

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Glencoe

Other names/site number: DHR ID# 011-0034

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: 1088 Poor Farm Road

City or town: Fincastle State: Virginia County: Botetourt

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

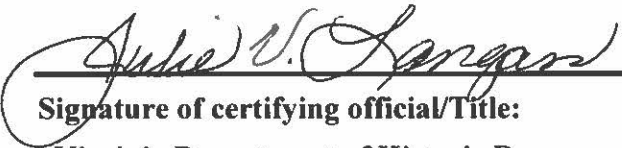
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<u>12/30/20</u> Date
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official: _____ Title : _____	Date _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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>5</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

AGRICULTURE: storage

AGRICULTURE: animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

AGRICULTURE: storage

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

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

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

Glencoe, located at 1088 Poor Farm Road in central Botetourt County, Virginia, is a two-story Italianate house completed in 1871-72. The house is constructed of brick laid in 1:6 common bond and has a slate-shingled hip roof. An unusual architectural feature is a dry moat with stone retaining walls that encircle the house on most of three sides. Other exterior features include a bracketed cornice, a full stone basement, a one-story side wing, front and back porches, and interior brick chimneys. The center-passageway interior has plaster wall and ceiling finishes and wood floors. The interior features mantels with a mix of stylistic influences, a punched-tin built-in dining room cupboard, and extensive graining. Behind the house are a large two-story brick smokehouse, two slatted corncribs, and other contributing and non-contributing outbuildings. The terraced front yard is formed by a stone retaining wall that is a continuation of the wall of the moat. The 9.012-acre parcel on which the house and outbuildings stand averages about 1,050 feet above sea level. The parcel is largely planted in grass but has a wooded rocky slope on the east side. The setting is agricultural, with level fields, woods, and low rolling hills. Catawba Creek, a branch of the James River, flows nearby. Immediately west of the parcel stands the two-story stone flour mill (converted to a barn) historically known as Castle Mills, formerly associated with the property.

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Narrative Description

Inventory

1. Glencoe House. 1871-72. Contributing building.
2. Smokehouse. Ca. 1871-72. Contributing building.
3. Wellhouse. Late 19th c. Contributing building.
4. Large corncrib. Mid/late 19th c. Contributing building.
5. Small corncrib. Early 20th c. Contributing building.
6. Equipment shed. Ca. 1950. Non-contributing building.
7. Stable. Late 1930s. Non-contributing building.
8. Chicken house. Late 1930s. Non-contributing building.
9. Playhouse. Ca. 2007. Non-contributing building.
10. Gas pump. Ca. 1930. Non-contributing object.

Glencoe House: Exterior

Glencoe House (inventory no. 1) is rectangular in form, with a symmetrical three-bay window/door/window façade facing northwest. The one-story side wing extends from the north end, its two-bay front elevation flush with the main façade. The side wing also has a slate-shingled hip roof, and the continuity of the masonry across its front indicates it was built at the same time as the main section. The wing has a corbeled brick cornice whereas the main section has a wooden cornice with widely spaced sawn brackets which are paired at the corners. The main section and wing each have full basements with similar limestone stonework consisting of top courses of rectangular ashlar blocks of varying size with razor-thin joints above later masonry with decoratively irregular stone sizes, shapes, and coursing and pronounced beaded joints. The lower stonework is also irregular in the third dimension, with sections at the base of the wall that project in seemingly random fashion. These projections appear on the front of the foundation and a little at the front corner of the south end but not at the back. The main block and wing both have shallow-pitched hip roofs covered with slate asphalt shingles. Two rectangular brick interior chimneys rise from the main block's roof and an interior, square, brick chimney is centered on the wing.

The basement walls are contained in a dry moat-like trench formed by battered retaining walls of mostly large rough blocks of limestone, with a modern gravel floor. The moat wraps around the entire front and south end of the house but at the back it extends across only the two-story section then turns perpendicularly to form one side of a courtyard between the wing and the smokehouse. Theories about the evolution and function of the basement and moat construction are presented in the architectural statement of significance in section 8.

The front porch covers only the entry bay. It has chamfered square wood posts with molded caps, a square balustrade, decorative end spans of peaked form with pendant sawn ornament at the peaks, and an exposed hipped roof structure. The front porch is supported by brick piers that stand on a stone foundation different in character from the battered retaining walls that abut it on

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both sides. The back porch extends across most of the main section and wing, except for the end of each, making the moat into a covered walkway where it passes underneath. The porch's lower tier has a mix of heavy square and round wood posts; the upper tier has square wood posts with molded caps, a board railing, and an exposed shed roof structure. Penciled mortar joints are well preserved under the porch and include multiple names written in pencil (Lewis Twyman was one name observed). Other inscriptions are written in chalk on the bricks.

The front porch shelters an entry with sidelights and transom in a decorative surround. The surround has jambs with fluted faces between the door and sidelights and four sawn brackets that divide the transom into a long midsection and squarish end panes. The midsection has a decorative muntin pattern. This entry, and most others, have four-panel doors and limestone thresholds. Next to the entry is a brick carved with the initials RM[S?]. Windows have six-over-six wood sashes except for four four-over-four basement windows. At the south end of the basement are vents on front and back with horizontal iron bars with round and/or rectangular sections (the bars of the front vent are covered).

Glencoe House: Interior

Glencoe's center passage contains a two-run stair with turned balusters and a bulbous turned newel at the foot. The hand rail curves at the various turnings above, supported by balusters rather than newels. A vertical beaded board partition under the stair landing has curved boards that follow the curves of the landing above. The space behind the partition includes a modern powder room and a short hall that provides access to the back entry, the south parlor, and an original basement stairway. The south parlor lost its fireplace and mantel in a modern bedroom conversion but mantels survive in most other rooms of the house, which has ten fireplaces total, and constitute some of its main stylistic features. Most mantels are Greek Revival in form, with simple post and lintel treatments. The mantel in the bedroom above the south parlor has a lintel with a peaked lower edge, a Gothic Revival influence, and the mantel in the first-floor north room of the main section, across the passage from the south parlor, is Italianate, with a curved double frame suggestive of a rounded arch. The mantels are wooden and were refinished in recent decades. The south parlor mantel, which has the Greek Revival post and lintel form, survives in storage in the large corncrib. It has one or more layers of white paint.

Doors are typically four-panel, some with transom panels, and the doors, transom panels, and surrounds are typically vibrantly grained in imitation of oak, mahogany, and other woods. Several doors have rails, stiles, and panels with light oak graining and the moldings that define the panels painted a dark walnut color. The side wing has a two-room plan, the outermost (north) room said to have served as a schoolroom in the nineteenth century. A floor to ceiling bookcase from the room now stands in another room, moved when the room was converted to a kitchen and bathroom in recent decades. The chimney that rises through the room has a modern brick facing and a fireplace. The two second-floor bedrooms have original closets with four-panel doors next to the chimney breasts.

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Historically the basement level was utilitarian in character, except for a middle room which served as a dining room. It has a modern drop ceiling, a Greek Revival post and lintel mantel with a slight peak in the lintel's lower edge, and beside the mantel a built-in cupboard with punched-tin panels with floral patterns. Of the two basement rooms under the side wing, the outermost or north room served as a kitchen and retains a fireplace with an early cooking and/or wash pot and crane which were revealed in situ during renovation. The room was formerly supplied with gravity-fed water from a cistern in the raised part of the back yard (the water was not piped into the room but to a point just outside). The adjacent room has a rebuilt fireplace with a mantel fashioned from timbers from a Sydnor family home in the Cold Harbor/Beaver Dam Creek area of Virginia. The fireplace has a segmental arch and its mantel shelf has a bracket with a Roman numeral builder's mark (XII).

At the basement's south end is a room that probably originally served as a root cellar, as suggested by its two high vents. Its walls are stone with modern white paint. The current occupant reports that the masonry has a tendency to crumble. The room also has a fireplace and its ceiling joists, which are circular-sawn, are shimmed at the walls and have cross-bracing. Pounded into the joists at regular intervals are cut nails (and some wire nails) suggesting food items were hung from the joists. On the underside of the basement stair is revealed circular-sawn lathing for plaster. In the attic are circular-sawn common rafters that butt at a ridge board. Projecting through the widely spaced roof boards that support the roof slates are cut nails.

Outbuildings and Landscape Features

Behind the side wing, across a brick-paved courtyard, is the **smokehouse** (no. 2). The two-story 1:4 common bond brick building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, a corbeled brick cornice, putlog holes, a limestone foundation, and iron-barred vents similar to those in the main house basement. The roof was originally slate-shingled but the slates were used to repair the house roof and the extras put on the playhouse. The two close-set entries on the side facing the house have batten doors and limestone thresholds. The interior is divided by a brick partition on the first floor but has a continuous space above, up to the common rafters, which abut a ridge board. There are multiple thick beams for hanging meat, a partial upper-level floor, a dirt lower floor, and unfinished brick walls. Structural similarities between the smokehouse and the main house suggest they are contemporaries.

Between the house and smokehouse is a much-altered one-story frame **wellhouse** (no. 3). Despite various modern alterations and partial rebuilding, the small building retains its overall original form with front-gable overhang over the well, which is a stone-lined shaft about four feet in diameter with a modern brick top. The wellhouse has metal roofing, weatherboard siding, exposed rafter ends, inserted windows, and front and back doors. Wood columns were inserted to support the overhang in recent decades. Cut nails have been observed in the building's construction, suggesting it is nineteenth century in date and potentially contemporaneous with the house. Near the wellhouse, off the north end of the main house side wing, is a modern prefab furnace enclosure with a gambrel roof.

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To the north of the smokehouse stand, side by side, the **large corncrib** (no. 4) and the **small corncrib** (no. 5). According to tradition the two buildings, which are painted white but were originally whitewashed, were moved from the vicinity of Castle Mills to their current positions a hundred or more years ago. The large corncrib is sided with vertical slats attached with cut nails on the front (south) and side elevations; the north elevation has replacement corrugated metal siding. Other exterior features include a front-gable roof sheathed with corrugated and non-corrugated metal roofing, vertical-board gables, a batten door hung on strap hinges, and locust foundation piers, some with overhanging boards at their tops to discourage vermin. The interior is divided into a central aisle with the cribs on each side. The circular-sawn timber frame structure has pegged mortise and tenon joints. The studs that form the sides of the aisles are mortised into the plates (many studs are missing, their former locations marked by empty mortises). The tops of the corners are reinforced by iron straps and the common rafters are butted and nailed at the ridge and reinforced by diagonal wind braces.

A notable feature of the large corncrib is its partial interior lining of wide, smoothly planed, reused beaded boards. The unpainted boards are covered with various sorts of graffiti that suggest they came from the Castle Mills flour mill. They were originally nailed up horizontally to form a partition, probably a wall of the mill office. The graffiti include stenciling in ochre yellow, red, and gray paint reading (where mostly complete) “[C]astle Mills.” The letters are arced and were probably produced with a stencil used to mark flour barrel lids. The name and date “J M Spiller 1883” are written in pencil in large cursive letters and numerals. Tick marks and various notations are written in red crayon or ink. These graffiti are on what are now vertical boards on the east side wall, perhaps added as part of a conversion of that part of the crib to a granary. On the rear north wall is a horizontal board with numerous mostly illegible names, 1870s and 1880s dates, and a subtraction problem reading 1876 less 1857 equals 19. Near the front entry is another cluster of beaded boards with names including J. O. [Clint?] and T[?]. D. Layman and various figures and inscriptions.

The small corncrib is constructed of mortise and tenon circular-sawn framing members but only wire nails were seen in the building’s construction, indicating it is later than the large corncrib. It also differs in form, with a narrow crib on the left side and a wider wagon bay on the right side. The slatting, which is horizontal, surrounds the wagon bay as well as the corncrib. Other exterior features include a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, evidence of missing doors or a gate at the front, a batten corncrib door hung on manufactured triangular strap hinges, a locust post foundation, and vertical-board gables. To the walls of the wagon bay are bolted four wooden bumpers. A modern play structure extends from the back gable end.

The **equipment shed** (no. 6) stands to the north of the corncribs. The pole structure has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, corrugated metal siding painted red, an open front, and a shed-roofed wood shed at the north end. Center posts were removed in recent decades and the roof structure augmented to permit work on machinery such as lifting engine blocks. The **stable** (no. 7) is located at the opposite south end of the parcel. It is a circular-sawn and wire-nailed frame structure with vertical and horizontal board siding, an asymmetrical metal-sheathed front-gable roof, an open front, a hay loft, and wide side openings through which horses could stick their

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heads. Across the access drive to the east of the smokehouse is the **chicken house** (no. 8) which was remodeled in the 1990s. The one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed shed roof, vertical-board siding, a batten door with wood steps, a treated wood post foundation, and large mesh-covered openings on the south-facing front. The chicken house and stable are both thought to date to the late 1930s. The **playhouse** (no. 9), built between 2005 and 2008, is a small frame building in the back yard with weatherboard siding, a slate-shingled side-gable roof that engages a front porch, sash side windows, an octagonal gable window, and a false chimney. The roof slates came from the smokehouse roof. In the vicinity of the playhouse is the **gas pump** (no. 10), a tapered pylon-like metal pump on a concrete base with a glass reservoir. The pump's Esso globe is a replacement added in the 1990s. The equipment shed, stable, chicken house, playhouse, and gas pump are noncontributing to the property as all postdate the period of significance.

The stone retaining wall of the moat wraps around in front of the house to form a terraced yard. Built into the wall, in line with the front entry of the house, are stone steps. The original brick front walk survives under the sod. At the foot of the back walk is a carriage stone carved with the initials WLS that has been moved from Sydnor residence to Sydnor residence over the past one hundred-plus years. A modern pond occupies the southwest corner of the parcel, next to the access drive. Along the east property line runs a rocky wooded slope with an excavated area that is believed to be the quarry from which the house's stones were obtained. To the west is the gambrel-roofed Castle Mills mill, now used as a barn, and adjacent farm buildings, and to the north is a nineteenth-century barn also formerly associated with Glencoe.

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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

Period of Significance
1871-ca. 1920

Significant Dates
1871

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Smith, Schuyler White (chief carpenter)

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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.)

Glencoe, located in Botetourt County, Virginia, is a brick house with Italianate and other stylistic affinities completed in 1871-72 for canal contractor James Madison Spiller and his wife, Caroline Kyle Spiller. The house is notable for its encircling dry moat, a stonewalled trench that may have been conceived as an anti-damp areaway but also has a picturesque castle aspect, seen as well in the irregularly projecting stonework of the house foundation. The house features a terraced front yard, a bracketed cornice, a punched-tin built-in dining room cupboard, and extensive graining. Behind the house are a two-story brick smokehouse and two slatted corncribs, one with reused boards with graffiti associated with the adjacent Castle Mills. J. M. Spiller's chief carpenter for Glencoe was Schuyler White Smith, the builder of the 1848 Botetourt County Courthouse. Glencoe is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance for its moat and many other notable architectural features and its complement of historic outbuildings. The period of significance extends from 1871, the year the house's brick superstructure was completed (the stone basement level is thought to date to ca. 1860), to ca. 1920, embracing the construction of the majority of outbuildings and the evolution of the moat and its associated stonework. Glencoe is eligible at the local level of significance. The significant date of 1871 corresponds to the year Spiller began construction of the house's brick superstructure.

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

Historic Context

According to a manuscript biography of his son George Spiller, James Madison Spiller (ca. 1810-1889) "was a contractor on the James River & Kanawha Canal [and] consequently he moved every two or three years, as a lock or dam was completed & followed the canal through Nelson, Amherst, Campbell, Rockbridge & Botetourt." The manuscript biography, which may date to the early twentieth century (perhaps 1909), states that J. M. Spiller was born in Buckingham County. According to the 1850 census, Spiller, then a resident of Rockbridge County, listed his occupation as "Lock Builder." Spiller was the contractor for the Cabell Lock and Dam, which was partially completed on the upper James River on the Botetourt County section of the James River & Kanawha Canal before the Civil War. That Spiller and his wife, Caroline Kyle Spiller (b. ca. 1818), moved around during the period is attested by a number of sources. Their son George was born in Nelson County in 1845 and his younger brother Hollis Barclay Spiller was born in Botetourt County in 1849 (some sources state Hollis was born in Rockbridge County, where he appears in the 1850 census). The family included five children ages one to eight in 1850. The George Spiller biography states that Caroline was the daughter of Barclay and Jane McDonald Kyle of Botetourt County. According to the Robert and Martha

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Rowland genealogy website, Jane was the daughter of Edward and Mary Rowland McDonald of Botetourt County.¹

In 1853 J. M. Spiller acquired a house and lot on Roanoke Street in Fincastle. The purchase price of \$1,025 suggests a relatively fine residence (Spiller estimated the value of real estate in his possession in 1850 as \$20,000). In the deed Spiller is described as a resident of Botetourt County. In 1857 he purchased from Eliza H. (Preston) Carrington, the widow of Edward C. Carrington, 1,680 acres on Catawba Creek a few miles north of Fincastle, the property on which Glencoe was later built. The purchase price was \$30,240, paid in installments, and the property included Carrington's residence where Spiller and his family presumably lived prior to the construction of Glencoe. According to historian Robert Stoner the Carrington House stood only a few hundred yards from the current house. Spiller first appeared in land book (real estate tax) records as the owner of the 1,680 acres in 1860, at which time buildings on the tract were valued at \$1,000. This value presumably represented the Carrington residence, the stone flour mill known as Castle Mills which today stands adjacent to Glencoe, and other buildings. The value remained at \$1,000 until it increased to \$4,000 in 1871, the year construction of the house's brick superstructure was completed.²

Two accounts from the mid-twentieth century describe the construction of Glencoe. A 1958 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) survey form by Betsy Speer states, "The house was begun before the Civil War and finished after the war. It once served as a private school under Miss Jane Spiller. Local residents attribute the moat to the eccentricity of the builder." In his history of the upper Valley of Virginia, *Seed-Bed of the Republic* (1962), historian Robert Stoner wrote, "Construction of the Twyman home, Glencoe, was begun before the War Between the States. The then-owner, J. M. Spiller imported stonecutters from Scotland to teach his slaves the art of masonry. His slaves and their Scottish teachers built the walls of the first floor just prior to the War Between the States, but upon the liberation of the slaves the project as begun became economically infeasible, and the building was completed with the use of bricks. The house is surrounded by a moat, for draining rather than for protection, because it had been built in a low location to provide running water by gravity from an adjacent hillside spring."³

¹ "George Spiller—Graduated 1866;" US census; Trout, *Upper James River Atlas*, 41; Couper, *Corps Forward*, 192; VMI Archives website; "Robert and Martha Rowland." A number of people assisted with the preparation of this report, foremost among them the occupants of Glencoe and sponsors of the nomination, George and Shirley Sydnor. Assistance was also provided by Lena Sweeten McDonald and Michael Pulice with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and Deborah Ratliff with the Rockbridge Regional Library.

² Botetourt County Deed Book 32, p. 492; Deed Book 33, p. 654; Botetourt County land books; Stoner, *Seed-Bed of the Republic*, 283-284. A house that may have been the Carrington House stood until the 1990s twenty yards or so north of the barn that stands to the north of Glencoe (George Sydnor personal communication). As discussed in the text to follow, a Spiller account book that covers the period 1869 to 1873 notes completion of the brick superstructure of the house in September 1871, a timeframe that suggests the house may have been placed in service in 1872, though finish work may have extended into 1873.

³ Speer, "Spiller House;" Stoner, *Seed-Bed of the Republic*, 283. A HABS survey number was not assigned in the 1958 survey.

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The sequence of construction contained in the two accounts is not inconsistent with the tax records and with a record of building activity on the house kept by Spiller, which indicates brickmaking occurred in May and June 1871 and construction of the house's brick superstructure occurred in August and September 1871. One factor influencing Spiller's decision to wait until 1871 to commence work on the brick superstructure may have been the terms of purchase for the 1,680-acre tract on which the house was built. Spiller paid for the tract in installments, and he apparently did not fully satisfy the terms of the sale until early 1869, as suggested by a second deed for the property from Carrington dated April 30, 1869. If Spiller waited to complete Glencoe until he was full legal owner of the land on which it stands, he would have had to wait to 1869 at the earliest. Assuming he may have needed a few more years to acquire funds after paying off the land, construction in the early 1870s makes sense.⁴

The Stoner account credits construction of the stone first (basement) story to Spiller's "slaves and their Scottish teachers" and states that Spiller "imported stonemasons from Scotland to teach his slaves the art of masonry." The tradition is similar in some ways to a tradition that explains the stonework in front of another Botetourt County house, Wheatland Manor (NRHP 1992), though the Wheatland Manor stonework is associated with Irish stoneworkers instead of Scottish ones. The half-mile-long limestone retaining wall in front of Wheatland Manor is said to have been built in the 1850s by slaves under the supervision of an Irishman named Michael English, who was said to have come to the area to work on the James River and Kanawha Canal. If Glencoe's stonework was indeed supervised by a non-native stoneworker, Irish nationality seems more likely than Scottish for an additional reason, which is that Irish stoneworkers/canal builders were listed as residents of the general area in the 1850 census. The census listed at least five stonemasons or stonemasons living near J. M. Spiller in the Glasgow vicinity of Rockbridge County, an area on the James River through which the James River and Kanawha Canal was being built at the time. Four of the stoneworkers were of Irish birth; the fifth was a native of Newfoundland. Spiller would have known these individuals and probably employed them, and it seems likely he would have hired them or other Irishmen to supervise the stone construction at Glencoe a decade or so later, since Irish and African American labor were used on construction of the canal in Botetourt County into the 1850s.⁵

⁴ Botetourt County Deed Book 35, p. 756; Spiller Account Book (1869-73), pp. 72-73 (microfilm reel 34, frame 778). If, as it appears, the stone basement level was built ca. 1860, before Spiller became full owner of the property, then its construction may have indicated a belief on Spiller's part that he would pay off the land in the early 1860s. The Civil War intervened, followed by the economic dislocations of the early postbellum period.

⁵ Pezzoni, "Wheatland Manor," 8, 16-17; US census; Hobbs, "Construction of the Third Division." A potential clue to the identity of one of the stoneworkers is the initial W carved or chiseled into a foundation stone, which canal historian William E. Trout III identifies as a "classic mason's mark" (Trout to Sydnor email). According to canal historian Gibson Hobbs, Edward Lorraine, Principal Assistant Engineer on the Botetourt County section and an individual with whom Spiller is known to have worked, had an unfavorable opinion of Irish labor. Lorraine wrote that the majority of white laborers on the canal were Irish, "whose irregular habits, and unsettled, roving dispositions, together with their inability or

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In addition to the Cabell Lock and Dam, which would have been started in 1853 or later when construction began on the James River and Kanawha Canal above its terminus at the Botetourt County town of Buchanan, Spiller was awarded the contract to construct Guard Lock No. 4 on the canal in 1847, according to the 1850 annual report of the Virginia Board of Public Works, and he was the contractor for the Joshua Falls Dam that spanned the James River between Amherst and Campbell counties in 1860 (an itemized estimate for the work survives). Spiller put his canal-building talents to use in modifying the landscape of the Glencoe tract. An 1859 deed describes a “canal dug by Spiller” on Catawba Creek to the north of the nominated parcel, “said canal being cut for the purpose of changing the channel of the said creek.” It seems likely Spiller was the contractor for his own residence, Glencoe. He was also a mill owner, owning the Castle Mills flour mill at Glencoe and Gilmore’s Mill on the James River between Buchanan and Glasgow in Rockbridge County. When his son George graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1866, J. M. Spiller “gave him the store and mill known as ‘Gilmore’s Mill’ in Rockbridge Co., Va., where he was in business until May, 1870.”⁶

In 1887, two years before his death, J. M. Spiller prepared a deed that remunerated his children for work they had done on the property. He granted \$250 “to each of them . . . for services, housekeeping since 1876 when their mother became blind,” and to his son Richard A. Spiller (b. 1861) he gave \$600 “for services on farm since July 1882 when he was 21 years to July 1887.” The 1889 land book valued buildings on the property at \$3,000, probably representing depreciation rather than loss of key buildings, and according to the 1890 land book the property went to Mary F. Spiller upon her father’s death. In 1915 Mary F. Spiller and Jane McDonald Spiller granted to Antonia Spiller Twyman their rights to “that certain tract of land on which they now live [from the] will of their father James M. Spiller.”⁷

Antonia “Toni” Spiller Twyman (1851-1934), a daughter of James and Caroline Spiller, married Iverson Lewis Twyman Jr. (1849-1921). The Twyman family owned the property into the late twentieth century. In the 1980s, Spiller family descendant Julie Catterton Kemper interviewed her great-uncle James Blair Spiller (1889-1992), the grandson of James and Caroline Spiller, about life on the farm in the late nineteenth century. Blair remembered two servants from the period, Uncle Pattis (spelling?) and Uncle Albert, who were probably formerly slaves of the family. Their work included harnessing the horse and buggy, bringing in firewood, and working the vegetable gardens. Of the antebellum period Kemper wrote, “J. M. Spiller had a blacksmith shop on the property as well as a talented miller both of whom [the blacksmith and miller] were

unwillingness to endure the heat of our Summer sun, render them but a poor dependence for the contractors upon our southern work” (Hobbs, “Construction of the Third Division”).

⁶ “Estimate, Joshua Falls Dam;” Botetourt County Deed Book 34, p. 330; Couper, *Corps Froward*, 192-193; “George Spiller—Graduated 1866.” Castle Mills appears as Spiller’s Mill on the 1864 Confederate Engineers’ map of Botetourt County. Records from the mill survive at the William & Mary University Special Collections Research Center.

⁷ Botetourt County Deed Book 44, p. 259; Deed Book J, p. 6. Jane McDonald Spiller (d. ca. 1916) also went by Jane McDonald Godwin. Thomas J. Godwin (d. ca. 1883) was her husband (Botetourt County Will Book 2, p. 245).

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slaves. The slaves who lived on the property had their own frame houses which Blair 95 said have long since been destroyed. J. M. Spiller had about 12 slaves [whom] he released giving each one a horse and a cow.”⁸

Of the farm itself Blair recalled that it was used to raise corn, hay, wheat, oats, cattle, and sheep. He recalled the kiln or clamp where the bricks to build the house were fired, though he did not state the location (the kiln may have been in the grassy swale to the south of the house). Kemper wrote, “All of Caroline and James Madison Spiller’s ten children were educated by governesses at Glencoe,” and suggested that grandchildren raised on the property were also taught there by governesses. This relates to the evidence that the end room in the one-story wing was used as a schoolroom and the tradition that the house “once served as a private school under Miss Jane Spiller.” Jane McDonald Spiller is said to have operated a Sabbath school for black and white children which was probably associated with the Fincastle Presbyterian Church where Jane attended services. Spiller is also said to have served as president of the Anne Houston Patterson Foreign Mission for Children, which operated a hospital in China under the direction of Dr. Anne “Annie” Houston Patterson (1867-1954), who grew up in Fincastle.⁹

James Twyman owned the house in 1958 followed by his son Lewis Twyman in 1967, at which time the house had been unoccupied for some years. Michael and Kathryn Haynie purchased the property from Lewis Twyman and in 1991 sold it to George Sydnor III. Sydnor restored the house, a project which has been continued by his parents George and Shirley Sydnor, the current occupants of Glencoe.¹⁰

Criterion C Architecture Statement of Significance

In some ways, Glencoe is a conventional house of the mid-nineteenth century. Its two-story brick construction, symmetrical principal façade, and center-passage interior were standard for the homes of western Virginia gentry during the antebellum period and were still viable options in the early postbellum period. Stylistically Glencoe is a blend, primarily Italianate by virtue of its bracketed cornice but with elements of the Greek Revival style which remained popular after the war. There is even a hint of Gothic Revival influence in the peaked lower edges of the friezes of two mantels which are otherwise solidly Greek Revival. Such blending, especially of these three principal mid-nineteenth-century styles, was common in Virginia during the era, as seen in such houses as Glenwood (ca. 1861; NRHP 2017) in Halifax County.¹¹

Spiller’s account book for the years 1869 to 1873 contains several pages of information pertaining to the construction of the house. The account starts in 1871 with the subheading “To hands making Brick in May & June,” and lists sixteen black men and six white boys as brickmakers, the men paid 50 cents per day and the boys 25 cents per day for a total of \$83.62 in

⁸ Kemper, Spiller interview.

⁹ Ibid.; Shirley Sydnor and George Sydnor personal communication; Speer, “Spiller House;” “Glencoe, Circa 1855, 1088 Poor Farm Road;” Findagrave.

¹⁰ George Sydnor personal communication.

¹¹ Pezzoni, “Glenwood,” 10.

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labor. The term of labor appears to have covered the period August 21 to September 13, 1871. The burning of the kiln cost \$19 and the 70 cords of wood to burn it \$140. There was also a \$165 expense for "Masons making & burning" which suggests a supervisory role. All told the brickmaking cost Spiller \$509.12. It appears the bricks were made in Spiller's own brickyard. In May 1866 and again in June 1871 Spiller paid Ira B. Smith for making "brick moulds," the box-like forms in which green bricks are made. He acquired four molds each year. Then, beginning in July 1871, Spiller's accounts note payments to various men "on a/c [account] Brickyard" made through Fincastle merchant K. B. Stoner.¹²

The account book does not list the name or names of the brickmasons, only the "hands waiting on masons building," a group of five men, including one man assigned to "making mortar" and another designated "mortar carrier," and five boys. Stonework was involved for the window sills and perhaps other items, and the stonemason's name does appear: Stephen Spencer, paid \$92.80. "Quarrying & hauling stone" cost \$100 and "[quarrying] & cutting sills" cost \$50. There were also expenses for "hauling sand for making Brick & building [\$]45" and "quarrying stone & burning lime [\$]40."¹³

The remainder of the main building account is written in lighter ink or pencil, suggesting Spiller resumed his recordkeeping later in the construction process, and the items listed do relate to later phases of the work. These include:

25 squares slate \$175
Toll & freight to Buchanan \$12.93
1000 ft lumber in Craig \$15
1000 [ft] flooring in Lynchburg \$30[?]
7 doors & mantels & side lights \$40
Cash pd[paid] L. Housman for sundries/order \$40.57
A. S. Lee for 4 Bbl[barrels] lime plaster \$10.40
Toll & freight \$2.00
Pd[paid] L. Housman for brick \$73.19

¹² Spiller Account Book (1869-73), p. 72 (microfilm reel 34, frame 778), and account of payments to Ira B. Smith (reel 22, frame 733). The headings for the relevant pages in the 1869-73 account book read "Building a/c [account] of house." The following men were listed as brickmakers: John Read, Fayette Shafer, Chas. [Charles] Taliaferro, Lovelace Pettus, Wat. [or Waf.] Jordan, Sam Davis, Geo. [George] Washington, Bob Gilliam, Harry Coleman, Preston Austin, Billy Slack, Geo. [George] Callaway, Edwd. [Edward] Barnett, Jackson [Girdy?], Kyle Page, and Marshall Mann. The following boys are listed: Tom Wharton [or Wheeler], Geo. [George] Pettus, Frank Powell, Jacob Fairburn, Wesley Davis, and Les Rock. Additional names appear in receipts scattered throughout Spiller's papers.

¹³ Spiller Account Book (1869-73), p. 73 (microfilm reel 34, frame 778). The quantity of stonework specified, and the mention of sills, suggests this account pertains to stonework for the brick superstructure and does not cover the construction of the basement and moat, which tends to support the tradition that the basement and moat were completed earlier.

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The total for the two pages of building accounts was \$1,571.51. The two source areas mentioned in the account indicates sawn lumber shipped from Craig County, which adjoins Botetourt, by wagon, and flooring shipped from a mill in Lynchburg, probably by canal, which would explain the toll and freight charges to Buchanan—in 1871 still the terminus of the James River and Kanawha Canal. A few additional expenses appear on a later page, paid to Ira B. Smith, a supplier of brick molds to Spiller, and one item reads “order on Lewis Housman for 3000 Brick @ 8 c[ents per brick] \$24.” Housman would have been Lewis Houseman Jr. (1831-1914), a Fincastle merchant and founder of the Bank of Fincastle. Smith also provided Spiller with 3000 laths, apparently in September 1871 which would suggest they were meant for the house.¹⁴

An 1873 addendum lists carpenters and a plasterer. The chief carpenter was Schuyler Smith. Under him were listed Ira B. Smith, possibly Schuyler’s son, with whom Spiller had multiple dealings in the 1860s and 1870s, and eight other men. The plasterer was R. S. McNeal. The list is followed by miscellaneous items including “laying 101 thousand [10,100] brick @ 2/ \$202,” “12 Bbl cement & chargers \$26,” and “Board Walthall & his hands \$100.” Since the carpenters are accounted for under Smith, Walthall’s hands may have been the masons, which would suggest Walthall was the masonry contractor. Elsewhere in the accounts a J. S. Walthall was noted in connection with board for “Frank Powell building.” Frank Powell was one of the white hands who made brick in May and June 1871. There is also a reference to the firm of Walthall & Spiller.¹⁵

That Schuyler Smith was Spiller’s chief carpenter is potentially significant with regard to the design of Glencoe. Schuyler White Smith (1815-98) lived in Fincastle in 1850 and in 1880 lived with Ira at the corner of Roanoke and Murray streets in the town. As part of the construction firm of Smith and Stratton, Smith built the Botetourt County Courthouse in 1845-48, and three years later he drew up plans for the Craig County Courthouse (completed in 1852) in Newcastle. Craig was created from Botetourt, and as architectural historian Margaret T. Peters notes in *Virginia’s Historic Courthouses* (1995), “Doubtless, the [Craig County Courthouse] building committee would have been familiar with his recent work at nearby Fincastle for the parent county. It is logical to assume that they wanted a building that looked very much like the Botetourt courthouse, and that is what they received.” A biography of Smith’s son, Samuel B. Smith, notes: “His father, a native of Albemarle County, in early life took up building contracting. He was selected as a contractor for the construction of the present Court House at Fincastle, and moved to that town to carry out the contract . . . His building work covered a wide scope of country. He built a fine church at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and another church at Christiansburg, Virginia.” With such prominent and widespread commissions under his belt it can be assumed Smith built some of Botetourt’s larger homes during the mid-nineteenth century and was a natural choice to lead Spiller’s project. To what extent Glencoe was his design or

¹⁴ Ibid.; p. 140 [reel 34, frame 813]. A square of slate covers 100 square feet of roof.

¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 65, 69, and 146 (reel 34, frames 775, 777, and 816). In addition to Schuyler and Ira Smith the following men are listed as carpenters: Frank Smith, Wm. [William] H. Nicar, Jno. [John] Switzer, Jno. [John] Garman, Bob Hazlewood, Ferd Dillon, C. Simpson, and Wash. Dillon. Schuyler and Ira were paid the most, \$176 and \$156 respectively. Walthall’s first initial is unclear in the accounts; it may have been F.

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Spiller's is a question that may yield to more in-depth research into Spiller's papers and other sources, but it seems reasonable to assume that with his building expertise he played some role.¹⁶

J. M. Spiller took the name for his house from the Scottish locale Glencoe or Glen Coe, famous (or infamous) as the scene of a 1692 massacre related to the Jacobite troubles of the era and the subject of literary productions by Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Macaulay, T. S. Eliot, and others. In 1803 one Robert Douglas, who styled himself "the present Laird of Glencoe," published a Gothic novel entitled *Highland Heroism; or the Castles of Glencoe and Balloch, A Scottish Tale*, which is characteristic of the romanticization of the Glencoe Massacre and Scottish history in general during the nineteenth century. The two castles in Douglas's tale are described as being perched on rocks. Glencoe "was situated on the summit of a rock, the base of which was in the sea," and Balloch "was built with Gothic magnificence, upon a high and dangerous rock, which was surrounded by a broad moat, over which were two drawbridges." Whether Douglas's descriptions or similar romanticized portrayals of Scottish castles influenced the Spillers is unknown, though, as noted below, the projecting foundation stonework suggests a picturesque motive.¹⁷

Spiller and his wife, Caroline, may have felt a special connection to the Scottish Glencoe on account of Caroline's genealogy. Caroline was the granddaughter of Edward McDonald (1761-1855), whose grandfather was Bryan McDonald (1686-1757) who was born in Ireland and died in the part of Augusta County that would become Botetourt County. According to research by Irish genealogist John O'Hart, published in the 1870s and republished in 1881, Bryan McDonald's father was probably the County Wicklow native Bryan (or Brian) McDonald (or MacDonald) who "Served in the Irish Volunteer Regiment, in the cause of King James II.; and, in 1691, after that cause was lost, this Brian MacDonald emigrated to America . . . He settled near New Castle, Delaware." The history is potentially relevant to the naming of Glencoe because it indicates one of Caroline Spiller's forebears was or may have been a McDonald who supported the claim of the deposed British monarch James II against the regime of William and Mary, which was installed by the Glorious Revolution of 1688. The Glencoe Massacre involved the killing of an estimated thirty members of the Clan MacDonald for failing to pledge allegiance to William and Mary. Whether the County Wicklow McDonalds were related to the Glencoe McDonalds is unknown, but circumstances suggest the possibility the Spillers named Glencoe to honor a connection, real or imagined, between Caroline's forebear Bryan McDonald and the Glencoe Massacre, an important episode in Scottish history.¹⁸

¹⁶ Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*, 85-88; *History of Virginia* (vol 6), 405; "Grays New Map of Fincastle;" Niederer, *Town of Fincastle*, 46-47. Slightly different completion dates are given for the Botetourt and Craig courthouses in other sources. The antebellum portion of the Botetourt County Courthouse burned in 1970 and was substantially rebuilt. Though Smith drew up plans for the Craig County Courthouse, the building was built by the Abingdon construction firm of Stokes & Pusey (Michael Pulice, personal communication with the author, October 2020).

¹⁷ Douglas, *Highland Heroism*, 1, 5.

¹⁸ "Robert and Martha Rowland;" O'Hart, *Irish Pedigrees*, 278-279. O'Hart noted that he was not entirely confident of Bryan McDonald's service in the regiment, though a "Lieut. Brian MacDonnell" of County Wicklow did serve and, O'Hart believes, was either the Bryan McDonald who emigrated or a relative.

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Glencoe's unusual moat may relate to the history as well, however its primary function, suggested by Robert Stoner in 1962 and more recently by architectural historian Michael Pulice, was likely to keep the main living levels of the house dry (according to Stoner dampness or concern about dampness was a consequence of the house's low siting). Stone, unlike brick, does not wick moisture up a wall and therefore makes a good foundation material for a brick building. The moat would have removed moisture-bearing soil even further from the brickwork, though considering the ability of a stone foundation alone to reduce damp, the moat would seem to be overkill. This may account in part for the 1958 report of local residents attributing the moat "to the eccentricity of the builder," but an anti-damp function does seem the most likely primary function. As a lock builder J. M. Spiller was well aware of the properties of water and damp. He and his builders may also have known about an architectural feature called an areaway, a sunken area around or adjacent to townhouses in the United States and Great Britain (the White House has one) which provides light and ventilation to a basement area.¹⁹

The irregular projecting front foundation stonework suggests an additional aesthetic function for the moat. The projections, which serve no utilitarian function and do not relate to any irregularity of the bedrock under the house (no bedrock is visible in the moat or inside the basement), are only on the front of the house and a little on the south end near the front corner. They do not appear on the back where the walls are flush from the brick down to the floor of the moat. The lack of an apparent utilitarian function, the randomness, and the fact the projecting stonework occurs almost entirely on the front of the house suggest the feature is a picturesque effect meant to evoke the cragginess of a castle wall or the outcrop on which a castle might be set. The moat, then, is a castle moat in an aesthetic sense and the front porch a drawbridge over it. There is no castle at Glencoe in Scotland and may never have been one, but that did not prevent writers like Robert Douglas from imagining one and would not have prevented the Spillers from imagining—and evoking—such a castle as well. Other evidence for an interest in castles is J. M. Spiller's name for his mill, Castle Mills, which may have been suggested in part by its proximity to the town of Fincastle, a name that also has a Scottish connection.

Though a picturesque motive best explains the projecting lower stonework, the stonework is not original. The stonework was reconstructed at the end of the nineteenth century, or so it appears from the style, which is similar to stone construction in the nearby city of Roanoke and other western Virginia towns and cities beginning in the 1880s. The full castle effect may therefore date to J. M. Spiller's last years (he died in 1889) or to the period of ownership by his daughters. This does not rule out a Glencoe/castle interpretation for the projecting stonework, which may have been a late nineteenth century elaboration of the original aesthetic intent, or may replace an original generation of projecting stonework, perhaps done with coursed rubble. Why the lower parts of the foundation stonework were rebuilt is unclear, though the replacement is systematic on all elevations, which suggests a structural motivation rather than an aesthetic one. Another possibility, that the irregular stonework dates to renewed construction work on the house in 1871 and was stylistically far ahead of stonework done in the region in the early 1870s,

¹⁹ Michael Pulice email and George Sydnor personal communication.

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seems unlikely, though it should be noted that Spiller, on account of his occupation, would have had advanced expertise in cement and mortar use, and he corresponded with and undoubtedly personally knew H. O. Locher, head of the James River Cement Works located a few miles down the James River from Spiller's Gilmore Mill in Rockbridge County.²⁰

Frame construction on the property is also of note. The two corncrubs, which formerly stood near the mill, were built using traditional pegged mortise and tenon joints, common for frame farm buildings throughout the nineteenth century and, for barns, into the twentieth century. The use of cut nails in the construction of the large corncrub suggests it was built before about 1890. It presumably dates to the same period as the house, a period of obvious improvement on the property, but there is no reason it might not be slightly earlier or later, since it was originally associated with the mill. Pegged mortise and tenon or lapped joints were also a common way to join rafter couples during the nineteenth century, eventually giving way to butted and nailed rafters. The house and smokehouse have butted and nailed rafters, the house roof with a ridge board and the smokehouse roof without, a structural solution which would have been relatively new in the region in the early 1870s. The house roof structure supports original slate shingles assumed to be from Buckingham County, where slate was quarried beginning in 1796 and on an expanded scale beginning in 1867.²¹

²⁰ Austin-Twyman Papers (reel 22, frame 475).

²¹ Jones, "History of the Slate Industry," 17, 27.

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Virginia Military Institute Archives Digital Collections website.

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: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR ID# 011-0034

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.012 acres

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: 37.514844 Longitude: -79.852402

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

The true and correct historic boundary is portrayed on the approximately 1:125-scale Sketch Map that accompanies the nomination.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds to the modern parcel on which the house and most closely associated historic resources stand as well as encompassing the historic setting. Castle Mills, also historically associated with the house, stands on an adjacent parcel in separate ownership.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates
street & number: 6 Houston St.
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450
e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net
telephone: (540) 464-5315
date: October 24, 2020

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: Glencoe City or Vicinity: Fincastle County: Botetourt State: Virginia
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni
Date Photographed: July and September 2020
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: varies

Glencoe House front and south end, view facing northeast. Photo 1 of 16.

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Glencoe House front showing the side wing and the terrace in front of the house, view facing south. Photo 2 of 16.

Glencoe House with the valley of Catawba Creek beyond, view from the south end of the nominated parcel facing north. Photo 3 of 16.

Glencoe House back, playhouse, gas pump, smokehouse, and corncribs, view facing north. Photo 4 of 16.

Glencoe House side wing rear elevation, wellhouse, and courtyard, view facing west. Photo 5 of 16.

The moat at the south front corner of the house, view looking down from the front porch. Photo 6 of 16.

The interior of the moat in front of the side wing, view facing south. Photo 7 of 16.

First-floor living room with Italianate mantel. Photo 8 of 16.

Second-floor bedroom with Greek Revival mantel and original closet. Photo 9 of 16.

Detail of oak graining on a door. Photo 10 of 16.

Detail of mahogany graining on a door. Photo 11 of 16.

Detail of the punched-tin cupboard in the basement dining room. Photo 12 of 16.

Smokehouse, view facing south. Photo 13 of 16.

Large corncrib (left), small corncrib (middle), and equipment shed (right), view facing north. Photo 14 of 16.

Chicken house, view facing east. Photo 15 of 16.

Stable, view facing southwest. Photo 16 of 16.

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.).

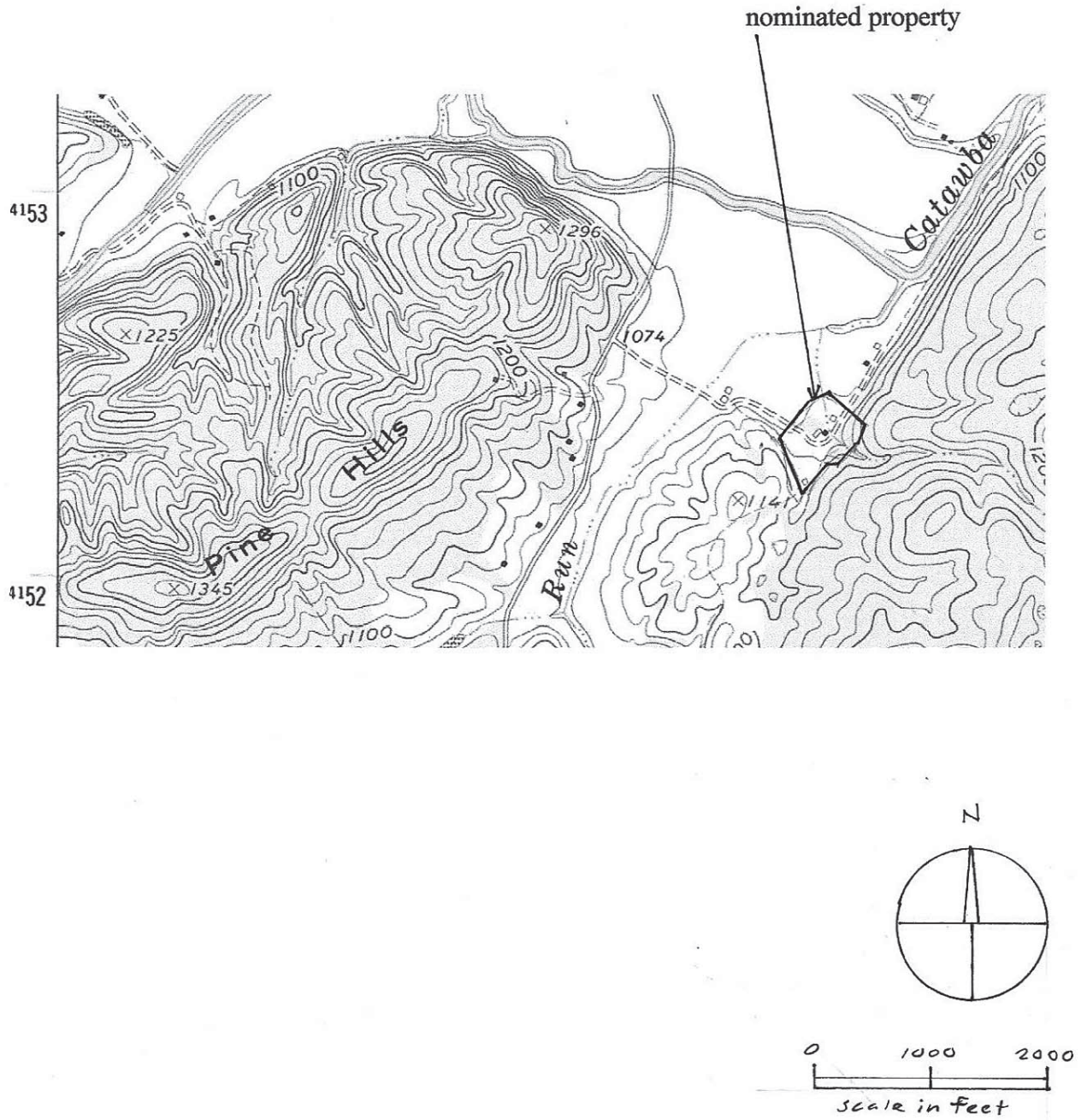
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Glencoe

Botetourt County, Virginia
DHR ID# 011-0034

National Register of Historic Places Location Map

Latitude: 37.514844 Longitude: -79.852402



Glencoe

Botetourt County, Virginia

DHR ID# 011-0034

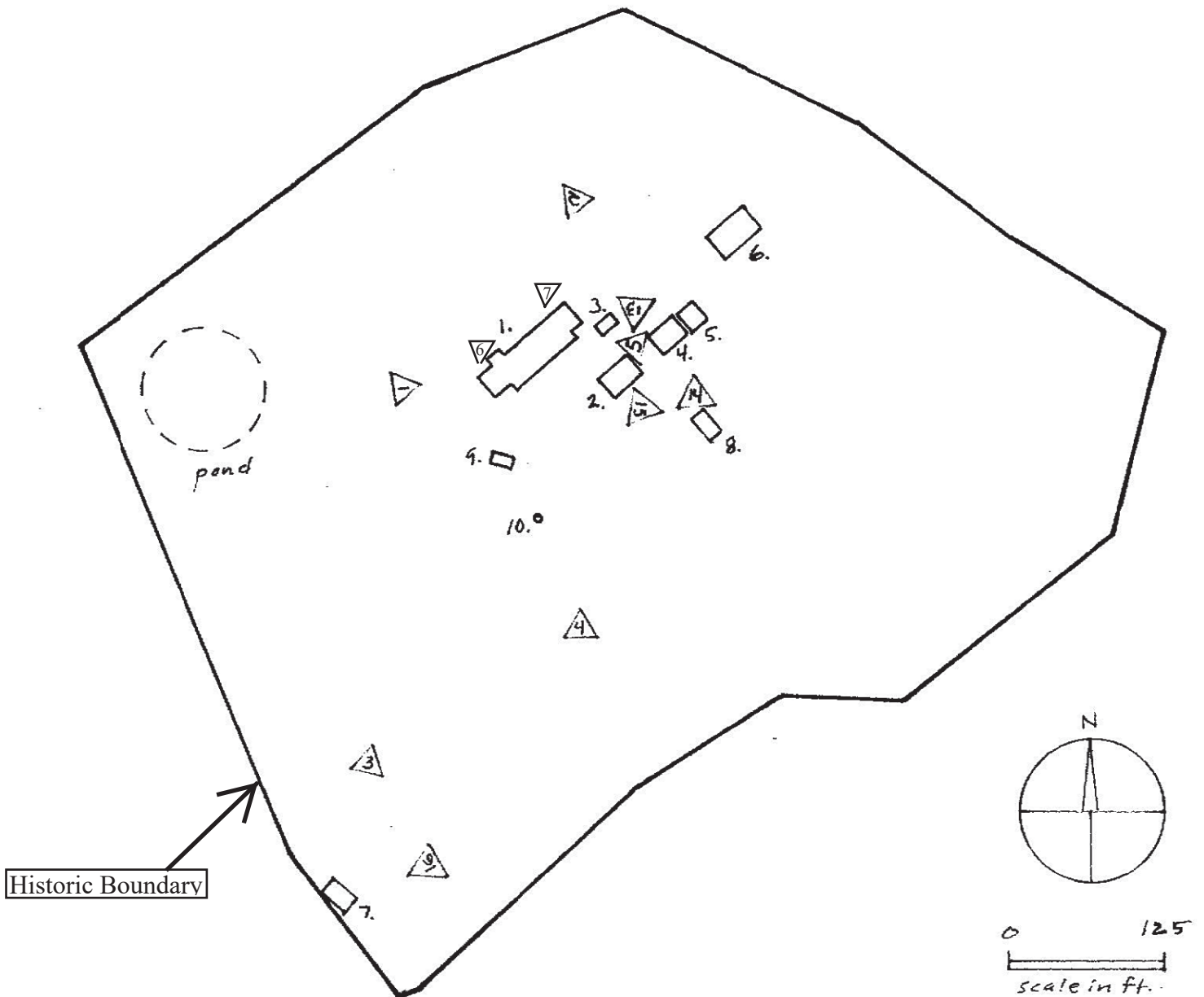
National Register of Historic Places Sketch Map and Photo Key (exterior)

Latitude: 37.514844 Longitude: -79.852402

Photo number and direction of view indicated by triangular markers;
photos keyed to nomination photo log. Resource locations approximate.

Inventory

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Glencoe House. Contributing building. | 6. Equipment shed. Non-contributing building. |
| 2. Smokehouse. Contributing building. | 7. Stable. Non-contributing building. |
| 3. Wellhouse. Contributing building. | 8. Chicken house. Non-contributing building. |
| 4. Large corncrib. Contributing building. | 9. Playhouse. Non-contributing building. |
| 5. Small corncrib. Contributing building. | 10. Gas pump. Non-contributing object. |



AERIAL VIEW

Glencoe
Botetourt County, VA
DHR No. 011-0034

Historic Boundary



DHR

Department of Historic Resources

Sources: VDHR 2020, VGIN 2020, ESRI 2020
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses.