

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

VLR Listed: 12/12/2019
NRHP Listed: 2/19/2020

1. Name of Property

Historic name: McDowell Presbyterian Church
Other names/site number: Central Union Church; DHR No. 045-0005
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 9090 Highland Turnpike
City or town: McDowell State: VA County: Highland
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 X A B X C D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the 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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: cemetery

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: cemetery

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY/ Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE; WOOD; METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

McDowell Presbyterian Church is situated along Route 250 (Highland Turnpike) in the small village of McDowell in eastern Highland County, Virginia. The Bullpasture River is located just east of the church property. The nominated property includes three contributing resources: the church, manse, and a cemetery. There is one non-contributing garage associated with the manse. The church and manse are located along the south side of Highland Turnpike, while the cemetery is located directly across the street from the church. The 1856 church is one of the few remaining antebellum brick buildings constructed in Highland County. Although simple in design and workmanship, the well-constructed building can be categorized as a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style. The manse, constructed, ca. 1879, is also simple in design, but interior details reflect Victorian-era or late 19th century design elements. The cemetery contains approximately 66 known interments. Known burials include congregation members and residents of McDowell and the surrounding area. It is believed that casualties from the Civil War Battle of McDowell are interred here as well, in unmarked graves. A stone marker states "In this area are buried Confederate and Union Soldiers Who Died At McDowell VA – May 8, 1862." Despite relatively minor alterations and additions to the church and manse, the property as a whole maintains historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Narrative Description

Setting

McDowell Presbyterian Church and its associated manse and cemetery are located on the eastern edge of the small village of McDowell in eastern Highland County. The church building and manse are oriented generally to the east and stand on an approximately two-acre irregular-shaped lot at the intersection of Highland Turnpike and Bullpasture River Road. In front of the church is a small lawn with several mature shade trees and boxwoods that flank the main entry. A split rail fence marks the eastern and southern boundaries of the church. A gravel drive and parking area are located to the rear of the building, which also provides access to the manse. The small cemetery is located to the east, directly across Route 250 (Highland Turnpike) from the larger property. The cemetery is situated on a little less than one acre of land and includes both marked and unmarked graves. The small area for the cemetery is on gently sloping land with one younger maple tree centered among the markers. The boundary of the cemetery is marked by a cross split-rail fence along the road and a rail-and-post fence along its northern boundary. To the east of the cemetery is a heavily wooded area that slopes down towards the Bullpasture River.

McDowell Presbyterian Church, ca.1856, Contributing building

Exterior

McDowell Presbyterian Church, constructed in 1856, is a single-bay, one-story, front gable, rectangular brick building with wood trim, supported by a limestone foundation and covered with a standing-seam metal roof. The church features overhanging eaves pierced symmetrically with decorative scroll brackets along a wide cornice. The cornice is further detailed with a raised rectangular molding that stretches from bracket to bracket. Additional details on the east façade include a pedimented gable with a recessed tympanum made of vertical wood trim and pierced with a centered circular window with a flowing tracery design. The window is framed by two triangular-shaped raised moldings adding further emphasis on the symmetry and geometric form of the building. The church measures approximately 48 by 34 feet and these dimensions match closely with the original measurements and descriptions documented in the 1856 specifications proposed by builder, Philip B. Rodger:

Demtions To be 48 feet Long & 36 wide On the Out side of The wall Just Above the watertabel And the total hight of the Brick work to be 18 feet High the foundation to be of stone 18 inches under Ground & 18 Inches Above Ground.¹

A centered, wood, square, open belfry with a four-sided spire extends from the roofline and houses the original bell. Based on historic photos, the belfry was once closed off by louvered shutters. Several additions, including a fellowship hall, kitchen and education building, were added to the church in the mid-20th century. The church, simple in design, reflects local building traditions of rural Highland County and is a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style in its character-defining symmetry, form, massing and details.

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Constructed with handmade brick, likely fired on site, the east façade is laid in Flemish bond with all other elevations constructed in common bond with six rows of stretchers alternating with one row of headers. The builder, Philip B. Rodgers, employed John Page as brickmaker and promised that “All the Brick to be well made & Burned and Layed In a Good maner.”² Rodgers outlined in his specifications for the church that the “brick wall to be 1½ Brick thick” or translated, 3 wythes or three masonry units in thickness. On both side elevations, header bricks can be seen throughout the rows of stretcher bricks, which was not unusual around windows, corners and other openings. These headers were used as makeup bricks to close out the space at the end of a course. The entire building was repointed in the 1950s, with the exception of the rear (south) elevation where original mortar made of sand and lime is still visible. The brickwork is fairly well done for rural Highland County, where antebellum brick buildings are rare. The bricks are soft, as evidenced by the initials, names and dates that have been carved into them over the years. On the façade, the Flemish bond pattern is fairly uniform in appearance, with header and stretcher bricks uniformly aligned from top to bottom along the wall.

The east façade’s primary entry is fronted by a set of wide concrete stairs with metal handrails that lead to a centered wooden double-leaf door with six recessed panels per leaf. The entryway is surrounded by a paneled surround with transom above and half sidelights flanking the door. Originally the transom and sidelights featured multi-light windows, typical of the Greek Revival style. They were replaced in the 1950s with stained glass inserts. The second story features a replacement paired hopper window with stained glass panes, centered just above the main entry. Originally the church had a total of eight window sash that were six-over-six and were carved out of locust.³ Based on historic photos and church documentation, the stained glass windows were added in the 1950s and the exterior storm sash were likely added even later. Just above the main door is a large rectangular wood sign that announces “McDowell Presbyterian Church Organized 1822” and a small metal sign just to the right of the door notes that McDowell Presbyterian Church has been designated an “American Presbyterian and Reformed Historical Site” and “Registered by the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA.”

The original building is three bays deep with three narrow one-over-one wood double-hung sash windows with replacement stained-glass panes on both the north and south elevations. Both side elevations mirror each other with the exception of a secondary entrance along the north elevation, likely used for enslaved and freed African Americans to access the vestibule and gallery during the antebellum era. This entry is no longer used and has no access stairway from the outside. Each of the side elevations features exterior brick flues that were added in the mid-20th century. Vent holes have been placed to circulate airflow all along the west and east elevation brick walls, just above the stone foundation. The west (rear) elevation is partially obscured by the one-story addition, but the upper portion of the original building is visible, and it should be noted that in overall form it mirrors the front elevation but without the attention to detail. The front pedimented gable with recessed tympanum is repeated, but without the raised moldings, circular window or the decorative scroll brackets. The rectangular moldings on the cornice were not continued either. Additionally, the brickwork of the rear elevation is less uniform than the other elevations. While the six-course common bond is evident, there are cases of random header bricks or makeup bricks placed throughout the wall.

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In the 1950s, two additions were added to the church. A one-story, rectangular-shaped wing constructed off the rear elevation connects with another smaller gable front addition to the north of the original church. The one-story narrow rectangular wing at the rear elevation of the original church is laid in common bond and features an interior brick flue, five windows that provide light to interior offices and classroom space, and two doors along its southwest wall. One door is accessed via a handicap accessible ramp and provides the most direct access to the sanctuary from the rear parking lot. The other door provides access to the fellowship hall. The long narrow wing connects the original church with the gable-front education addition and kitchen space. The education section faces east and was likely constructed to mimic the form of the original church building with its gable front, cornice returns and a facade with bricks laid in Flemish bond. The façade has one centered door flanked by two windows. The door is accessed via a small flight of concrete stairs with a metal tube handrail. Neither of these additions impacts the integrity of the original church as it still retains its original form and massing and both are diminutive in size compared to the main building.

Interior

The interior of the church building includes a vestibule and open sanctuary with a second-floor gallery that extends the width of the church. The vestibule is a long narrow space with two steep boxed staircases, one along the west wall and one along the north or front wall that provide access to the upper gallery. The gallery is traditionally noted as an area used during the antebellum era for enslaved and/or free African Americans to attend church but remain segregated. The gallery space is narrow and is open to the sanctuary below. It has a simple wooden balustrade that stretches the width of the church, with a rounded handrail and balusters laid out in a repeating “X” design. The vestibule contains two entry doors that lead to the sanctuary, which appear to be original based on the descriptions in the 1856 building specifications. They note that these doors will be “7 feet High with plain Jambs & Soffits Rabbited On Both sides” with “A Causing On both sides with singel 6 Inches Archatrave and Heavy mouldings.” The vestibule flooring is oak, but is not original. The original flooring was likely replaced in the 1950s when the church underwent renovations and the additions were added.

The sanctuary is a large open room with pews down the center and rows of pews along the north and south walls, creating two aisles leading to a raised dais. The dais floor is only slightly raised and includes a set of three pews for the choir and the pulpit. Just behind the pulpit area is a small section of bead-board wainscot with a raised decorative molding pattern above that was likely put in place during the 1950s renovations. The open room features painted plaster walls and replacement wood flooring. Six memorial stained-glass windows, installed in the 1950s, light the sanctuary. Each window is recessed and surrounded by a six-inch heavily molded architrave. Modern light fixtures and ceiling fans have been added to provide additional light and airflow throughout the room. The layout of the sanctuary does not vary greatly from the original plan as outlined by the builder in 1856 (Figure 1), which shows there were two aisles with a center row of pews and two rows of pews along the outer walls. The pews today are replacements as the originals were destroyed during the Civil War Battle of McDowell, likely used as firewood.

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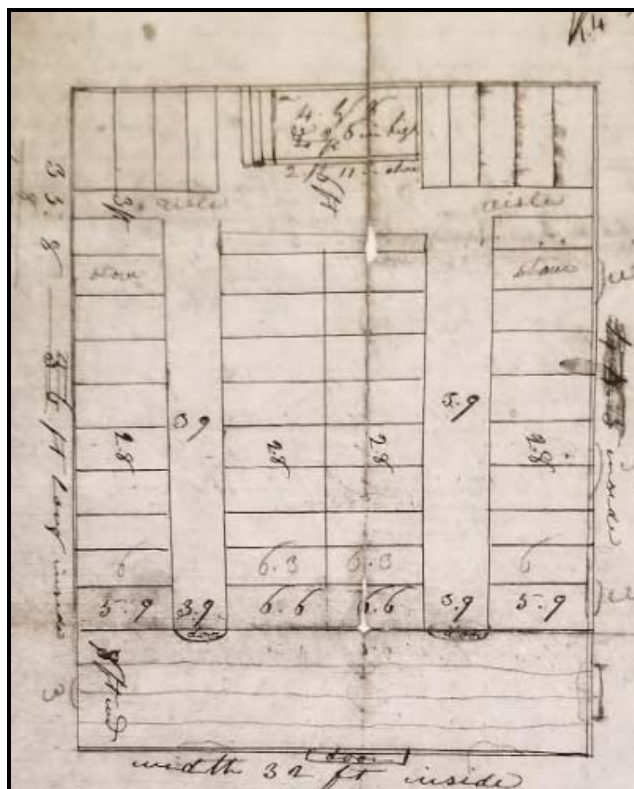


Figure 1: 1856 Interior Plan for Central Union Church.

Access to the rear addition is through an opening to the west of the pulpit area. A long narrow hallway extends south to north and provides access to church offices, a kitchen area, and the fellowship hall, all of which feature typical mid- to late-twentieth century, commercial grade finishes.

Manse, ca. 1879, Contributing building

Exterior

The manse, constructed ca. 1879, is a simple, two-story, three-bay, side-gable house situated on a stone foundation. The house is covered with a standing-seam metal roof and features two gable-end interior brick chimneys with metal beehive caps. Several additions have been constructed off the rear elevation that likely date to the early to mid-20th century. The residence has been entirely clad in vinyl siding and all windows have vinyl replacement sash. The east façade features a one-story porch with a flat roof, supported by simple square posts and situated on a concrete block foundation. The small porch covers the main entry, which has a double door with each leaf featuring a glass insert above three recessed panels. The entryway is topped with a three-light transom. The façade's first story features two windows that flank the porch and three symmetrically placed windows on the second story. The south elevation features two windows,

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one on the first story and one on the second. The north elevation features only one window on the first story. All of the windows on the side elevations were likely added in the late 20th century to provide additional light to the parlor rooms.

There are multiple additions off the rear of the house. The first creates an ell off the west elevation and is two stories tall, creating additional living space downstairs and an additional room upstairs. This addition features one interior, centered, brick chimney. Another one-story addition was added that includes a kitchen area and an area that was likely a porch, which has been covered and converted for use as a mudroom and laundry space.

Interior

Although the exterior of the manse has undergone extensive changes, the interior features many of its original details and design elements. The house retains original plaster walls, four-panel doors, mantels, and built-in cabinets in most of the parlors and bedrooms. The flooring is wood, but is not original. The floor plan of the main block features a central passage with a two-room plan, with a door to a parlor along the north wall of the passage and a door to a parlor along the south wall. The center hall features a closed paneled staircase that runs along the south wall and curves gracefully at a landing before a second, smaller, flight of stairs leads into the second-floor hallway. The stairway features heavy turned balusters, two to a tread, and a heavy circular turned newel post. At the rear of the downstairs center hall is a door that provides access to one of the additions, now used as kitchen space.

Perhaps the most interesting original features found in the manse are the mantels located in the first-floor parlors. They are identical, and it has been noted that these mantels are similar in design to others found in a few late-19th century houses in McDowell. The mantels are heavily molded and feature a raised elongated oval shape and three round indentations along the frieze, which is supported by pilasters with raised rectangular moldings along the column, and three rectangular indentations in the capitals.

The other two rooms downstairs include a dining room, accessed off the south parlor, and the kitchen, accessed from the dining room at the rear of the center passage. Upstairs are two bedrooms that mirror the first-floor parlors and a door at the rear of the hallway that leads into one of the additions, where a bathroom has been added.

Garage, ca. 1950, Noncontributing building

The ca. 1950 garage building is located to the rear of the manse. Constructed of concrete block, the building features one garage bay opening on the southeast elevation, and three bays on the northeast elevation, one two-over-two sash window and two entry doors. This building is classified as noncontributing because it postdates the property's period of significance.

Cemetery, ca. 1833, Contributing site

The cemetery, located across Route 250 (Highland Turnpike) to the north and east of the church, includes approximately 66 known burials. It is believed that additional internments were made during and after the Civil War Battle of McDowell in 1862. Most of the headstones are made

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from fieldstone, marble, or granite and vary in size and style. While most of the markers are simple tablet forms, there are a few ornate markers featuring lamb and urn motifs and a few obelisk style markers. The earliest known burial is that of Nancy Snyder Sitlington, who died in 1833. McDowell Presbyterian Church continues to use the cemetery today for the burial of congregation members.

Integrity Statement

McDowell Presbyterian Church has integrity of location and setting as it has occupied the same parcel since its construction in 1856 and the setting continues to be rural, with the small village of McDowell northwest of the church. McDowell Presbyterian Church retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship with character-defining features indicative of its historic time and place. The original design is documented, as are original specifications for materials to be used, and these provide evidence of the unchanged quality of the hand-made bricks, tympanum with molding and oculus window, and belfry. The fenestration and window openings also are original, although stained-glass windows were installed during the twentieth century. The church's original interior finishes and floor plan also are largely intact, but for the wood flooring. The balcony and its distinctive railing and the dais with the choir loft and pulpit also are noteworthy features. The two additions at the rear of the church have minimally affected the church's integrity of design as they are clearly secondary and do not obscure the church's original massing. The manse is somewhat more evolved, as befits a dwelling continuously occupied since the late 1870s. Some alterations, such as the rear additions and enclosed porch, reflect changing living standards made possible by rural electrification, indoor plumbing, and central heating and cooling systems. Installation of vinyl siding and vinyl replacement sash represent economical materials selected when original materials began to fail or were found too expensive to repair. The dwelling's interior retains a high degree of integrity of materials and workmanship through retention of character-defining Victorian-era door and window trim, doors, fireplace mantles, and the central staircase's distinctive newel posts and balustrade. The cemetery has an informal plan befitting to a rural church with an assortment of grave markers that represent funerary symbolism and design trends of the mid-19th through late 20th century. The inclusion of burials for Civil War casualties is noteworthy as it demonstrates the church's direct association with the 1862 Battle of McDowell and the necessity to provide appropriate burials, a circumstance faced all across Virginia. Today McDowell Presbyterian Church has excellent integrity of feeling and association as a rural religious property with a modest but intact Greek Revival church, manse, and cemetery. The building continues to serve as a place of worship for the community and the manse and cemetery continue in active use as well.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1833-1879

Significant Dates

1856

May 1862

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rodgers, Philip B.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

McDowell Presbyterian Church and the associated manse and cemetery are situated at the eastern entrance of the small village of McDowell in eastern Highland County. The history of the church dates back to 1822 when the first church edifice was built on the site and the cemetery was established. The current church, constructed in 1856, stands as tangible evidence of the growth and settlement patterns of the region, its role as a community center and as an important architectural landmark for both the village and the county. McDowell Presbyterian Church is significant under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with the Battle of McDowell in May 1862, the only formal engagement fought in Highland County during the Civil War. Around the time of the battle, which resulted in casualties, the church was used as a hospital and headquarters for both Union and Confederate forces. The church is also locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a simply designed brick house of worship constructed as a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style. It is a rare example of its type and method of construction for the area and it is one of three antebellum brick buildings in McDowell and the only remaining known antebellum brick church in the county. Documentation in the church's records provide details about the church's design and construction by builder Philip B. Rodgers. The cemetery and manse also contribute to the property's overall significance. The period of significance begins in 1833 with the earliest known burial and continues until 1879, with the construction of the manse. The property meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties as its significance is derived from its association with the Civil War Battle of McDowell and its architectural importance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Background

McDowell, Virginia, is located in Highland County, which was formed in 1847 from parts of Bath County, Virginia, and Pendleton County, Virginia (now West Virginia). The small village was first called Sugar Tree Grove and renamed McDowell in 1850. It is situated along Route 250, which was historically known as the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike, a major east-west route between Staunton, Virginia, and Parkersburg, Virginia (now West Virginia) along the Ohio River. The turnpike was designed by engineer Claudius Crozet and its construction began in 1831 and it was completed by 1847.⁴ Highland County was and still is a rugged and remote part of the state located in the Allegheny Mountains. The earliest settlers of the region were made up of Germans and Scots-Irish who had migrated south from Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. There are only a few towns and villages located throughout the county, most notably, Monterey, the county seat, Bluegrass in the far western part of the county, Doe Hill, in the north and McDowell in the east. McDowell was at one time considered the largest, with a church, school, tavern and mill.

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McDowell Presbyterian, established as Central Union Church, first organized in 1822 to meet the needs of the growing population in and around Sugar Tree Grove.⁵ Prior to the construction of a physical building, many residents held worship services in their homes or other available buildings. The land on the eastern edge of the town, near the Bullpasture River, was owned by the Sitlington Family. The Sitlingtons donated a portion of their land in 1822 for a log building to be constructed as a place of worship, and in 1855 Robert Sitlington decided to donate a larger parcel to erect the current church, which would accommodate the growing congregation. With burials as early as 1833, the cemetery dates to the period of the earlier church building. The church sessional records state that “it is proposed to erect an edifice for purposes of public worship, upon or near, the grounds of the Central Union Church under the care & in connection with Presbytery of Lexington... Oct 6, 1855...”⁶ Robert Sitlington and other congregation members contracted with Philip B. Rodgers to build the church for \$750.⁷ Rodgers reported that he would construct the church in the “stile of the Rocky Spring,” likely a reference to the Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church in Deerfield, located in western Augusta County, about thirty minutes southeast of McDowell. Rocky Spring Church was constructed ca. 1853, and like Central Union Church (McDowell Presbyterian), was built as a simple adaptation of the Greek Revival style with brick laid in Flemish bond on the façade and six-course common bond on the side and rear elevations. Rodgers’s reference to Rocky Spring in the building specifications suggests that he may have been the builder of both churches. (Additional architectural comparison of the two churches will be addressed under the Architectural Analysis section below.)

Central Union Church would continue to play an important role for the community, for both McDowell and families living on surrounding farms. While the population continued to grow in the mid-19th century, the Civil War slowed the pace and like many communities in Virginia, McDowell was not left unscathed by the conflict. The small village’s presence along a major transportation corridor meant it was readily positioned for a collision between Union and Confederate forces striving for control of the Shenandoah Valley, known as the “breadbasket of the Confederacy” because of its abundant grain crops. The Battle of McDowell (045-0120) occurred in May 1862 on Sitlington’s Hill, north and east of the church, and is considered by many historians to have been General Stonewall Jackson’s first victory in his “Valley Campaign.”

After the war, the small village of McDowell continued to see its population increase and the church continued to grow. By 1880 the church was renamed McDowell Presbyterian, and it was also around this time when a full time minister was sought and the new manse was constructed. McDowell Presbyterian Church continued to prosper and by the 1950s several additions to the church edifice were constructed to house a fellowship hall and a connected education building. The church today still has an active congregation and remains integral in the community, participating in countywide festivities like the Highland County Maple Festival and other yearly events that bring travelers from all over to this remote and beautiful section of Virginia.

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Military Significance

McDowell Presbyterian Church is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with the Battle of McDowell, fought in May 1862 between federal troops commanded by U. S. General Robert H. Milroy and Confederate troops under General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson (see Additional Documentation for battlefield maps). The battle included 6,500 Union troops and 6,000 Confederate troops, with casualties numbering in the 700s.⁸ As described in the National Park Service’s 1991 Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia pursuant to public law 101-628, the opposing sides first encountered one another on May 7, 1862, with Jackson’s columns marching west along the Parkersburg turnpike until encountering Union pickets at a toll gate where the pike crossed Ramsey’s Draft. Under Milroy’s command, the Union forces withdrew to the crest of Shenandoah Mountain. After the Confederates split into two columns to envelope the Union position, Milroy ordered his force to concentrate at McDowell and positioned a section of artillery on Shaw’s Ridge to impede the Confederates’ descent from Shenandoah Mountain. These guns were soon withdrawn with their supports to McDowell. Jackson established his headquarters at Rodgers’ tollgate while, during the night, Milroy withdrew behind the Bullpasture River to McDowell, establishing headquarters in the Hull House.⁹

The following morning, the Confederates advanced unopposed from Shaw’s Ridge to ascend Bullpasture Mountain. Confederate Brigadier General Edward Johnson continued with the advance to the base of Sitlington’s Hill (a short distance east/southeast of McDowell Presbyterian Church), where he deployed his infantry along the hill’s long crest. About 10:00 a.m., U.S. Brigadier General Robert Schenck arrived with reinforcements from Franklin and assumed overall command of the Union force at McDowell. He deployed artillery, consisting of 18 guns, on Cemetery Hill and near the McDowell Presbyterian Church to defend the bridge over the Bullpasture River. Infantry troops formed a line from McDowell south along the river for about 800 yards, one regiment took position on Hull’s Hill, which was west of the river and overlooking the pike, while three companies of cavalry covered the left flank on the road to the north of the village.¹⁰

Union forces advanced on Sitlington’s Hill, crossing the bridge about 3:00 p.m. and proceeding up the hill’s western slope. Union artillerymen on Cemetery Hill elevated their pieces by digging deep trenches in the ground for the gun trails and began firing at the Confederates in support of the advancing infantry. Schenck also had artillery hauled by hand to the crest of Hull’s Hill to fire on the Confederates’ right flank above the turnpike. Occupying the high ground, Jackson reinforced his right flank on the hill with two regiments and covered the turnpike with the 21st Virginia. The 12th Georgia at the center and slightly in advance of the main Confederate line bore the brunt of the Union attack and suffered heavy casualties. The fighting continued for four hours as the Union forces attempted to pierce the center of the Confederate and then to envelope its left flank. Nine Confederate regiments and five U.S. regiments participated in the battle until, at dusk, the Union troops withdrew to McDowell, bringing with them wounded from the field.¹¹

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About 2:00 a.m. on May 9, 1862, Union generals Schenck and Milroy ordered a general retreat along the turnpike toward Franklin. The 73rd Ohio held their skirmish line along the river until near dawn when they withdrew and acted as rear guard for the retreating column. Shortly afterward, the Confederates entered McDowell. Schenck established a holding position while Jackson pursued the retreating Union army almost to Franklin before commencing a return march to the Shenandoah Valley on May 15.¹²

McDowell Presbyterian Church had seen various uses during and after the engagement. Troops were billeted here and the church served as a hospital for both Union and Confederate forces. It is noted in the history of the Doles-Cook Brigade that “the dead were piled up in different houses and churches” throughout McDowell, and the cemetery at McDowell Presbyterian was likely used to bury casualties from the battle. Reverend William T. Price is noted as saying that, while attending a meeting of the presbytery, “the enemy” took possession of two churches in which he ministered, one at McDowell and the other at Williamsville.¹³ Since it was the only church in McDowell at the time, it is certain that the reverend was referring to Central Union Church (McDowell Presbyterian) in his remarks.

The church’s use as a hospital is documented in diaries of men from both sides. John S. Sosman, 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry noted in his diary that “May 4, Sunday....Cool with few clouds flying. Going to McDowell this afternoon. Rode over to McD (McDowell) in an ambulance ...quartered in a church that is being used as a hospital.”¹⁴ The Battle of McDowell is the only major engagement during the Civil War that was fought in Highland County and the church’s role in the battle makes it significant for its direct association with these events. Today, the church stands as a reminder of the conflict and the impact it had on the county and the community of McDowell.

The battlefield itself was found to have “the highest integrity of all of the Shenandoah Valley battlefields surveyed” when initially surveyed by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) in the early 1990s.¹⁵ As defined in the 2007 update to the CWSAC’s survey, the battlefield consists of over 4,000 acres in its core and study areas, with the core area totaling 2,258 acres (see Additional Documentation). Surveys conducted in 2015, 2016, and 2019 have identified no major changes within the battlefield boundaries.¹⁶ Its pristine state is due in part to its rural location and the rugged topography, which precludes almost any land use other than agriculture or woodland, as well as conservation efforts that began with establishment of the George Washington National Forest (originally Shenandoah National Forest) in 1918 and have continued through today. Highland County’s continued low population density (even less now than at the time of the battle) contributes to the battlefield’s preservation. In general, the landscape consists of narrow river valleys with agricultural fields and high ridge lines that are mostly forested with interspersed pastureland. The line of Jackson’s advance along present-day U.S. Rte. 250 passes through the George Washington National Forest, which ends at the Cowpasture River. In addition to lands within the national forest, today approximately 580 acres of the battlefield have been placed under conservation easement or acquired by nonprofit organizations such as the American Battlefield Trust (formerly the Civil War Trust) and Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation (SVBF). The SVBF owns a tract of land

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immediately surrounding McDowell Presbyterian Church that was used by Union forces for artillery positions.¹⁷ The significance of the Battle of McDowell is that it was a costly but important victory for “Stonewall” Jackson at the start of his 1862 Shenandoah Valley Campaign, which prevented Union forces in the Valley from reinforcing General George B. McClellan’s efforts to take Richmond via his Peninsula Campaign.¹⁸

Architectural Significance

McDowell Presbyterian is an excellent example of ecclesiastical brick architecture for the western highlands of Virginia. Constructed in 1856, the church is a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style by local builder Philip B. Rodgers. The popularity of Greek Revival in the United States began after the War of 1812 with the desire of Americans to eschew anything English, including architectural styles like Federal (Adamesque) or Georgian, although these styles persisted in western Virginia well into the 1830s. Greek Revival, marked by its sense of monumentality, became very popular early in the 19th century for residences and government and ecclesiastical buildings in the larger cities of the east coast. Eventually, with the help of published pattern books for carpenters, elements of the style began to trickle out to the rural parts of Virginia, and small brick and frame churches that could be classified as Greek Revival were being constructed in even the most remote areas, like Highland County.

McDowell Presbyterian is also notable for its brick construction, which is rare in Highland County, where most buildings were of log or frame construction due to readily available materials. The church is one of three antebellum brick buildings in McDowell and the only remaining known antebellum brick church in the county. There are three other known churches in the county that were built prior to the Civil War and all are of frame construction. Expanding further out to Bath County, south of Highland County, there are four antebellum churches and all are of brick construction. Two, Warm Springs Episcopal Church (DHR# 008-0009) and Warm Springs Presbyterian Church (DHR# 008-0010), are located in Warm Springs, the Bath County seat, within the Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District (DHR#008-5025; NRHP 2018). Both churches were constructed in the early 1850s, around the same time as McDowell Presbyterian, and both are relatively simple, vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival style. Like McDowell Presbyterian, both of these buildings are rectangular in form and have front gables or temple fronts indicative of Greek Revival design. Even though both of the Warm Springs churches can be classified as vernacular they are certainly more high style than the church in McDowell. Both churches are larger or more monumental in stature and exhibit more ornamentation suggestive of Greek Revival. For example, Warm Springs Episcopal features large sixteen-over-sixteen wood double-hung sash windows flanking a tall centered entry with a paneled door flanked by pilasters and a full entablature and fanlight above. The fanlight is repeated in the pediment. Warm Springs Presbyterian is equal in stature and features a pedimented gable front, plain in the center, but with a raking cornice of dentils. The monumentality of this building is articulated through its portico in antis supported by large fluted columns and the projecting brick sections that simulate the continuance of columns with a molded capital above each.

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When comparing these two churches with McDowell Presbyterian, it is necessary to take into consideration the location and the surrounding development of the area. By the 1850s, Warm Springs was already the Bath County seat and known for the Warm Springs Hotel, a resort made popular by the surrounding medicinal springs known for their curative properties, that lured travelers from far and wide. By the 1830s, transportation was made easier for travelers to the area by the establishment of several road networks leading west to what is now West Virginia and to Alleghany County to the south. The style and construction of churches, government buildings, and residences were influenced by such development. It was not unusual for class and social standing to factor into the plan and design of early buildings.¹⁹ Both of the churches in Warm Springs are situated prominently on a hill and were some of the first buildings travelers would see as they came into town and it is likely the congregations wanted the design of their churches to reflect their standing in the community and for these buildings to be recognized as landmarks. Like these buildings, McDowell Presbyterian was also constructed as a landmark in its community, just on a smaller scale, reflecting the size and development patterns of this smaller and more remote village. It sits prominently as one of the first buildings seen by travelers when entering McDowell from the southeast and was constructed with its detailed façade oriented in that direction.

The original 1856 specifications for McDowell Presbyterian, as laid out by the builder, Philip B. Rodgers, state that he would build the church in the style of “Rocky Spring.” As previously noted in section 7, Rocky Spring is a church located in Deerfield, Augusta County, about 30 minutes south and east of McDowell. The church at Rocky Spring (DHR#007-0104), constructed in 1853, is also a brick church, but even simpler in design than the church at McDowell. Like McDowell, it is a rectangular, gable-front building, laid in Flemish bond on the front and six-course common bond on the side and rear elevations. There is much less ornamentation on the church at Rocky Spring compared to McDowell, such as lack of a pedimented gable with inset tympanum and no decorative scroll brackets along the cornice. Rocky Spring has a simple diamond-shaped, centered window above the double-leaf entryway. The entryway has a paneled surround and is topped with a soldier course brick lintel. Rocky Spring can be considered a transitional example, well-constructed in brick, but lacking certain design elements that fully put it in the category of Greek Revival. In comparing Rocky Spring and McDowell Presbyterian, two different assumptions can be made on why the latter appears to be a bit more evolved. The first, when it came time to construct McDowell, the builder may have gained a broader knowledge of building practices that were probably now taking place in Staunton, the largest nearby city. Likely known to Rodgers were popular architectural guides for builders, such as Asher Benjamin’s *The American Builder’s Companion* or Minard Lefever’s *Beauties of Modern Architecture*, that could apply additional design elements associated with the Greek Revival to the church in McDowell. Also, it is a possibility that the earlier church at Rocky Spring was simply the result of what the congregation could afford or wanted at the time and McDowell’s congregation, with a church located on a major transportation route and in a prominent area of town, wanted their church, like the congregations in Warm Springs, to reflect their standing and influence in the village.

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Another antebellum brick church, the one closest to McDowell, is located in Williamsville, in north-central Bath County, not far from the Highland County line. Williamsville Presbyterian Church, constructed ca. 1858, is in a very remote area of Bath County, but is perhaps one of the best examples in the region to portray the monumentality of the Greek Revival style for a simple brick country church. Like McDowell, it is still considered a vernacular adaptation; however, its design elements and construction indicate a better understanding of the needed monumentality and symmetry to accurately portray the style. It is a well-constructed gable-front brick building with inset portico marked with two heavy Doric order columns, with the only other fenestration on the façade being a centered lunette window directly above the portico.

Other, similar brick churches can be found in the central-western counties of Virginia and each exhibit rural building traditions alongside elements of Greek Revival. In Alleghany County there are only five known extant antebellum churches and only two are of brick construction, Oakland Presbyterian Church (DHR# 003-0004) and Sharon Chapel (DHR# 003-0137). Oakland Presbyterian Church, constructed in 1847, is perhaps an example of the simplest form of the Greek Revival style, while Sharon Chapel, constructed ca. 1832, is a vernacular interpretation of Gothic Revival. Like McDowell Presbyterian, Oakland is a rectangular building, constructed of brick and situated on a stone foundation. Like Rocky Spring, Oakland has very little ornamentation, with only a small five-light transom above its double-leaf door and its gable-front as really the only stylistic elements that hint at Greek Revival. McDowell's original entry was also topped by a multi-light transom and went further with multi-light sidelights. While the openings remain, the clear glass in the transom and sidelights on McDowell has been replaced with stained glass, which was a common practice in the early to mid-20th century.

Augusta County, established in 1738, at one time encompassed most of the aforementioned counties until Bath County was created in 1790. Today, there are 17 known antebellum churches in Augusta and only four are brick. One of those brick churches is Tinkling Springs Presbyterian, a more formal and textbook example of the Greek Revival style, yet still considered a vernacular interpretation. It exhibits a temple form front with large columns and pedimented gable, and features an entry where the columns and pediment are repeated in smaller form. Tinkling Springs was constructed ca. 1850, six years before McDowell. Many of the brick churches in Augusta that were constructed around the same time as McDowell have been modified to accommodate larger congregations and changing architectural styles, with added towers, belfries, and larger vestibules to the façade.

Each of the churches discussed are characteristic of many country brick churches that can be found throughout the Virginia countryside; however, when looked at individually and assessed by their location, it becomes evident why churches like McDowell Presbyterian are considered locally architecturally significant. The church in McDowell began as Central Union Church, in a simple log building, constructed quickly to meet the needs of settlers in this remote part of the state. As the congregation grew and the church became an integral part of the community, it was important for the congregation to have a church building that accommodated that growth and one that reflected permanence and pride and would be a landmark. The comparison of the different churches in the region reveals that location, development patterns, and, in some cases, social and

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economic standing played a role in how simple or how ornate a church might be. Even in its most vernacular form, Greek Revival easily allowed for this array of stylistic interpretation and building evolution.

As a collective entity, moreover, the church, cemetery, and manse are representative of a historic rural religious property in Highland County, dating to a time when the provision of a dwelling near the church was a common practice among congregations. The cemetery's character-defining features include an assortment of fieldstone, marble, and granite markers, predominantly in simple tablet forms. The handful of more ornate markers, featuring lamb and urn motifs, and a few obelisk style markers, are characteristic of funerary art of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when Victorian-era, more sentimental notions of death were prevalent, as well as fascination with ancient cultures and their mortuary practices, most popularly exemplified by the obelisk form. More recent burials feature machine-cut markers that are less ornate but durably constructed. The ca. 1879 manse, likewise, contributes to the property's architectural significance. Its vernacular I-house form and minimal stylistic references reflect the modest means of the congregation and may also be in keeping with unpretentious expectations for a minister's dwelling. The dwelling evolved to accommodate modern lifestyles, including an attached kitchen connected to a dining room, an upstairs bathroom, and a rear mudroom and laundry space, as well as introduction of heating, electrical, and mechanical systems. Key character-defining interior features, most notably fireplace mantels and the central staircase, illustrate the house's historic age. Through the summary of its parts, McDowell Presbyterian Church is locally significant as a representation of local, traditional building practices, with the vernacular Greek Revival church building serving as the focal point. The property thus remains a particularly important symbol of the rural landscape.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Primary Sources

Diary of John S. Soman, 1862. 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland Ohio.

Founding Documents of the Central Union Meeting House and McDowell Presbyterian Church. Robert Sitlington Collection. Highland County Historical Society. McDowell, VA.

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Secondary Sources.

American Battlefield Trust. "McDowell Battlefield – Battle Map."
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Morton, Oren. *A History of Highland County*. Baltimore, MD: B.L Regional Publishing Company, 1969.

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McDowell Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Highland County, VA
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Wright, Catherine. "Battle of McDowell." Encyclopedia Virginia. Virginia Humanities, 5 April 2011. https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/McDowell_Battle_of

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Highland County Historical Society, McDowell, VA; Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR# 045-0005

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.64

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.332010 Longitude: - 79.488760

McDowell Presbyterian Church
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2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated property corresponds to the tax parcel boundary as recorded at the Highland County tax assessor's office. The parcels for the church and manse are recorded as 58 A 10 and the cemetery is recorded as 46A A 41. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary includes the church, manse and cemetery and matches the boundaries associated with the Highland County Tax records. The church and manse are located on the same parcel on the south side of Highland Turnpike and the cemetery sits on a separate parcel located to the north and east of Highland Turnpike. The property's historic setting and all known historic resources are encompassed by the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: William Crisp, Aubrey Von Lindern (DHR)
organization: McDowell Presbyterian Church
street & number: 9090 Highland Turnpike
city or town: McDowell state: VA zip code: 24458
e-mail: aubrey.vonlindern@dhr.virginia.gov
telephone: 540-868-7029
date: 10/12/2019

McDowell Presbyterian Church
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: McDowell Presbyterian Church, Manse and Cemetery
City or Vicinity: McDowell
County: Highland State: Virginia
Photographer: Aubrey Von Lindern
Date Photographed: 08/29/19

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 27. VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_001
View: McDowell Presbyterian, North Elevation, Looking South

2 of 27. VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_002
View: Façade of Church, Facing West

3 of 27. VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_003
View: Church, East Elevation, Facing Northwest

4 of 27. VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_004
View: Church, East Elevation, Facing Northwest

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5 of 27. VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_005
View: Church, Belfry, Facing Northwest

6 of 27. VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_006
View: Church, Brick Detail, Front Elevation, Facing West

7 of 27. VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_007
View: Church, Brick Detail, East Elevation, Facing North

8 of 27. VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_008
View: Church, Education Building, Facing West

9 of 27. VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_009
View: Church, Façade, Close up, Facing West

10 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_010
View: Church, West Elevation, Facing Southwest

11 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_011
View: Church, Rear Elevation, Facing East

12 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_012
View: Church, West Elevation, Facing South

13 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_013
View: Church, East Elevation, Window, Facing Northwest

14 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_014
View: Cemetery, Looking Southeast

15 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_015
View: Cemetery, Looking Northwest

16 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_016
View: Cemetery, Civil War Marker, Facing East

17 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_017
View: Manse, Façade and West Elevation, Facing Southwest

18 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_018
Manse, Rear (South) Elevation, Looking Northeast

19 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_019
View: Church, Landscape, Looking Southeast

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20 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_020
View: Church, Interior, Sanctuary, Looking Southeast

21 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_021
View: Church, Interior, Gallery, Looking Northeast

22 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_022
View: Church, Interior, Window Detail, Looking Southeast

23 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_023
View: Church, Interior, Sanctuary from the Gallery, Facing West

24 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_024
View: Church, Interior, Vestibule, Facing Northeast

25 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_025
View: Manse, Interior, Center Hall, Looking Southwest

26 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_026
View: Manse, Interior, North Parlor, Looking Northwest

27 of 27: VA_HighlandCounty_McDowellPresbyterian_027
View: Manse, Interior, North Parlor Mantel, Looking Southwest

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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ENDNOTES

- ¹ Founding Documents of the Central Union Meeting House and McDowell Presbyterian Church. *Specifications for Church at Central Union*. Robert Sitlington Collections. Highland Historical Society. McDowell, Virginia.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ Philip Sturm, "Staunton_Parkersburg," e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia (05 November 2010), accessed 1 October 2019.
- ⁵ Sessional Records of the Presbyterian Church, Articles of Agreement, Pendleton County, Va., 1821.
- ⁶ Sessional Records of McDowell Presbyterian Church, 1854 Robert Sitlington Collection. Highland Historical Society, McDowell, Va.
- ⁷ Sessional Records of McDowell Presbyterian Church; April 10, 1856 Letter from Philip B. Rodgers to Robert Sitlington or Phelex Hull, Trustees of the Church.
- ⁸ Battle of McDowell, Shenandoah Valley Battlefields. <https://www.shenandoahatwar.org/history/battle-of-mcdowell/>. Accessed 09/15/19.
- ⁹ National Park Service, *Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, Pursuant to Public Law 101-628* (Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, Interagency Resources Division, September 1992), 51.
- ¹⁰ Ibid., 51-52.
- ¹¹ Ibid., 52.
- ¹² Ibid., 52.
- ¹³ William T. Price Papers, H.L. Sheets Collection.
- ¹⁴ Diary of John S. Sosman, 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland Ohio. Page 2.
- ¹⁵ National Park Service, *Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia*, 52-53.
- ¹⁶ McDowell Battlefield, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS) architectural survey record.
- ¹⁷ Ibid., National Park Service, *Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia*, 53; American Battlefield Trust, "McDowell Battlefield – Battle Map," <https://www.battlefields.org/visit/battlefields/mcdowell-battlefield>.
- ¹⁸ National Park Service, *Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia*; Catherine Wright, "Battle of McDowell," Encyclopedia Virginia. Virginia Humanities, 5 April 2011, https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/McDowell_Battle_of.
- ¹⁹ Peter W. Williams, *House of God: Region. Religion and Architecture in the United States* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1999), xiii.

LOCATION MAP

McDowell Presbyterian Church

Highland County, VA

DHR File No. 045-0005

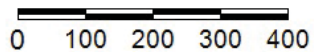
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Longitude: -79.488760



Feet



1:4,514 / 1"=376 Feet



Title:

Date: 11/26/2019

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

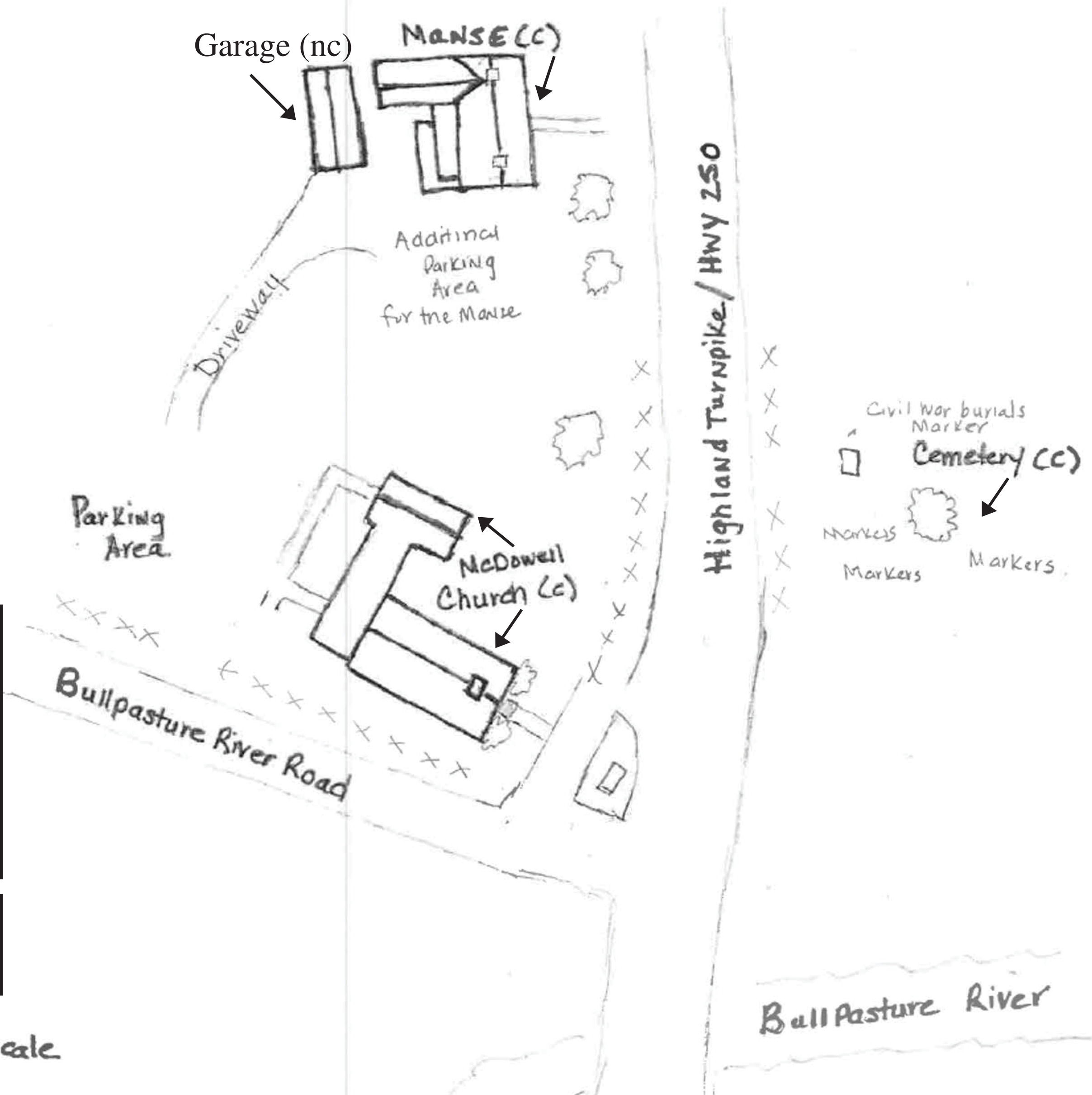
Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Sketch Map

McDowell Presbyterian Church

Highland County, VA

DHR File No. 045-0005



Inventory
McDowell Presbyterian Church-
contributing building
Manse- contributing building
Cemetery- contributing site
Garage- noncontributing building

c- contributing resource
nc- noncontributing resource

Not Drawn to Scale

PHOTO KEY (exterior views)
McDowell Presbyterian Church
Highland County, VA
DHR No. 045-0005

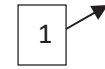


Photo Locations



Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources



Virginia Cultural Resource Information System
AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY
McDowell Presbyterian Church
Highland County, VA
DHR File No. 045-0005



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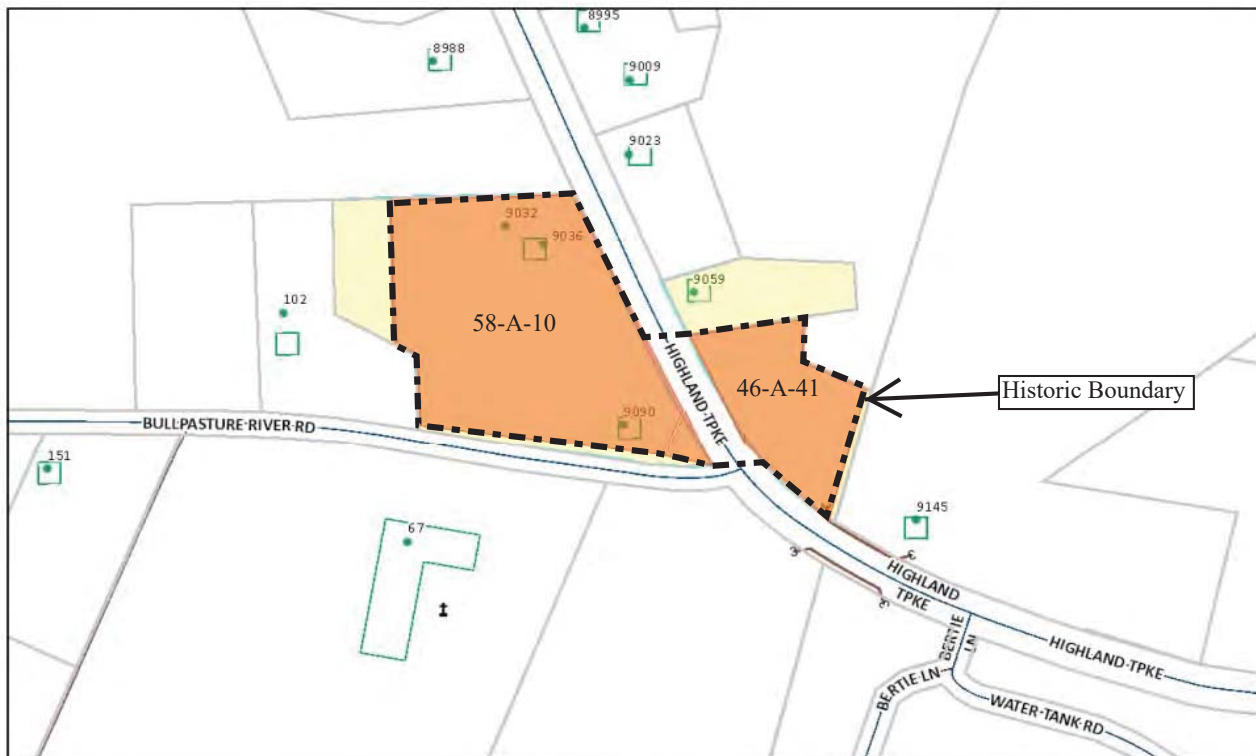
Title: _____ **Date:** 11/14/2019

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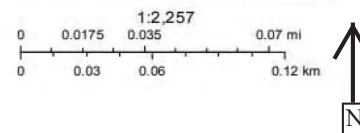
Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-2705.7-1(10). Reliance on this information may therefore constitute an independent site visit.

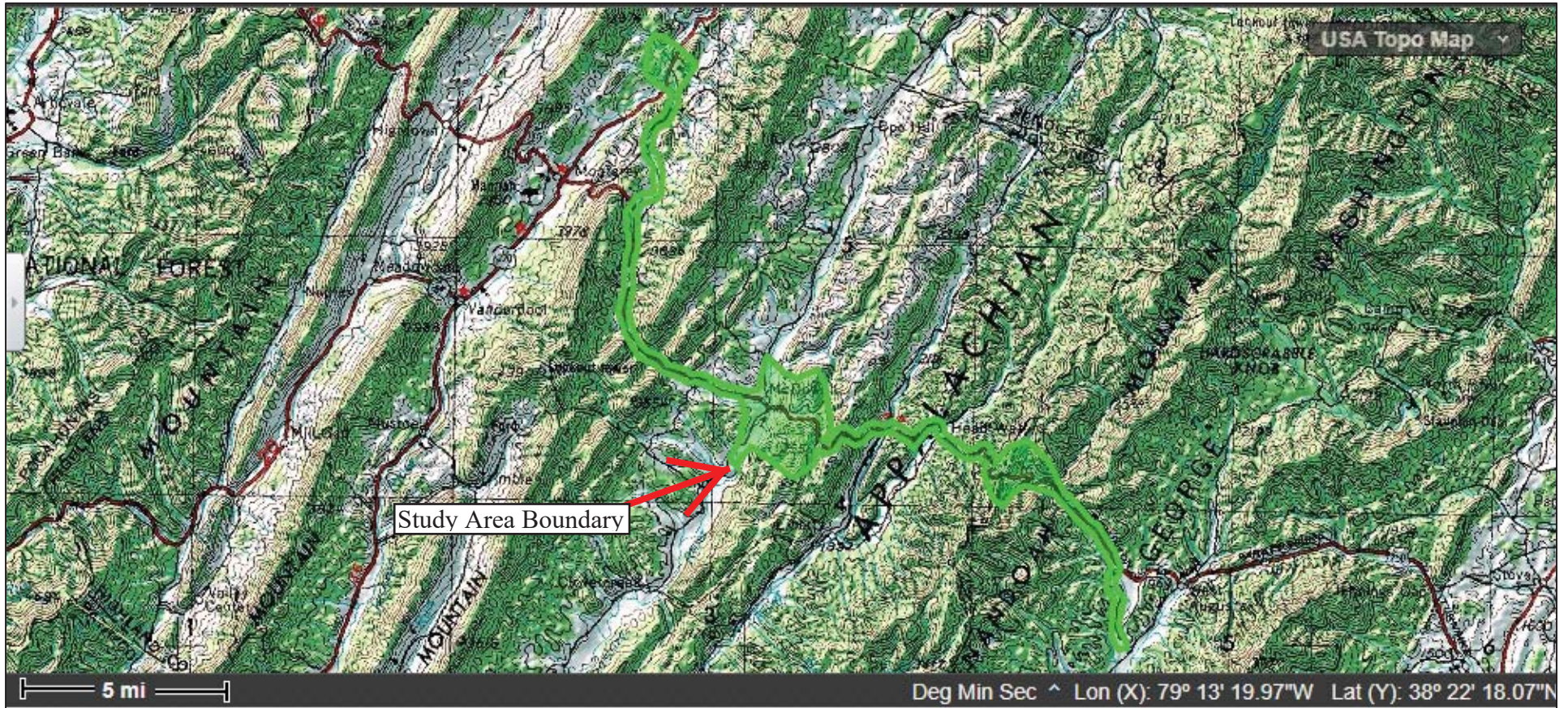
TAX PARCEL MAP

McDowell Presbyterian Church
Highland County, VA
DHR No. 045-0005



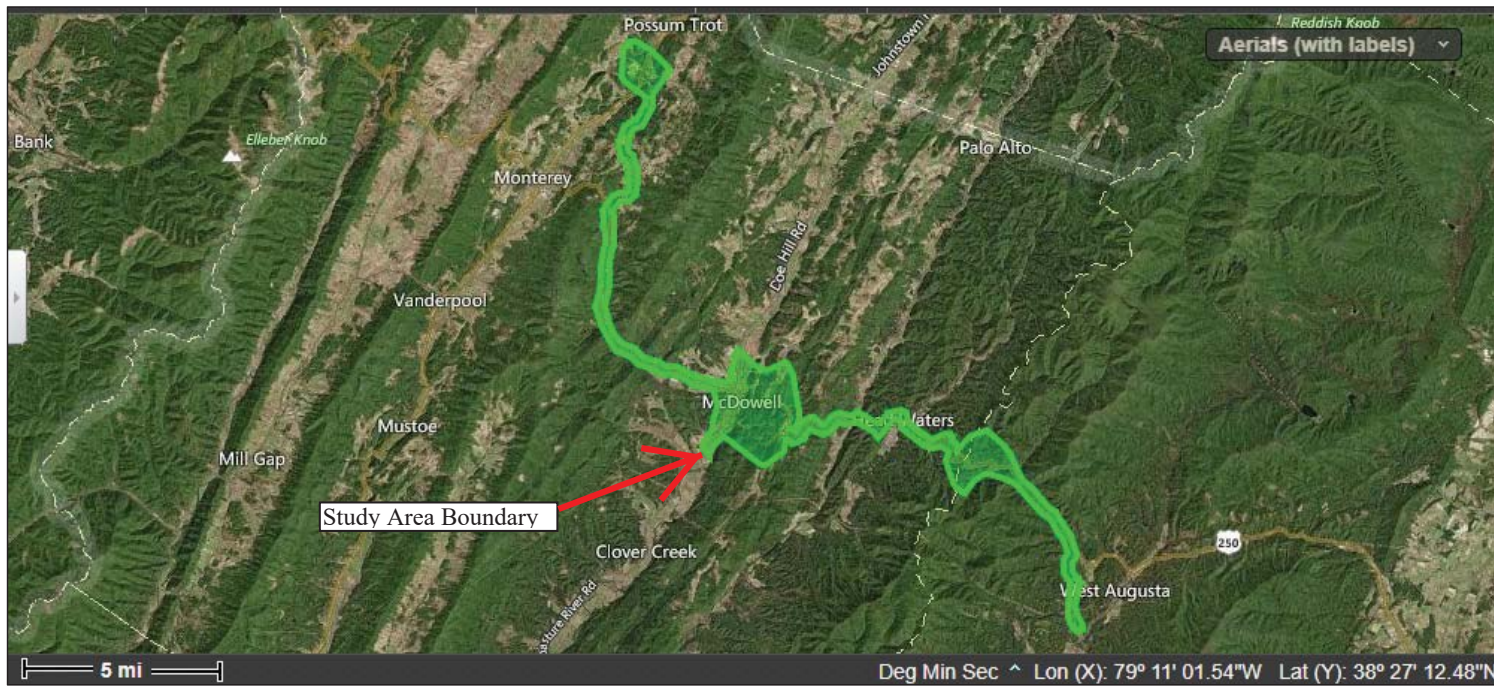
October 1, 2019





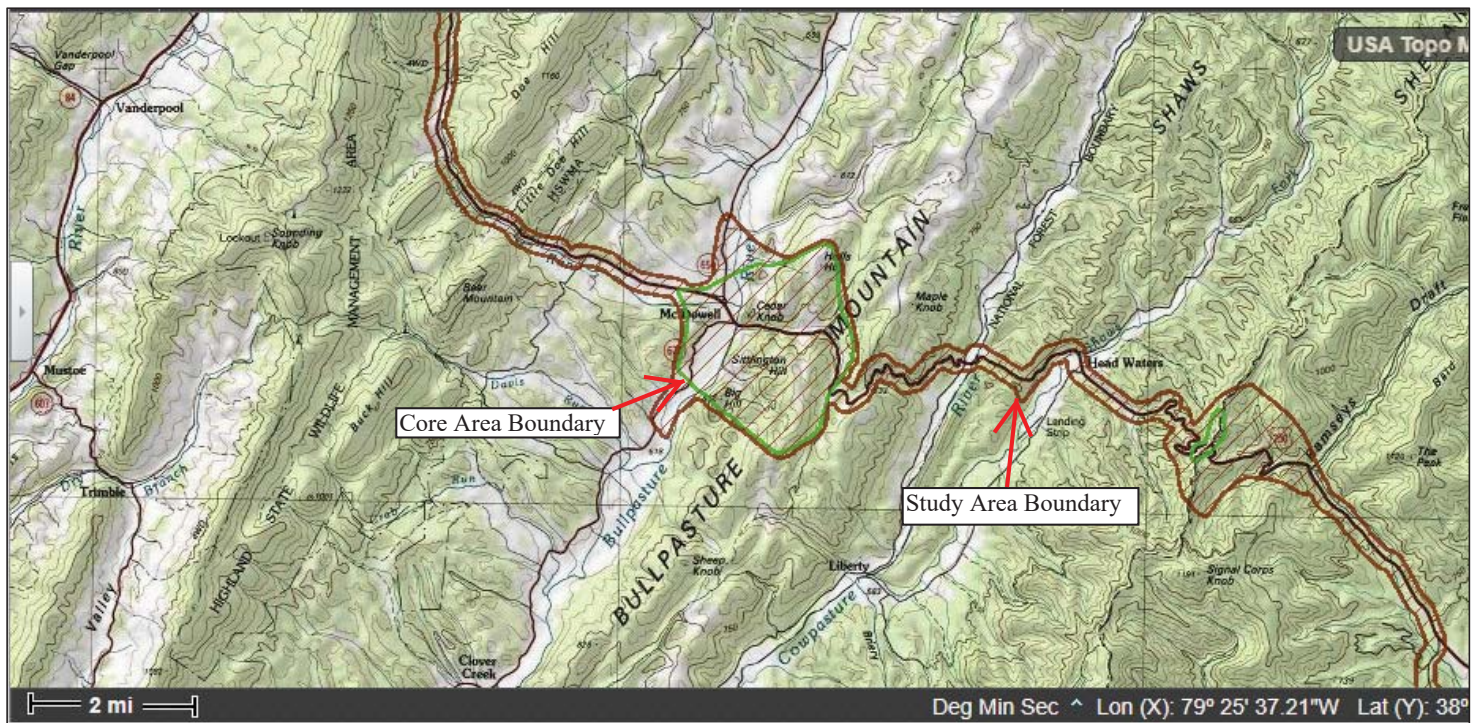
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
McDowell Presbyterian Church
Highland County, VA
DHR No. 045-0005

Topographic View
Battle of McDowell
Augusta and Highland Counties, VA



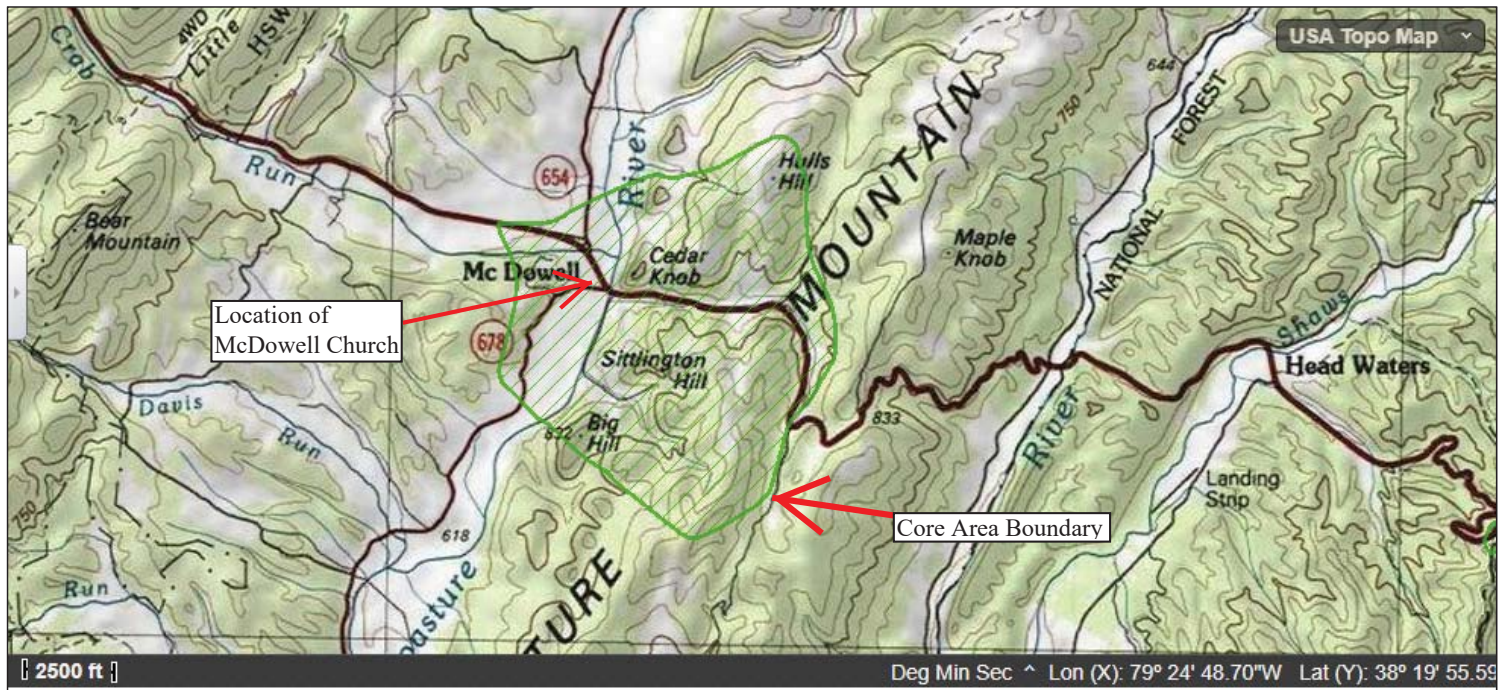
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
McDowell Presbyterian Church
Highland County, VA
DHR No. 045-0005

Aerial View
Battle of McDowell
Augusta and Highland Counties, VA



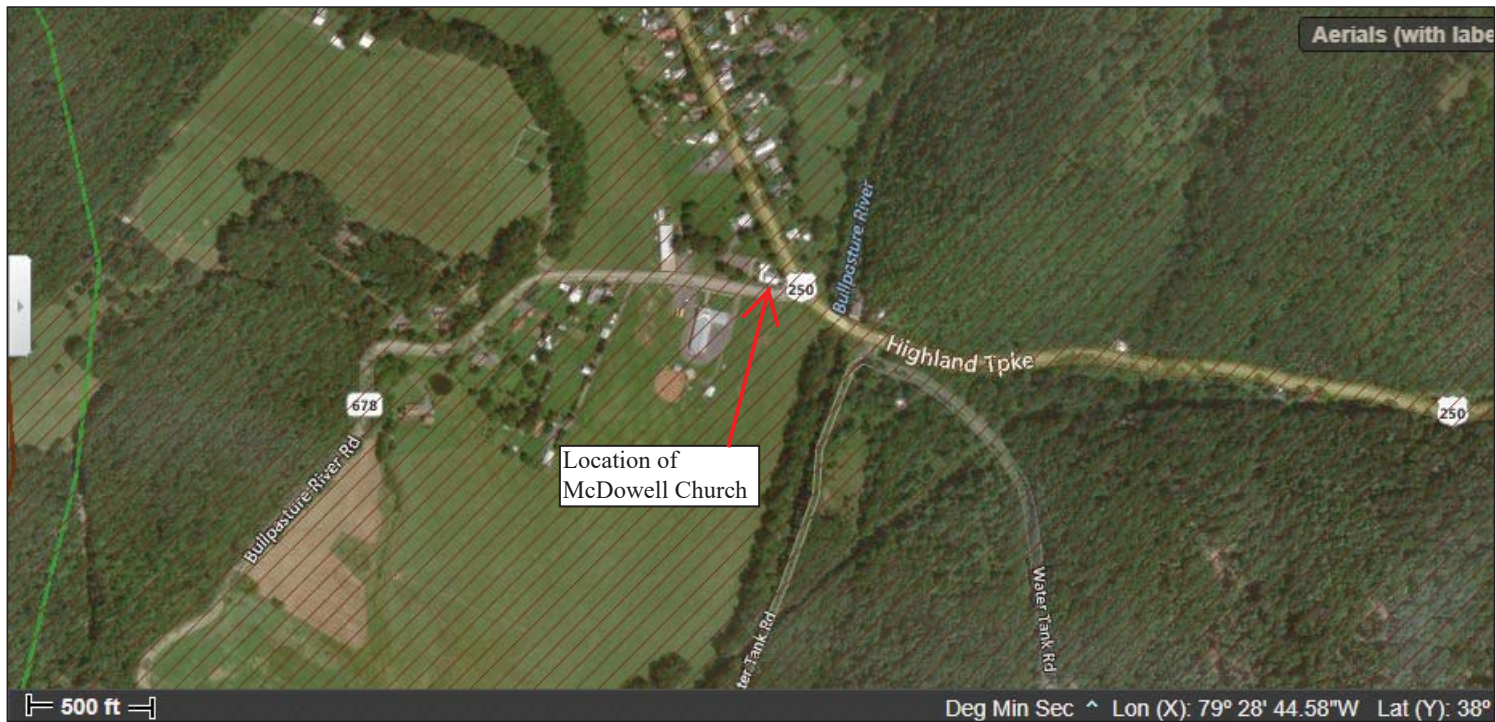
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
McDowell Presbyterian Church
Highland County, VA
DHR No. 045-0005

Battle of McDowell
Augusta and Highland Counties, VA
Topographic View



ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
McDowell Presbyterian Church
Highland County, VA
DHR No. 045-0005

Battle of McDowell
McDowell, Highland County, VA
Topographic View



ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
McDowell Presbyterian Church
Highland County, VA
DHR No. 045-0005

Battle of McDowell
McDowell, Highland County, VA
Aerial View of Core Area