United States Department of the interior National Park Service

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 α 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 Bowver-Trolling	ar Farm			
other names/site number 60-84	er rang			
2. Location east side of V	A Route 600, 3/5 mile north	of		
street & number VA Route 693		N/A 🔲 🗆	ot for publication	
city, town Childress		✓v	icinity	
state Virginia code	VA county Montgomery	coda 121	zip code 24149	
3. Classification				
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources		
private	building(s)	. •	oncontributing	
public-local	district	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
public-State	site		<u>()</u> sires	
public-federal	structure	<u> </u>	() structures	
	object		o_objects	
			0Total	
Name of related multiple property listin	g: Prehistoric and		ng resources previously	
Historic Resources of Monta	gomery County	listed in the National	Register ——0———	
4. State/Federal Agency Certifica	ation			
National Register of Historic_Places	In omination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.			
Signature of certifying official			Pate	
Director Virginia Depar	tment of <u>Historic Resources</u>		and the second	
State or Federal agency and bureau	•			
In my opinion, the propertymee	ts does not meet the National Regis	ter criteria. Sea contin	nuation sheet.	
Signature of commenting or other official	ıl		Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau				
5. National Park Service Certifica	ation			
I, hereby, certify that this property is:				
entered in the National Register				
See continuation sheet.				
determined eligible for the National				
Register Sea continuation sheet.				
determined not eligible for the			_	
National Register.				
removed from the National Registe other, (explain:)	r			

6. Function or Use	
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic: single dwelling	Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: secondary structures	Domestic: secondary structures
Agriculture: animal facility	Agriculture: animal facility
Agriculture: agricultural outbuilding	Agriculture: agricultural outbuilding
7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
	foundation Stone: limestone
Other: single-pen plan	walls Wood: log with weatherboard
Other: double-pen plan	
Other: center-passage plan	roof <u>Metal: tin'</u>
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The large two-story L-shaped log-frame house is located in an area of rolling farmland. It is the result of four building campaigns beginning in ca. 1825 and ending ca. 1910. Nearby are located a farm office, mid-nineteenth-century washhouse, springhouse, barn, and corncrib, and an early twentieth-century apple house/carbide gas lighting outbuilding. The domestic space is defined by a well-preserved early twentieth-century picket fence.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The original section of the house was built ca. 1825 as a two-story, apparently rectangular, single-pen log dwelling. Quarter round moldings and molded chair railings remain on the interior. A chimney (now removed) was located at The logs were apparently sided over with plain the east end. weatherboards when a second log pen was added in the midnineteenth century. This section has a plain Federal mantel on an inserted central chimney of ca. 1885 (the chimney blocks a door with Greek Revival details originally connecting the two second-floor rooms). The mantel may have been on the east chimney of the original section previously. The door to the north from the first addition has Greek Revival ovolo trim and a two-panel door. Stairs have been inserted beside the chimney in the late nineteenth century.

A double window on the west wall may have been inserted in the former location of a west chimney. It is not immediately clear whether the house faced north or south, but the porch and exterior trim (Greek ovolo backbands), as well as weatherboards, seem to date from the mid-nineteenth century on both log sections. The house at mid-century took the form of a double-pen dwelling. The first-floor rooms did not communicate with each other in the early twentieth century, as a pair of closets blocked the way (says owner).

Soon after 1888, Jordan Trollinger had a large balloon-framed wing built to the north, which incorporated a parlor and

8. Statement of Significance			
Certifying official has considered the			
4	sta	tewide 🔀 locally	
Applicable National Register Criteria	□A □B ☒c □	D	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	□A □B □C □	D	
Areas of Significance (enter categorie Architecture		Period of Significance ca. 1825-ca. 1910	Significant Dates N/A
		Cultural Affiliation N/A	
Significant Person		Architect/Builder Unknown	······································
State significance of property, and just	tify criteria, criteria considerat STATEMENT OF SIGN	ions, and areas and periods of significant	ce noted above.
typical of farmhousembodying several associated with vertical from the period of rectangular single twenty-two feet. 1801-1830 that take been one of the addition gave the unusual method of ca. 1888 gave the the most popular expanded the floor took its present for the domestic	ouses and their different floor ernacular archite ca. 1825-ca. 1916 a-pen log structure. As few as ten have this form and most popular during their space in region outbuildings are	of a double-pen house, egion. The second addition of a center-passage dwe period, and later additionally typical ways, until 10.	region, eatures dating was a teen by period to have first a not tion of elling, ditions til it
springhouse, farm of of the nineteenth and function of the of significance. To outbuilding all date froutbuilding usage of period, and help de The house may 1803 on, or on land Bowyer bought all lovers. They kept pleasure. They had	office, and washing century. All does domestic-related the barn, corncrib, from the late 19th and con medium-sized from the late the use HISTORICAL BACKGR, be on land acquite a few horsel a racetrack alor	ouse date from the second emonstrate the spacial of space throughout the and apple house/carbide gas early 20th centuries and incomes in the region during of the farm through time of the farm through time of the farm through time. Bowyer before 1820. If the Bowyers were as, not only for work, but the bottom land of Mi	nd half layout period lighting dicate farm ng the me. y from n 1820 horse ut for
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And the second s	The state of the s	See continuation sheel	<u>and the sec</u>

9. Major Bibliographical References	
Lucas, Roderick. <u>A Valley and Its People in</u> Southern Printing Company, 1975.	Montgomery County, Virginia. Blacksburg:
Mitchell, Lewis. Interview, August 1987.	
Basis Assault was a second	See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	Primary location of additional data: State historic preservation office
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings	University
Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	Virginia Department of Historic Resource
10. Geographical Data	221 Governor Street Richmond, Virginia 23219
Acreage of propertyapproximately 4 acres	Appendix, VIII, 111 COLIN
UTM References A 1.7 5 4.3 8.6.0 4.1 0.2 2 .40 Zone Easting Northing C	B
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
proceeding east 400 feet to point B, thence 12 north wall of the apple house/carbide gas hous	oute 600 3/5 of a mile north of VA Route 693, 0 feet south to point C, thence 15 feet along the e to point D, thence south along the east wall 5 feet west along the south wall of said outbuilding nt G, thence north 200 feet to the point of origin. See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
he boundaries were selected to include the far eatures associated with the domestic-related a nd fronting on VA Route 600.	rmhouse, outbuildings, and landscape space and plantings surrounding the house
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title <u>Gibson Worsbam</u>	
organization Gibson Worsham, Architect	date June 1988
Street & number Route 2. Yellow Sulphur Springs	telephone (703) 552-4730
city or town Christiansburg	state <u>Virginia</u> zip code 2 <u>4073</u>

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Prehis

Prehistoric and Historic Resources of Montgomery County Bowyer-Trollinger Farm, 60-84

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passage on the first floor. The passage contains a stair with turned balusters and a square newel. Trim is square and stepped in profile, with cornerblocks in the passage. The first floor has early wall-to-wall carpet, while a second-floor bedroom above has well-preserved grass matting and a stove. A porch across the rear (east) extended apparently along the entire east wall of the second addition, but was shortened at the south end by the addition (early twentieth century) of a frame dining room, and at the north end by a storeroom. Similarly, a small frame room was added at the same time at the west end of the south porch, to accommodate a storeroom. It has been converted into a bath, and the original first-floor room, long a kitchen, has been modernized with care to preserve existing elements. Otherwise the house is in nearly the same form in which the present owner's family has kept it since the turn of the century.

The outbuildings associated with the house include a frame, weatherboarded springhouse with a latticed spring enclosure, a frame board-and-batten washhouse, and a weatherboarded farm office. In addition a frame apple house/carbide gas house with six bins to contain apples raised in an orchard is located to the east. The office is one story with a brick flue at the east gable end. It features a plastered interior above a grained wainscot. The office appears to have been built at some time in the mid-nineteenth century, the washhouse and springhouse at some point in the late nineteenth century, and the apple house/carbide gas house at the turn of the century. The gas plant is still partially intact, and the pipes are still in the house. The owners have retained the fixtures in the second floor of the first (log) addition.

The agricultural outbuildings within the boundaries are the frame late nineteenth-century barn and corncrib, which are located to the southwest of the house along the drive leading to VA Route 600. The barn, which housed horses according to the owner, has an open overhang in the gable end along the drive. The crib incorporates, besides the slat-sided corn storage section, a fully enclosed granary.

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Creek," says a local historian. In 1882 Thomas Hall bought 486 acres of Bowyer's land, and in 1883 sold it to Jordan Trollinger (Lucas, p. 69, includes photo of log smokehouse).

"Land across the road to the west was property of the Harvey family. The Trollingers lived early on at the Crockett Grayson homeplace in Pulaski County (77-55) nearby. They bought this place in the late nineteenth century," says the present owner, a cousin, to whom it was left by the Trollinger heirs. He used to stay there frequently in the second quarter of the twentieth century and slept out in the office with two of the male children of the Trollingers, Ferd and Bill. None of the children ever married.

There were gas lights (carbide) in the log section and the dining room. The first-floor west log room was where Uncle Jordan Trollinger slept at night, and in the morning they made the bed and it became the family sitting room. The two daughters slept in the upper rooms of the log section, and the two sons slept out in the office. The parlor, on the first floor of the frame section, was rarely used.





