

VLA - 6/14/2000
N.R.H.A. - 8/2/2000

OMB No. 1024-0018

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 Windsor Castle Farm

other names/site number VDHR file # 46-27

2. Location

street & number 301 Jericho Road not for publication N/A
city or town Smithfield vicinity x
state Virginia code VA county Isle of Wight code 093 Zip 23430

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.)

McCarton 6/29/2000
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.

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Windsor Castle Farm
Isle of Wight County, Virginia

- 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> 3 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 4 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 9 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 16 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: domestic Sub: single dwelling

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Windsor Castle Farm
Isle of Wight County, Virginia

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: domestic Sub: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

colonial _____
mid 19th-century: Greek Revival _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick _____
roof asbestos _____
walls brick _____

other _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.

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Isle of Wight County, Virginia

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

architecture

Period of Significance c 1750-c 1920

Significant Dates c 1750
1840
c 1920

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

(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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 158.25

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Isle of Wight County, Virginia

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	18	355070	4093750	2 18 355390 4093820
3	18	355600	4093680	4 18 355600 4093220

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: Mary Ruffin Hanbury _____

Organization: VDHR _____ date 18 April 2000 _____

street & number: 612 Court Street _____ telephone (757) 396-6706 _____

city or town Portsmouth _____ state VA _____ zip code 23704 _____

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 estate of Charles S. Betts c/o Anne Betts Hooper, co-executor _____

street & number 3581 Point of Rocks Road _____ telephone (301) 694-9394 _____

city or town Jefferson _____ state MD _____ zip code 21755 _____

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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Windsor Castle Farm
Isle of Wight County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 1

Summary Description

Windsor Castle Farm is situated on a knoll overlooking the Pagan River within approximately 159 acres on the edge of the current town of Smithfield (VDHR file # 330-87). The house, which appears to have colonial origins, was remodeled in the mid-nineteenth century and is at the core of a complex of agricultural buildings and fields. The property contains sixteen contributing resources and one non-contributing resource, most of which are dependencies and agricultural structures. The one and a half story, gable roofed, stuccoed masonry dwelling has twin semi exterior end chimneys on each gable end. The southwest elevation has a modest porch facing the current vehicular entrance from Jericho Lane. The northeast elevation boasts a bold pedimented portico overlooking the Pagan River. The house has two later frame additions, however the core of the building has a central hall, double pile plan. The Greek Revival interior trim, particularly at the stair, is striking.

Detailed Description

Exterior

The core of the house, measuring approximately 57x 40', is a gable ended, one and a half story, stuccoed masonry dwelling on a slightly raised basement with a beveled watertable. Two semi-exterior end chimneys with corbelled caps are found on the northwest and southeast elevations as are modest later frame additions. The northwest and southeast elevations have paired 9/6 sash between the chimney stacks on the second story. The southeast frame addition is a single story gable roofed side entrance that has incorporated earlier windows into doors to the frame vestibule. The northwest frame addition is offset to the north revealing paired 9/9 sash windows set below the 9/6s above. This addition which contains a modern kitchen is slightly larger than that on the southeast which pre-dates it.

Both the northeast and southwest elevations have central double leaf entrances flanked by 2 9/9 double hung sash windows with 9/6 windows in the dormers above and fixed windows in the basement below. The southwest elevation which faces the current vehicular entrance to the property (from Jericho Lane) is the more modest of the two major entrances. The door itself is deep set and has a fixed transom divided into diamond panes above. The entrance porch is one story and single bay with an extremely shallow half hip which meets the house below the cornice at the eaves. The porch rests on two tuscan columns and two squared pilasters which have a simple rail with square balusters between. The porch deck is wooden and rests on stuccoed masonry piers with full width wooden stairs leading to a short allee of boxwoods.

The northeast elevation has a central entrance portico resting on four tuscan columns and four squared pilasters. The railing and balusters are similar to those on the southwest porch and are found between the pilasters and outboard columns and between the outer pairs of columns thus the corresponding wooden stairs from the wooden porch deck to the ground are not full width. As with the southwest porch, the northeast porch rests on masonry piers. The northeast porch has a pedimented portico which fades into the central roof as a cross gable, though below the ridgeline. Thus the northeast elevation has only four dormers which align with the windows below (the southwest elevation has five dormers, one over each corresponding window and one over the central entrance), the portico roof extending into the area where a fifth dormer would reasonably be placed. The northeast entrance mirrors the

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Section 7 Page 2

southwest with a double leaf door and a fixed transom divided into diamond panes.

Interior

The first floor plan of the core of the house is a central hall, double pile plan with rooms of approximately the same area with a ceiling height of 12' 6". All walls including interior partitions in the central core of the house are solid masonry. Trim throughout the central portion of the house on the first floor is consistent, with high baseboards topped by a simple molding, broad crown molding, and chair rails. The crown molding and chair rails have been installed in the past twenty-five years or so and are stock Colonial Revival profiles. Door surrounds with handsome corner blocks and molding terminating at plain plinths, mantles, and stair trim are all Greek Revival and date to the c 1840 remodeling of the house. While the trim is reminiscent of that in pattern books by Asher Benjamin, a clear prototype for the trim has not been positively identified. Of particular note is the stair trim with its modified Greek key fretwork below the treads. No visible colonial period fabric remains in the first floor with perhaps the exception of the floorboards, which may be original.

The first floor boasts a broad central hall measuring roughly 11 x 38' with an attractive dogleg stair which rises along the southeast wall of the hall to a landing the width of the hall then continuing a short flight along the northwest wall of the hall to the second floor. The simple rounded newell is the terminus for an equally simple and elegant rounded rail which ramps at either end of the landing (where it makes 90 degree turns) and again at the second floor where the rail turns broadly with a gentle curve. The balusters are square pickets. The rail and balusters are repeated in a short section below the stair dividing the hall from a stairwell to the basement.

The second story rooms, arranged in a similar plan as the first are more modest scale with a lower ceiling height (9') and incorporating the roof slope in the northeast and southwest sides. The rooms are also more modest in trim although the door frames and mantles are also Greek Revival and appear to be from the c 1840 remodeling. The door frames lack the corner blocks and more sophisticated detailing of the first floor and there is none of the later twentieth century crown molding or chair rail (save the chair rail which ascends with the stair up to the second floor level). The second floor's six panel doors appear to date from the 18th century, however their style and apparent weathering is inconsistent with their frames. They may have been saved from an earlier incarnation of this house or salvaged from another property. The plan mirrors that below with the addition of a bathroom in the northeast room.

The basement, as the first and second floors, has a central passage, double pile plan. The basement rooms on the east side are unfinished. Ceiling height in the basement is 7'2" and the walls are 24" thick. Access to the basement is via a Greek Revival stair that runs along the southeast wall of the interior hall directly below the first run of the stair rising from the first floor. The trim on the stair from the first floor is simple Greek Revival trim and there is no evidence of an earlier colonial stair. Other finished woodwork in the basement is Greek Revival, although several doors and frames are eighteenth century. The "mismatch" of the paneling and molding profiles from door to framing and jamb suggests that, like the doors in the second story, these doors may not be in their original locations or may be salvaged from another house. Floor joists evident from the basement appear to be 18th century and the partition walls are laid in English bond. The basement was probably unfinished until the c. 1840 remodeling which is when the kitchen was probably moved to this location, the majority of the trim installed, and the interior access created.

Some additional argument for a 18th century construction date for the house is the mill saw marks in the roof framing. Unfortunately the dormer framing is not visible nor are most of the second floor ceiling joists. Roof

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Windsor Castle Farm
Isle of Wight County, Virginia

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timbers are joined and pegged with no ridge board and some charred members at the ridge suggest a chimney fire—perhaps one that prompted the c. 1840 remodeling.

The Jordans (who purchased the property in 1838) apparently added an east wing which was removed prior to 1900. The current east wing contains a powder room and bath and an exterior access. The west side kitchen wing was added around 1980.

Other Resources

Windsor Castle Farm contains 2 contributing buildings, 4 contributing sites 9 contributing structures and 1 non contributing structure in addition to the principal house. The majority of the resources are arrayed in two roughly parallel rows extending southeast from the house. In that the house is oriented on a NE/SW axis, Dell Upton has conjectured that there may have been an earlier house on the site oriented NW/SE so as to form a more traditional farm complex site with service and outbuildings trailing from the rear rather than the side of the house.¹

The outbuildings include a kitchen, smokehouse, 2 granaries, a modern equipment shed, a managers office, an office, a well, a crib, a stable, a modern granary/shed, a mid 19th c granary. Additionally, beyond the immediate precinct of the house, the site contains one graveyard and the ruins/sites of three tenant dwellings.

Immediately to the northeast of the house in the kitchen. The frame kitchen is clad in beaded weatherboards and has a central interior chimney which pierces a singled gable roof. The interior and exterior of the kitchen were reworked in 1920s and a new floor was installed in the 1950s. Beyond the kitchen is a smokehouse, a modern granary, a late 18th or early 19th century granary which was rebuilt in the mid nineteenth century and which has had new sheathing, and a modern equipment shed. Along the southeastern row of dependencies are the late 19th century manager's house and the mid to late nineteenth century office, a mid to late nineteenth century crib, a shed roofed stable another modern granary and a and a mid nineteenth century granary.

The kitchen, crib and early granary were documented by Dell Upton in 1975. The early granary was also documented by a team from Colonial Williamsburg in the early 1980s who propose four construction periods beginning in the eighteenth century.²

¹ Dell Upton Field notes Windsor Castle Farm Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA 20 September 1975. Photocopy.

² Colonial Williamsburg Foundation-- Agricultural Buildings Project, Windsor Castle Site Plan (August 1981 drawn by Rebecca Trumbull and Willie Graham), Windsor Castle Barn (drawing—no author, August 1981) Windsor Castle Barn (drawing—no author, July 1981)

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**Windsor Castle Farm
Isle of Wight County, Virginia**

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Statement of Significance

Windsor Castle Farm is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria C for architecture with a period of significance from c 1750 to c 1920 and a significant date of c 1840. The farm contains a total of seventeen resources of which 16 are contributing. Windsor Castle is an excellent example of a colonial tidewater Virginia farm which was remodeled in the Greek Revival style c 1840. Though architectural evidence of its colonial origins remains, a precise date of construction has not been established. It is known to have been in existence by 1750 when Arthur Smith IV laid out the neighboring town of Smithfield. The Georgian center hall, double pile plan remains, however significant Greek Revival trim and detailing attest to the later remodeling. The period of significance runs until c 1920 in order to capture the bulk of the agricultural resources and their early twentieth century reworking.

Historical Background

The roughly 159 acres which now comprises Windsor Castle Farm was originally part of a 1,450 acre parcel patented in 1637 by Arthur Smith. While portions of the land have been sold off over time, the core of the property has been owned by only three families since the seventeenth century: the Smiths, the Jordans and the Johnson-Betts.

While the construction date of the existing dwelling is in question, there was a house thought to be the existing dwelling on the property by 1750 when Arthur Smith IV (d 1755) was granted permission from the General Assembly to subdivide the land on the bluff above the Pagan River into 4 streets and 72 lots. This subdivision was named by Smith, Smithfield. Arthur Smith V sold what is now known as Windsor Castle Farm to Watson Pendleton Jordan in 1838. It is thought that the remodeling of the house was performed by Jordan. Jordan had a large family and he constructed a wing on the east of the house which had been removed by 1900. It is also said that the Jordans taught their children in a "school" in the basement of the house. In 1884 M. Filmore Jordan sold the farm to Jeremiah J. Johnson and in the deed of transfer is the first recorded reference to the farm as "Windsor Castle."

Windsor Castle Farm is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C which states that the property "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possess high artistic values..." Windsor Castle is an excellent example of a tidewater Virginia colonial farm dwelling which was later remodeled with fine Greek Revival features.

Property records in Isle of Wight County are problematic, however it is known that a colonial dwelling was on the site by 1750 when Arthur Smith IV established the neighboring town of Smithfield. There is considerable architectural evidence that the current Windsor Castle has colonial origins and could be reasonably assumed to be the house, thus giving it a conservative c 1750 construction date.

Although the exterior is stuccoed, photographic evidence of a stucco failure reveals that the exterior walls (or at least that portion revealed by the stucco failure) is laid in English bond. Partition walls in the basement are also laid in

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English bond. The house has a beveled water table. Its interior plan is a typical Georgian center hall, double pile. The limited visible framing including first story floor joists and roof framing show typical 18th-century saw marks and construction. All of this implies a colonial origin for the existing house. There are some colonial doors in the house however their incongruous placement and unusual patterns of wear indicate they may not be in their original positions and thus they are weaker arguments for the house's colonial origins as they could have come from another source.

The Greek Revival remodeling is thought to have occurred c. 1840, shortly after the Jordans took possession of the house. The entrance porches and notable interior mantles, door trim and stairs date to this period. The stair and stair trim are particularly handsome. The abstracted Greek key fret work beneath the stair treads has a level of sophistication that points to pattern books such as those by Asher Benjamin. Unfortunately, however, no published prototype for this trim has been identified to date. However it is not unreasonable to assume that the proliferation of pattern books such as Benjamin's, which championed Greek Revival style and detailing in the early nineteenth century, could have influenced Windsor Castle's remodeling either directly or indirectly.

The relatively late transformation of Windsor Castle from a colonial dwelling to a Greek Revival one and the juxtaposition of the new style on an existing colonial house complete with a Georgian plan is typical of the movement of the Greek Revival in the rural south. 3

The architecture and construction of the various outbuildings are significant as well thus the period of significance for this property extends into the early twentieth century. Most of the outbuildings have been reworked over the years, however that is not unusual for agricultural buildings, and the extended period of significance captures most of the remodeling of the earlier buildings, notably c 1920 remodeling of the kitchen.

In addition to the kitchen, the site contains a smokehouse, 2 granaries, a modern equipment shed, a managers office, an office, a well, a crib, a stable, a granary/shed, a mid 19th c granary. Additionally, beyond the immediate precinct of the house, the site contains one graveyard and the ruins/sites of three tenant dwellings. All are contributing save the modern equipment shed.

Windsor Castle Farm is a fine example of a rural colonial dwelling remodeled in the early eighteenth century with Greek Revival details to suit the changing architectural tastes of the country.

3 Talbot Hamlin, *Greek Revival Architecture in America* New York: Dover Publications, Inc. 1964, p191-2

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Section 9 Page 6

Benjamin, Asher. *The American Builder's Companion*. New York: Dover Publications Inc, 1969.

----- *Practice of Architecture and The Builder's Guide* New York: Da Capo Press, 1994.

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation-- Agricultural Buildings Project, Windsor Castle Site Plan
(August 1981 drawn by Rebecca Trumbull and Willie Graham), Windsor Castle Barn
(drawing—no author, August 1981) Windsor Castle Barn (drawing—no author, July 1981)

Hamlin, Talbot *Greek Revival Architecture in America* New York: Dover Publications, Inc.
1964.

Hooper, Anne Betts, interview by Mary Ruffin Hanbury 6 April 2000.

Isle of Wight County, tax map 21-01-0092.

Loth, Calder Field notes Windsor Castle Farm Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
Richmond, VA March 2000. Photocopy.

"Many Claim Windsor Castle in Smithfield as Ancestral Home," *Daily Press* (Newport News, VA.),
25 August 1963.

Nugent, Nell Cavaliers and Pioneers Vol 1, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants 1623-
1666, (second edition) Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1963.

Robbins, Dorothy. "The Castle' a Fine Bet for Tourists," *Virginian Pilot* (Norfolk, VA),
5 September 1954.

Upton, Dell Field notes Windsor Castle Farm Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
Richmond, VA 20 September 1975. Photocopy.

"Windsor Castle Said 52 Years Older than Town of Smithfield" Farm Virginia Department of
Historic Resources, Richmond, VA nd.

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Continuation Sheet**

**Windsor Castle Farm
Isle of Wight County, VA**

Section 10 Page 7

5	18 356140 4093040
6	18 356000 4092830
7	18 355180 4093200
8	18 354990 4092800
9	18 354640 4092980
10	18 354550 4093380

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Windsor Castle is Isle of Wight County tax plat 21-01-092.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all the land historically associated with Windsor Castle which is still under sole ownership.

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**Windsor Castle Farm
Isle of Wight County, Virginia**

Section photo page 8

All photographs are of:

Windsor Castle Farm
Isle of Wight County, Virginia
VDHR file # 46-27
Calder Loth, photographer

All negatives are stored with the Department of Historic Resources.

DATE: February 15, 2000
VIEW OF: basement, door to NE room
NEG. NO: 17768
PHOTO 1 of 6

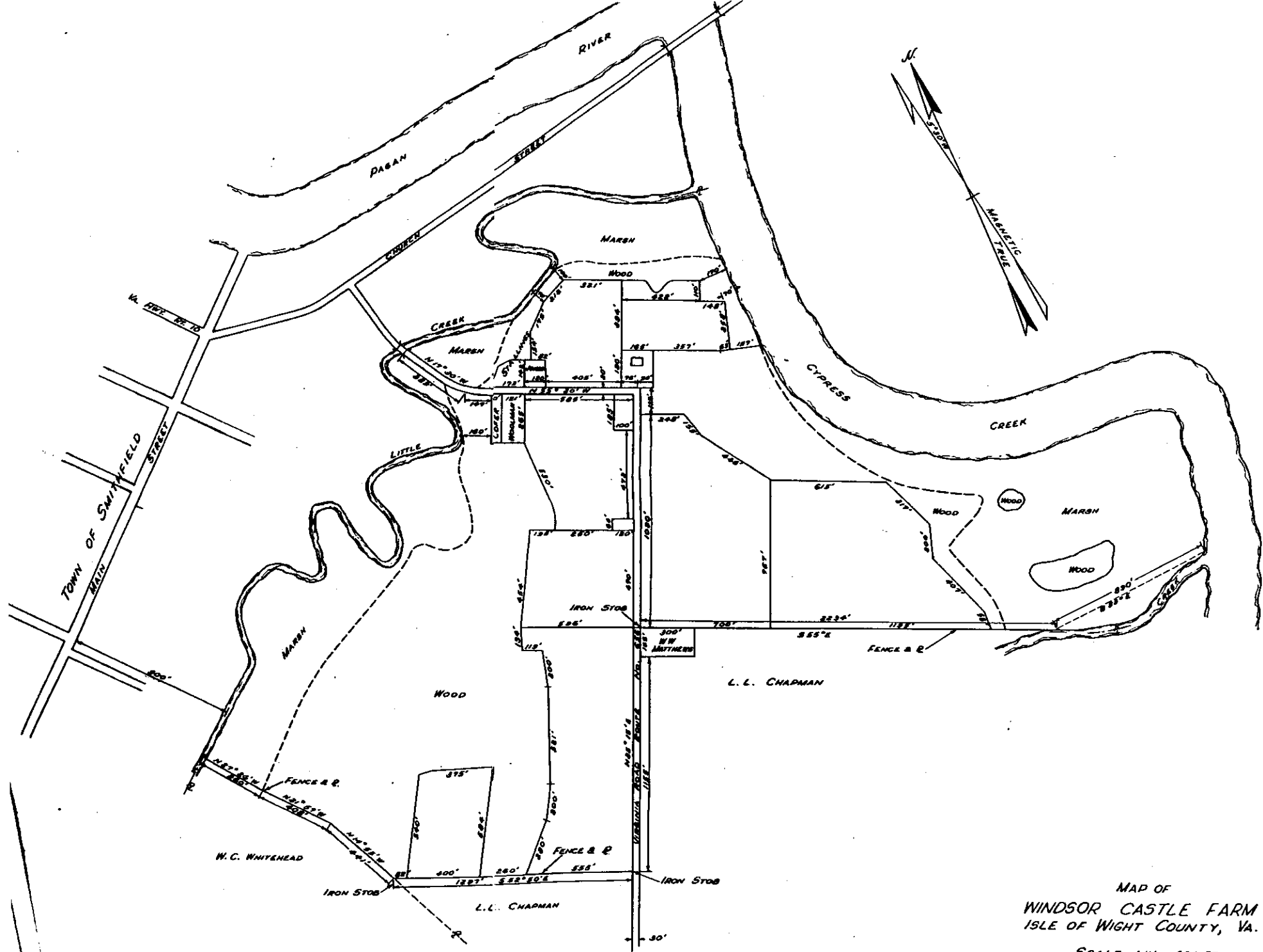
DATE: February 15, 2000
VIEW OF: west elevation
NEG. NO: 17768
PHOTO 2 of 6

DATE: February 15, 2000
VIEW OF: farm buildings east range
NEG. NO: 17768
PHOTO 3 of 6

DATE: February 15, 2000
VIEW OF: east elevation
NEG. NO: 17768
PHOTO 4 of 6

DATE: February 15, 2000
VIEW OF: stairhall
NEG. NO: 17769
PHOTO 5 of 6

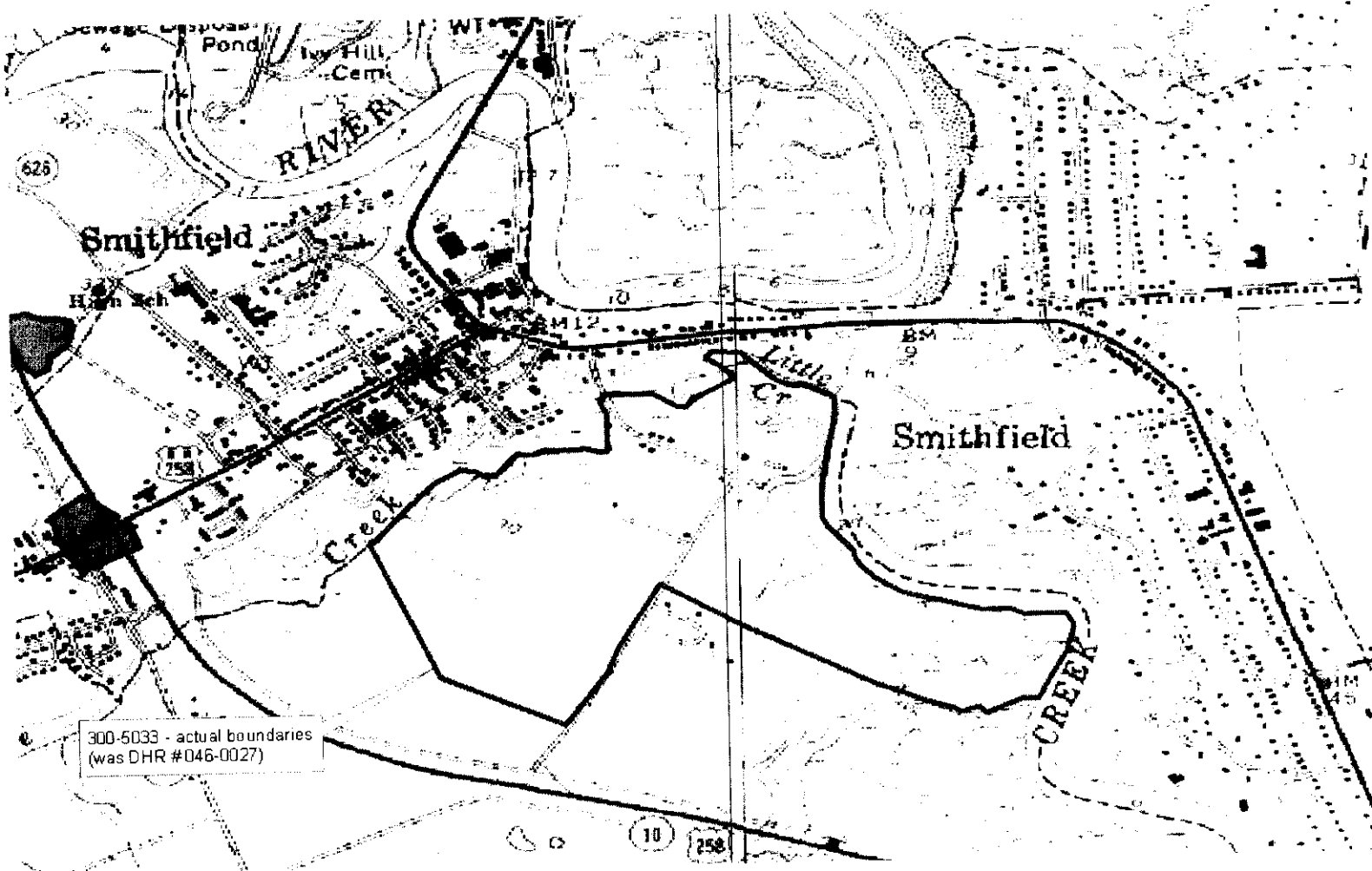
DATE: February 15, 2000
VIEW OF: SE room, 1st floor
NEG. NO: 17769
PHOTO 6 of 6



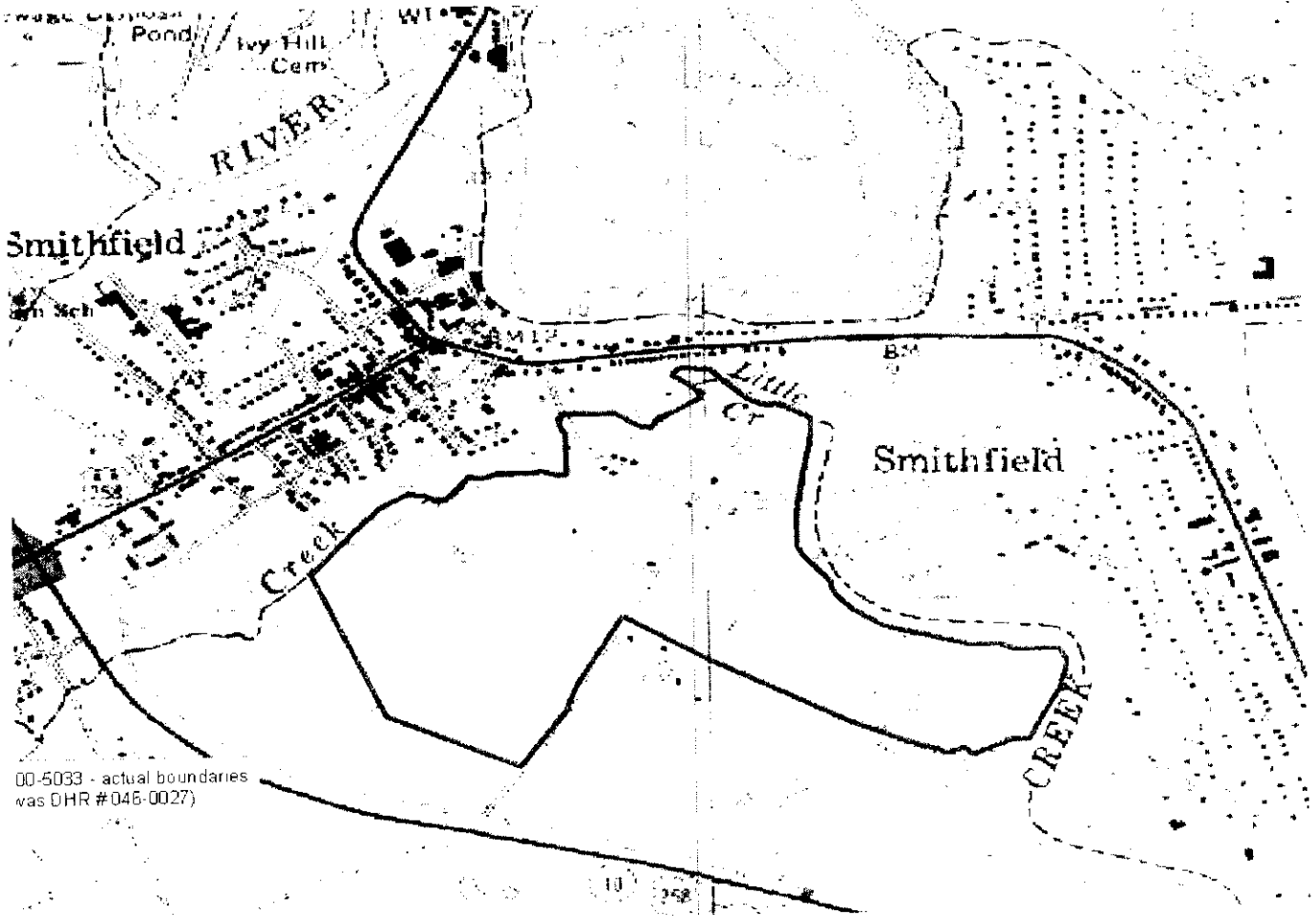
MAP OF
 WINDSOR CASTLE FARM
 ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY, VA.
 SCALE, 1 IN. = 400 FT.
 JANUARY 15, 1847

E. S. Betts SURVEYOR

Old Smithfield Dr



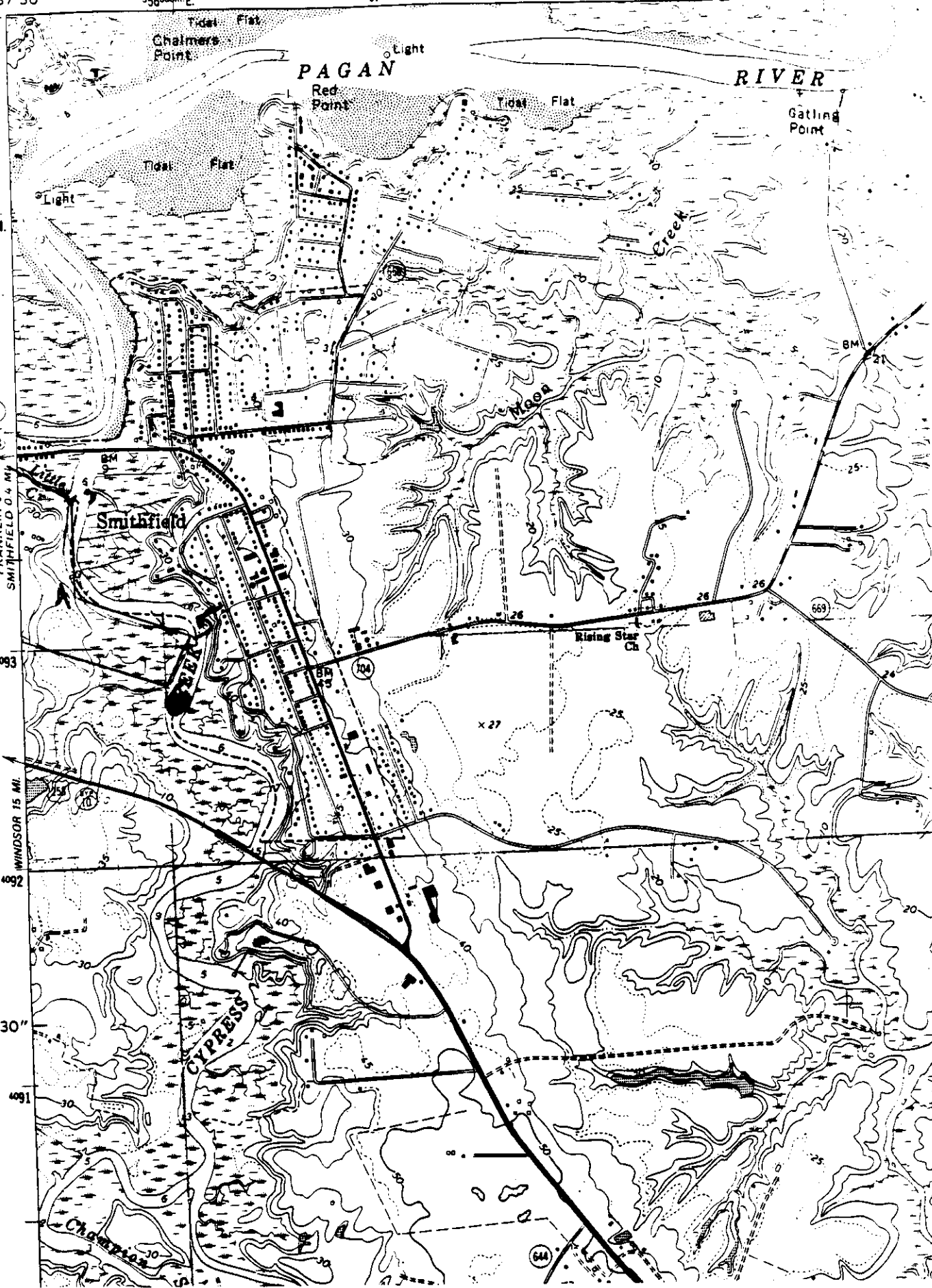
300-5033 - actual boundaries
(was DHR #046-0027)



5359 11 SW
(BACONS CASTLE)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

76° 37' 30" 356000m E 357 358 359 35'



SMITHFIELD
U.S.G.S.
ISLE OF
WIGHT, CO.
VA

WINDSOR
HILL FARM
DHR
LIT
46-27

10
258

FRANKLIN 31 MI
SMITHFIELD 0.4 MI

493

WINDSOR 15 MI
492

57'30"

491

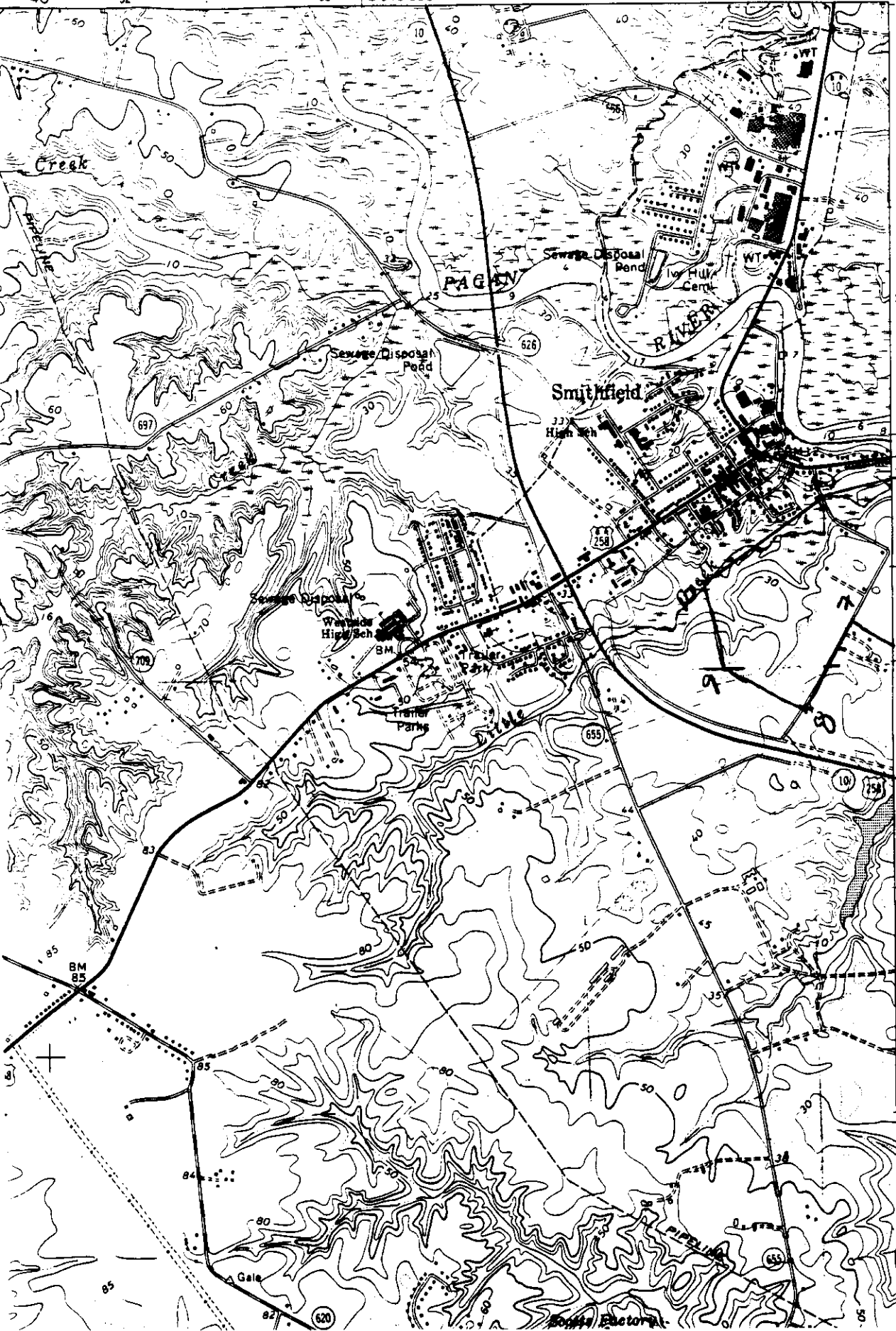
644

669

SMITHFIELD QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA- ISLE OF WIGHT CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3633 11 SE
(MULBERRY ISLAND)

40' 352 353 2 540 000 FEET 354 HOPEWELL 17 MI 76° 37' 30" LAWSON 08 MI 37° 00'



4095
BENNS CHURCH 4.1 MI
HAMPTON INT 6.418 MI
10
240 000 FEET
BENNS CHURCH 4 MI
4092
57'30"
4091

WINDSOR
CASTLE
FARM
VDHR
file #
46-27
ISLE OF
WIGHT, VA