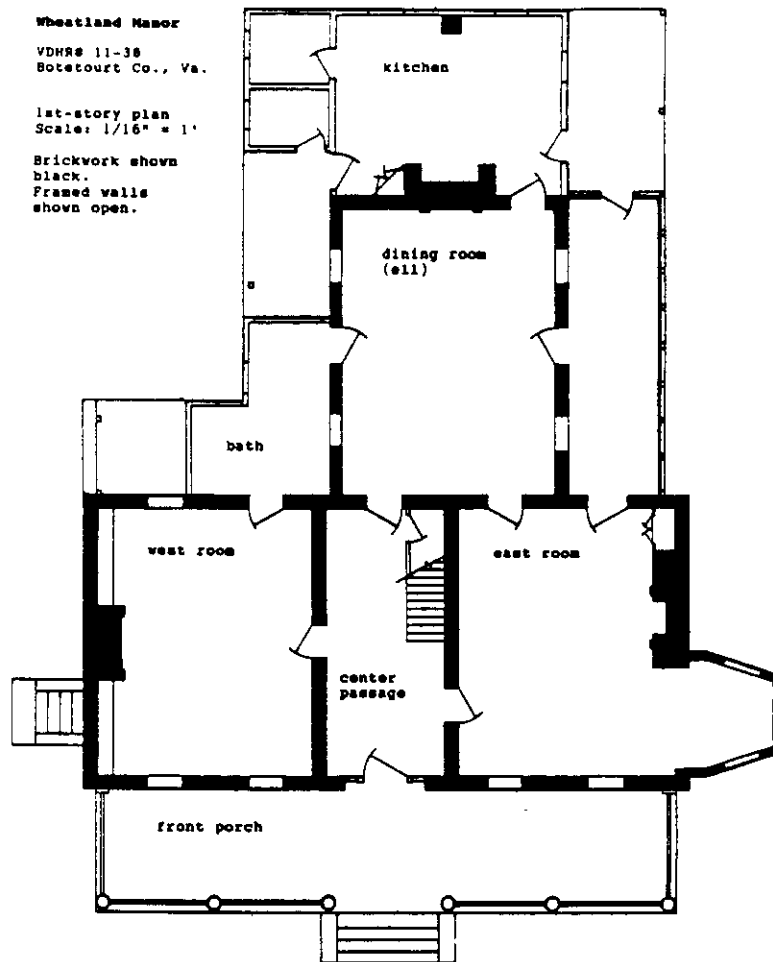
Wheatland Manor area (R. Pitzer House, circled) as portrayed on the 1864 Gilmer map of southern Botetourt Co.



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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibit Page 6

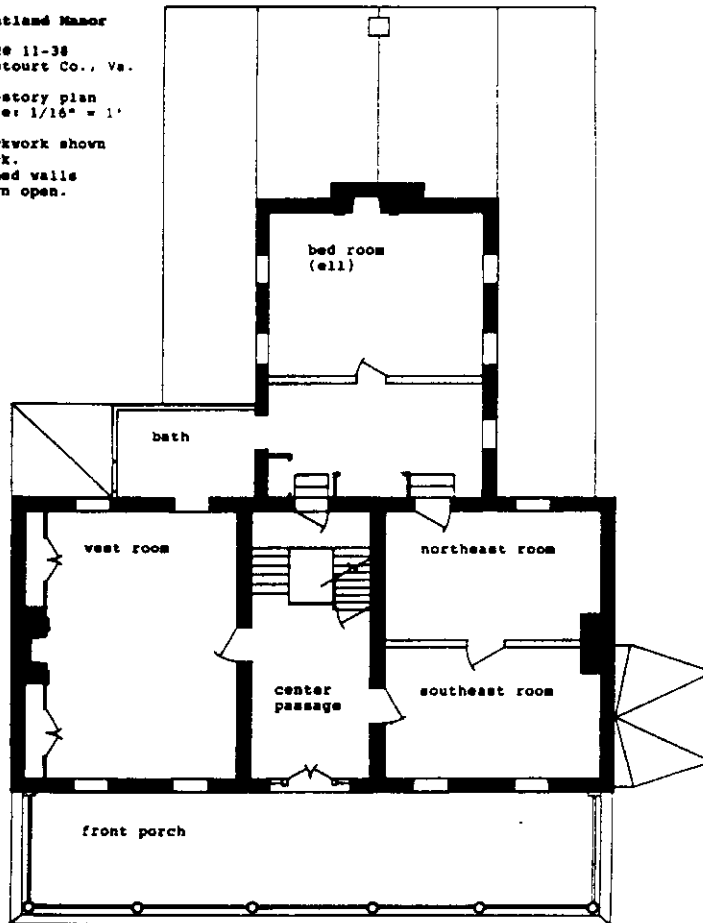


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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibit Page 7

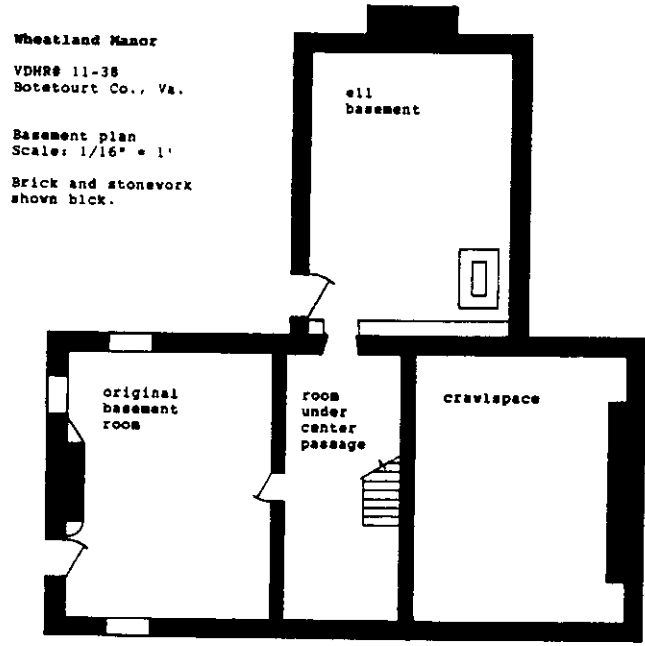
Wheatland Manor
VDHSE 11-38
Botetourt Co., Va.
2nd-story plan
Scale: 1/16" = 1'
Brickwork shown
black.
Framed walls
shown open.

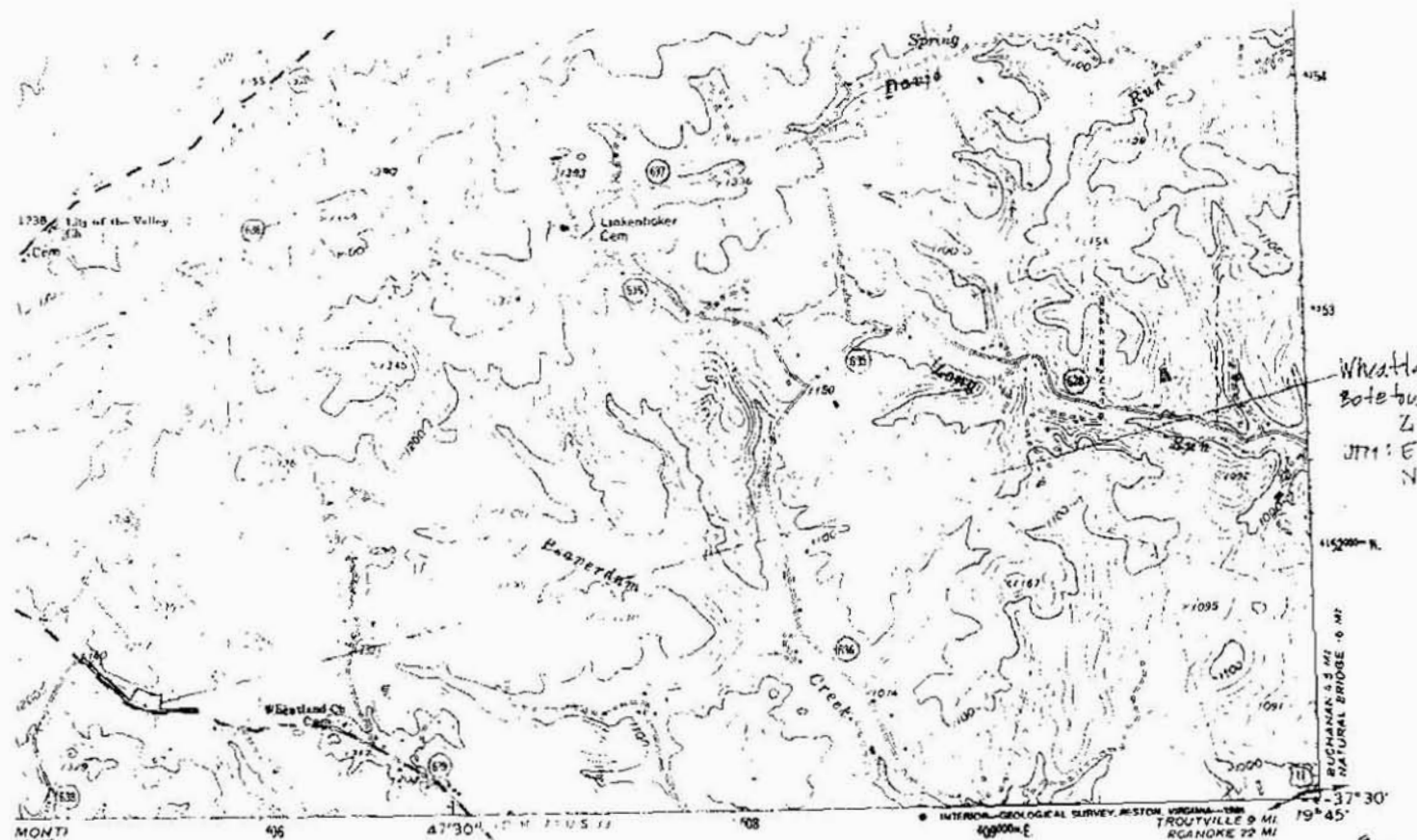


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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibit Page 8





Wheatland Brook
 State Route 17
 JTT: E 60511
 N 415: 17



VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	—————	Light-duty	—————
Medium-duty	—————	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route		State Route	

NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 SOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources. This information not field checked Map edition 1985

SALISBURY, VA.
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