

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NRHA - 4/01/02
VLR - 12/5/01

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 Western View

other names/site number DHR File # 032-0114

2. Location

street & number State Route 658, end of state maintenance

not for publication N/A

city or town Fork Union vicinity x

state Virginia code VA county Fluvanna code 065

Zip 22963

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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] 2/4/02
Signature of certifying official Date

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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official 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.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> Total

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

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: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Work in progress</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- No Style
 - Greek Revival
- _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| foundation - <u>stone</u> | wing foundation - <u>stone</u> |
| walls - <u>wood, weatherboard</u> | walls - <u>brick</u> |
| roof - <u>slate</u> | roof - <u>slate</u> |
| other - <u>chimney, brick</u> | |

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.
- 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 1790 -- 1824

Significant Dates circa 1790
1824

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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: Fluvanna County Clerk's Office; Old Stone Jail Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 40 acres

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

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1 _____	_____	2 _____	_____
3 _____	_____	4 _____	_____

 x 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: Ellen Miyagawa

organization: N/A date September 7, 2001

street & number: Rt. 2, Box 1035 telephone (804) 842-3378

city or town Palmyra state VA zip code 22963

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 Thomas Beecher and Paul Ledvina

street & number P. O. Box 187 telephone (434) 842- 2331

city or town Palmyra state VA zip code 22963

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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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Western View
Fluvanna County, Virginia

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Western View is located on State Route 628 in Fluvanna County, Virginia. The site, high on a wooded bluff overlooking the James River, was important for its close proximity to the river, to Middleton Mills, and later to the James River and Kanawha Canal. The house had two major building periods. The two-bay, one-and-one-half-story, frame portion (a variation of a hall-parlor-plan) was built circa 1790 by the William Henley family. The gable roof is slate, with no dormers. It has a double-ramped chimney with corbelled weatherings laid in Flemish bond. In 1824 Catherine Johnson added a graceful brick one-over-one wing with Greek Revival attributes. The brick is laid in Flemish bond, and the gable roof is also of slate. There are pedimented gables on both ends with sophisticated soffits. The two-tiered entrance is located in the western gable end. Contributing resources are the site of the outdoor kitchen with extant chimney, and the Henley/Johnson family cemetery. Non-contributing buildings consist of a two-story dwelling and a modern garage.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Western View stands on a wooded bluff high above the James River to its south. The main entrance faces west with a view upriver to the Blue Ridge Mountains, hence the name. The land to the west falls rather steeply down to Cotton Patch branch and a road following the hollow to the river. There is a noncontributing residence to the northwest in a clearing. A farm road, paralleling the deep cut of an old road, slopes from the house gently down to Rt. 658 on the north, where there is a noncontributing garage. To the east are the ruins of the outdoor kitchen. South of the house, toward the bluff, is the family cemetery.

Western View consists of two sections in different architectural styles joined together. The early portion, a one-story weatherboard, hall-parlor-plan house, was built about 1790. In 1824 a one-over-one brick Greek Revival addition was built onto the western end of the frame structure. The house has been uninhabited since the 1930s and has never been modernized with electricity or plumbing. Windows, doors, and mantels are missing, as are steps and porches. In order to prevent further deterioration, door and window openings have been boarded up for the last decade except for periods of repair and restoration. The present owners have stabilized the foundation, reinforced all damaged rafters, replaced missing slates, repaired chimneys, and have done emergency brick repointing.

EXTERIOR

There is no basement under either section, but each portion has a dirt-floored crawl space that is about 3' deep. These crawl spaces are not connected. Gable roofs on both sections are slate. The roof on the early portion may have had wood shingles that were later covered with slate. This researcher believes the slates on the brick addition are original since the Buckingham slate quarry is directly across the James River and transportation was not an issue. The slates on the newer section are somewhat smaller than those on the frame part. Neither structure has a ridgeboard.

Frame Portion

The one-story section is weatherboarded over a rather tall, dry-laid stone foundation. Because the stone walls were collapsing, the present owners took down the walls, laid concrete footers and then rebuilt the dry-laid walls using the original stone. The huge, hewn log sills have major termite damage and have been reinforced with pressure-treated boards, which will be covered with siding.

The pit-sawn weatherboards were beaded, and the beading is still evident on some boards, especially on the east end north of the chimney where a shed addition once protected the siding. Beaded siding remains on about 75% of the north side; siding on the south elevation was replaced, possibly in the late 1800s. There are large L-shaped corner posts, which locally are called "pig trough" corners. Original rose-headed nails are evident in some areas, as is the boxed cornice.

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The front facade, facing north, and the south elevation each have two bays, consisting of a door and window. Although the sash are missing, a 1974 survey by the State Historic Preservation Office stated that the lower windows in the frame portion were nine-over-six light, double-hung window sash. These window and door frames have weathered architrave moldings. Some shutter hardware is still in place.

On the east end there are two small windows in the gable and there are doorways on both sides of the brick chimney. The door on the north side once opened into a shed room (now gone) that was added in the late 1800s. The door on the south side of the chimney opened into a chimney closet, original to the house. On the south elevation, the weatherboarding extends in one piece beyond the eastern end wall, to form this chimney closet. It appears that the sill also extended beyond the end wall, although it has now rotted away. The pent roof and east end wall of this extension are gone, but an old photo shows the presence of an end corner post, as well as the outline of the sloping roof on the chimney brick.

In the chimney closet the wall below the pent roof is plastered over riven laths. The closet held wooden shelves supported by brackets that were attached to this wall with rose-headed nails. The present owners removed the shelves for safe-keeping. There is a small warming oven framed with header bricks and wood in the side of the chimney. This large chimney is double-ramped with corbeled weatherings, laid in Flemish bond with queen's closers, over a stone foundation.

Brick Portion

The two-story portion of Western View was added to the western end of the frame structure in 1824.¹ The brick is laid in Flemish bond on four sides except below the flat water table where it is laid in English bond set on stone underpinnings. Penciled mortar joints are still evident in some areas.

The east and west gable ends are pedimented and the brick tympanums are laid in three-course American bond. The Doric cornice is quite sophisticated, with mutules decorated with a series of circular-drilled holes without guttae. There is a narrow frieze topped by a robust bead and reel molding. The west gable end is the front façade of the structure, often seen in mid-nineteenth century buildings.

The north and south elevations are identical, each having two bays. The lower windows are taller and probably had nine-over-nine, double hung sash, while the upper windows probably had nine-over-six sash. All windows are topped with jack arches; on the lower windows these arches have been stuccoed. All window openings have asymmetrical moldings, which are quite weathered.

The west elevation has no windows but does have two off-center door openings, one above the other, on the south side of the interior chimney. After the brick addition was built, this lower floor doorway became the main entrance. There is evidence on the brick of a porch that served both doors. It may have been two-tiered.

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INTERIOR

All walls and ceilings in both structures (including the stairwell) are plastered over either riven laths or brick. All floors are heart pine boards of random width. The only staircase to the upper floor is in the earlier, frame section.

Frame Portion

This variation of the hall-parlor floor plan has a large 15'7" x 18'8" room on the east, separated by the stairwell from the smaller 9'8" x 18'8" passage. The extremely steep single flight of fourteen risers (with no winder steps) is 3'3" wide, ascends from a small space at the north wall, and is completely enclosed. All door and window openings in the frame structure have architrave moldings. All walls have flush chair rails, which are beaded top and bottom, and beaded baseboards.

In the passage there is a closet under the staircase with the remains of a paneled door. There are exterior door openings to the north and south, a doorway leading into the brick section, and one opening into the stair landing. The two exterior door openings show evidence of being mortised for two types of hinges: H hinges and butt hinges.

The lower floor has 10-foot ceilings and the large, main room has generous proportions. This room also has a beaded, 3-inch picture molding around the entire room. There are two window openings - one each on the north and south walls. The doorway leading into the stair landing is mortised for butt hinges. There are door openings on either side of the fireplace. The one on the south is slightly shorter and leads into the pent closet.

The fireplace with its large, square opening is built into the room. The façade had been veneered with a layer of brick to accommodate a later, smaller opening. But in the late 1980s it was reworked, stabilized, and returned to its original configuration.

Upstairs, the walls and sloped ceilings in both rooms are also plastered. The roof rafters are pit-sawn, mortised with tenons, and pegged. In the larger room, the two windows that flank the fireplace provide the only light. The small brick fireplace has an arched opening. In the north and south walls there are small cupboard-type door openings leading into spaces over the eaves. This room contains the only door remaining at Western View. It opens to the stairway upper landing and is a beaded board-and-batten door with H hinges and leather washers. The smaller room over the lower passage has no windows, but has a doorway into the brick section.

Brick Portion

The lower room is 19'7" x 18'8". The floor is about 12 inches lower than the frame portion, making the

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ceiling of this room approximately 11 feet high. Here the door moldings are typically Greek Revival--wide, symmetrically reeded and beaded, with corner blocks and plinth blocks. There is a tall, beaded baseboard and no chair rail. The window reveals are splayed and the symmetrical molding with corner blocks is repeated here, with a narrow apron with Greek fluted band underneath.

The fireplace is in the center of the west wall and it has a large rectangular opening. The edges surrounding the opening were stuccoed. To the south, the paneling of the door casing is handsome, with trim attached to stiles and rails, rather than being carved.

All of the sides of the door cases in this section are paneled, to accommodate the depth of the brick walls. The lower and upper doorways leading from the frame portion to the brick structure are also paneled and since sections of paneling are missing, it is possible to see the beaded weatherboards on the west end of the frame house. The wood appears in good condition although weathered, indicating a period of time between the two constructions.

The upper room is identical in size and layout to the lower room, but the ceiling is only about 9 feet tall. Here the window and door trim is the earlier, Federal architrave style; i.e., asymmetrical, lacking corner blocks and plinth blocks, with a simpler baseboard. There is no chair rail and window reveals are splayed.

The west wall has a fireplace with a rather small, arched opening. On either side are door openings; the one on the north opens to a shelved closet, and is not paneled. The paneled exterior opening on the south side of the fireplace is identical to the doorway below it. This doorway must have opened onto a porch or balcony.

There are no remaining outbuildings at Western View. The ruins of the summer kitchen are evident southeast of the house. Portions of the stone piers are there and the brick chimney on the eastern end is still standing. It appears that the exterior was stuccoed, and then scored to simulate ashlar. The cemetery for the Johnson and Henley families lies to the south of the house. Many gravesites are evident, but only one marked grave has been found and that is enclosed with an iron fence.

In 1986 the present owners built a new residence in a clearing to the northwest of the old house. This house was built to simulate a Virginia farmhouse built in stages. It is composed of a frame "eighteenth-century" house, a west wing meant to evoke an 1820s Federal-style house, and an east wing that represents a twentieth-century addition. They also built a garage near the road.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Western View, in Fluvanna County, Virginia, is a rare example of the evolution of a dwelling from a two-room cottage to a two-part dwelling whose final form makes no attempt to present a sophisticated ensemble. The early portion (circa 1790) still exemplifies a simple, rural dwelling of the Virginia Piedmont. Its plastered walls, woodwork, and handsome chimney – with remnants of a chimney pent – are more finely crafted than similar early Fluvanna County houses. The 1824 brick, Greek Revival section, even in unrestored condition, is marked by a simple elegance in its proportions and fine workmanship. It is a composition that is exceptional in the forthright way its expansion was expressed in its massing and detail.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

Western View is significant under Criterion C because it presents not only an unaltered example of a late 18th-century hall-parlor-plan residence, but also a one-over-one brick wing with typical Greek Revival attributes. This Greek Revival addition is one of only a handful of buildings in this style in Fluvanna County.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The land on which Western View stands is part of a 300-acre tract traced back to 1751, when Amos Ladd inherited it from his father, who had patented the land.² Ladd lived in North Carolina when he sold it in 1775 to William Henley, who at the time of the purchase, lived in Henrico County.³ It is unlikely there was a dwelling on the 300 acres before 1775.

William Henley was educated at William and Mary College and his father-in-law was a member of the House of Burgesses. In 1782, he was listed as the head of a Fluvanna household of eleven white and ten black people. His sons were active in the young Fluvanna County, operating taverns and filling county appointive positions.⁴

It is difficult to date the frame portion of Western View. It might have been built originally as a primitive overseer's dwelling while the Ladds owned the property. Or William Henley might have built it after he purchased the land in 1775. More likely, he built his family home near Bremono Creek on the lower part of his land.

Henley died in 1792 and willed his land to his wife for her lifetime; upon her death it was to be divided equally between three of his sons—Leonard, Caleb, and Thomas.⁵ From deed language in 1804, it is apparent that Mary Henley lived on the lower portion of the 300 acres of land—that which was willed to Leonard (today's Lowfields, although no eighteenth-century building survives). When Mary and Caleb sold Caleb's portion of the land "where he lived" (the center portion known as Western View) to John Jedediah Johnson, Mary reserved the right to pass through that land to her "lower plantation." Also, "1/2 acre of land at the burying ground" on Western View was reserved for her use.⁶

Since Caleb lived on the land in 1804, it appears there was already a dwelling there. It is possible that Caleb built Western View when he married in 1790, or perhaps he moved into an earlier overseer's house and renovated it by plastering walls and adding the chair rail and picture moldings. Or perhaps the Johnsons made these refinements in 1804.

John Jedediah Johnson died in 1819, leaving his widow Catherine with four young children. Catherine was an amazing woman for her time. She prospered in farming; eventually she and her children amassed about 1300 acres in the area. She owned a large island in the James River, and her boats the *John J. Brown* and the *James Madison* hauled freight on the river and later on the James River and Kanawha Canal.⁷ Catherine added the sophisticated brick Greek Revival addition to Western View in 1824. Later, she built another brick house and Western View went to her son James, and eventually to her grandson Francis.

The Civil War intervened, Francis died, and Western View then entered another interesting period of its existence. In 1876 the commissioners for Francis's estate sold the 106 acres to William McCoy, an African

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American.⁸ McCoy was born in 1842 to a slave named Cynthia Wooldridge who belonged to the Johnson family, and McCoy was raised on land close to Western View.⁹

In the hollow to the west of Western View and along the river, a sizeable community grew up around Middleton Mills, which was built in 1810. The six-story brick merchant mill was surrounded by storehouses, a blacksmith shop, cooperage, and other businesses.

In 1869 William McCoy, thirty-seven years old, was granted the first of several licenses to sell merchandise in a store he rented at Middleton Mills, and in the 1870 census he was listed as a cooper. He became partners with John S. Stanton, who had been a free black and together they operated several businesses, including a store, a stable, a sawmill, and what was locally known as the "barroom" where they sold "ardent spirits." Their success with these enterprises enabled them to purchase over 500 acres in the Middleton Mills area within just a few years.¹⁰

McCoy and his family moved into Western View and it was probably he toward the end of the nineteenth century who built the shed room onto the northeast end of the frame portion of the house in an attempt to add more space. By the late 1890s, McCoy and his wife moved to Petersburg and in 1898 he sold the house, outbuildings, and twenty-five acres to his partner, John S. Stanton.¹¹ Stanton and his family moved into the house, but after John's death in 1905, and as the children married and moved to more modern homes in the neighborhood, the old house was abandoned.

During the early Depression years itinerant families lived in the house, but it has not been inhabited since the mid-1930s. The elements began to take a toll, the woods closed in, and only neighbors and old-house preservationists remembered that the house was there.

Attempts to purchase the property were thwarted for many years after the Stanton descendants moved to New York and California. Finally in 1981, a clear title was obtained and the present owners were able to purchase the house and land. They built another house on the property to use as their base of operations. Later, they purchased two adjoining tracts that had been part of the original Western View property, bringing their total holdings to forty acres.

While only in residence on weekends, they have stabilized the old house, have cleared the land immediately surrounding the house, have had the woodland selectively cut, and are defining the family cemetery boundaries. They will continue with the reclamation of the old house as time and finances allow.

Endnotes

1. Fluvanna County Land Tax Book
2. Lounsbury, Carl. An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscapes, p. 238.
3. Albemarle County Deed Book 1:316
4. Albemarle County Deed Book 8:47

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Endnotes, continued

5. Fluvanna County Court Order Books
6. Fluvanna County Will Book 1:200
7. Fluvanna County Deed Book OS 4:358
8. Fluvanna County Court Order Books
9. Fluvanna County Deed Book OS 22:92
10. Seay, Andrew J., Daybook, October 6, 1909
11. Fluvanna County Court Order Books, Seay daybook, various entries
12. Fluvanna County Deed Book OS 29: 282

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary sources

- Albemarle County. Deed books. 1:316, 8:47.
 Fluvanna County. Court Order books. 1782 - 1875.
 _____. Land tax books. 1787 - 1900.
 _____. Personal Property Records. 1787 - 1821
 _____. Deed books. Old Series 2:63, 3:197, 4:358, 5:357 & 426, 11:186, 13:47, 22:92, 23:188, 29:282.
 New Series 14:292, 148:836.
 _____. Will books. Old Series 1:200, 2:128, 8:355
 _____. Birth and Death Records. 1853 - 1896.
 _____. Census Reports. 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900.
 _____. Marriage books
 Seay, Andrew Jackson. Daybooks. 1895 - 1911.

Secondary Sources

- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. "Freedmans Bank Records."
 Family History Resource File CD-Rom Library, 2000.
 Henley family genealogy records.
 Johnson family genealogy records.
 Lay, K. Edward. The Architecture of Jefferson Country. Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 2000.
 Lanier, Gabrielle M. & Herman, Bernard L. Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic.
 Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.
 Lounsbury, Carl. An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape.
 Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1994.
 McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992.

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Fluvanna County, Virginia

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UTM References

A	17	732988E	4179794N
B	17	733161E	4179702N
C	17	733191E	4179306N
D	17	733085E	4179296N
E	17	733008E	4179189N
F	17	732744E	4179458N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property comprising Western View is identified as tax parcels 43C, 47, and 48 shown on Fluvanna County tax map 57.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the house, outdoor kitchen site, cemetery, woodland, and water courses that have been historically associated with the property.

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Section PHOTO LIST Page 11

All photographs are of:
Western View
Fluvanna County, Virginia
VDHR File Number 032-0114

All photographs were taken by Ellen Miyagawa in 2001. All negatives are stored with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond.

Photo 1 of 12

View: West and south elevations; view looking northeast

Negative Number: 19342

Photo 2 of 12

View: North and west elevations; view looking southeast

Negative Number: 19342

Photo 3 of 12

View: South and east elevations chimney pent area; view looking northwest

Negative number: 19342

Photo 4 of 12

View: South and east elevations, brick portion, detail of soffit and pediment; view looking northwest

Negative number: 19342

Photo 5 of 12

View: East elevation, detail of chimney pent & warming oven; view looking west

Negative number: 19342

Photo 6 of 12

View: East elevation, detail of beaded siding; view looking west

Negative number: 19342

Photo 7 of 12

View: Kitchen chimney, east side; view looking west

Negative number: 19342

Photo 8 of 12

View: Frame portion, first floor large room; view looking north

Negative number: 19342

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Section PHOTO LIST, continued Page 12

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View: Frame portion, first floor large room, doorway to chimney pent of right; view looking east
Negative number: 19342

Photo 10 of 12

View: Window in first floor brick portion; view looking north
Negative number: 19343

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View: Detail of exterior doorway paneling in first floor brick portion; view looking west
Negative number: 19343

Photo 12 of 12

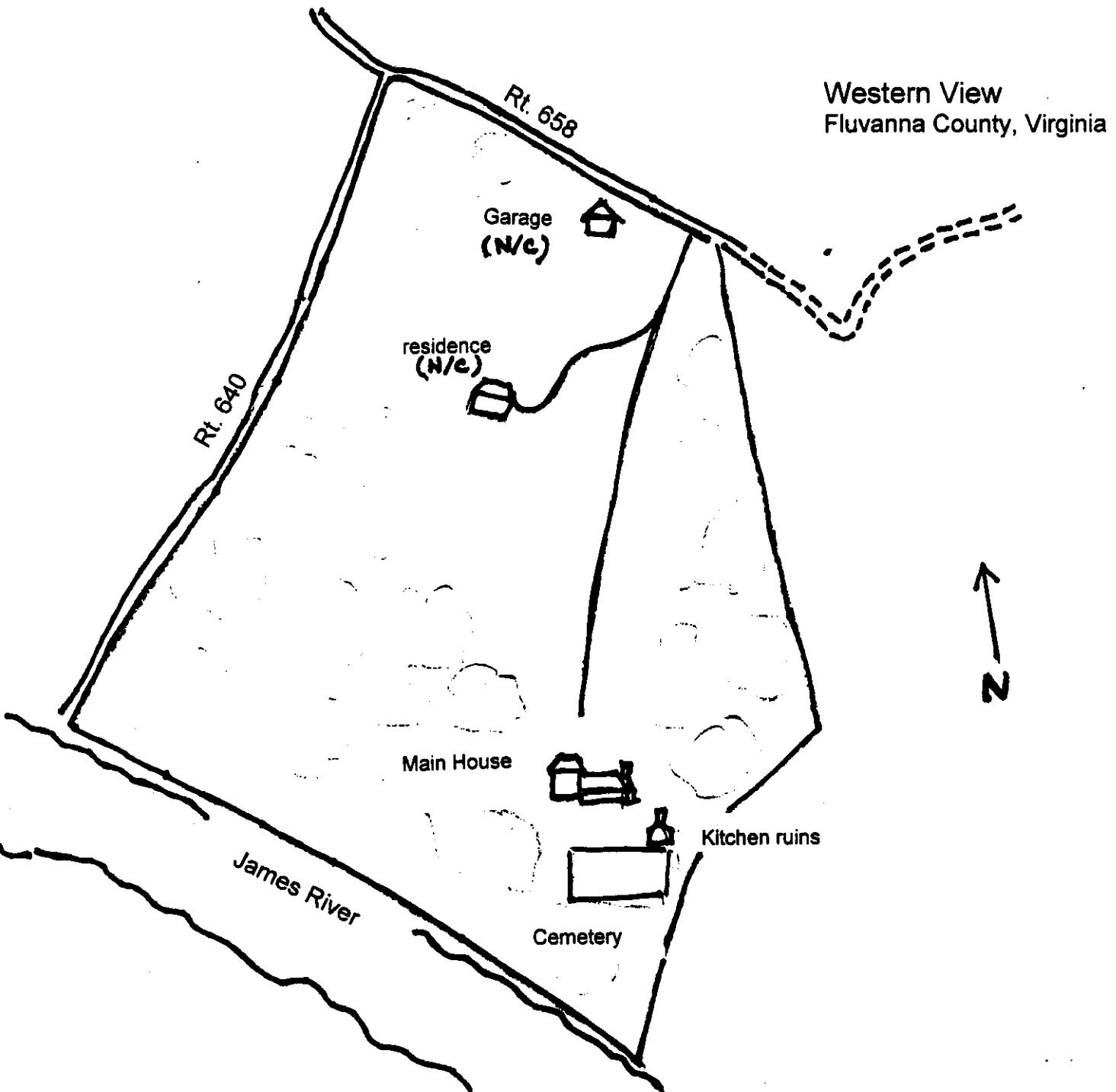
View: Fireplace in upper frame portion; view looking east
Negative number: 19343

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Western View
Fluvanna County, Virginia

Section SKETCH MAP Page 13



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

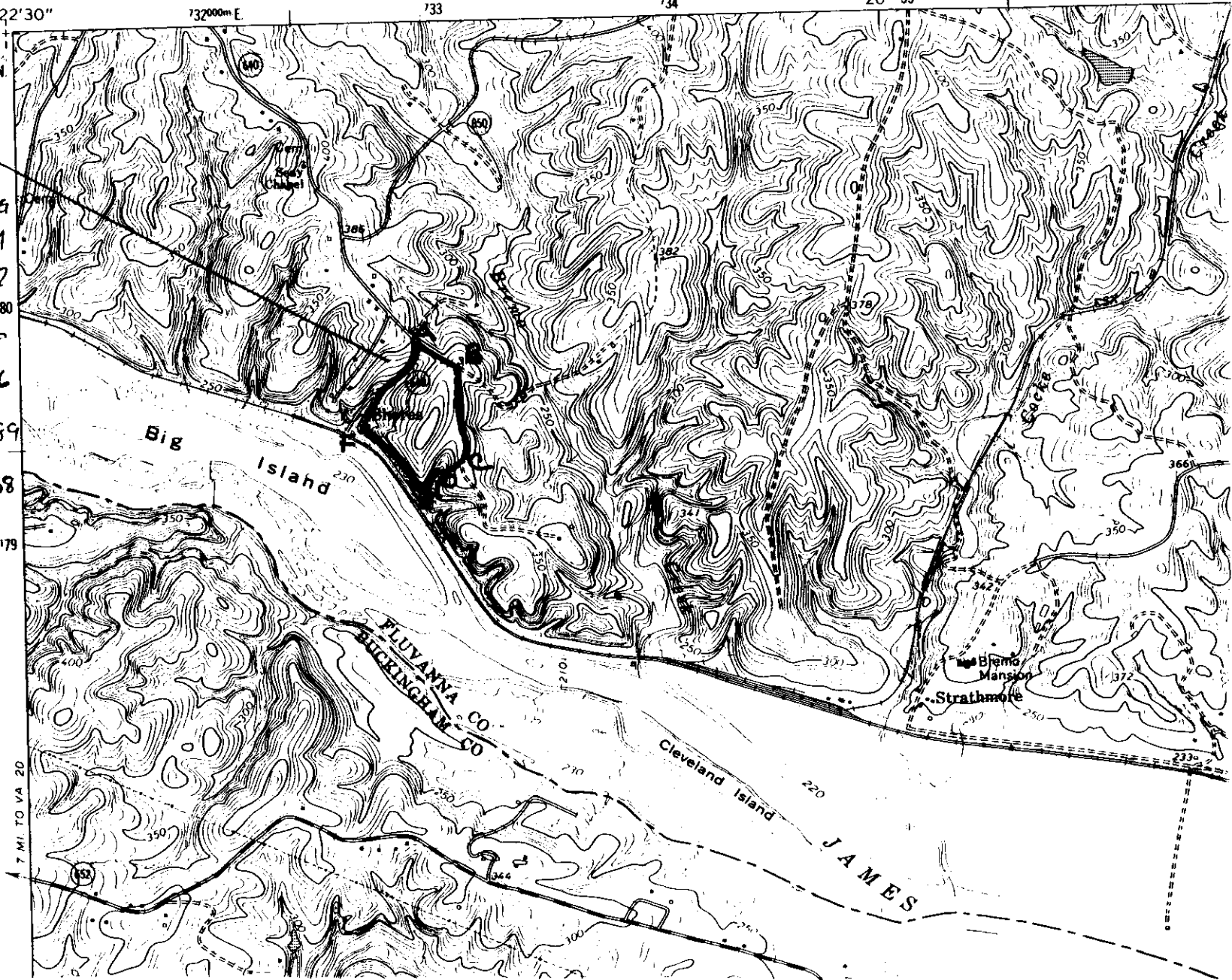
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

3339 N. SW
(SCOTTSDALE)

78° 22' 30" 732000m E 733 734 20' 735 736
37° 45' 4181000m N

WESTERN VIEW
FLUVANNA CO., VA

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	-17	732922	4179794
B	-17	733161	4179702
C	-17	733191	4179306
D	-17	733085	4179296
E	-17	733008	4179189
F	-17	732744	4179458



7 MI. TO VA 20