

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN **HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS**
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Mountain View (Preferred)

AND/OR COMMON

Fishburn House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

714 13th Street, S.W.

CITY, TOWN

Roanoke

VICINITY OF

Sixth (M. Caldwell Butler)

STATE

Virginia

CODE

51

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

In City

CODE

770

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER: Municipal Office

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

City of Roanoke c/o Mayor of Roanoke

STREET & NUMBER

Municipal Building, 215 Church Avenue, S.W.

CITY, TOWN

Roanoke

VICINITY OF

STATE

Virginia 24011

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Roanoke City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

215 Church Avenue, S.W.

CITY, TOWN

Roanoke

STATE

Virginia 24011

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey

DATE

1980

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 221 Governor Street

CITY, TOWN

Richmond

STATE

Virginia 23219

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Mountain View, the Junius Fishburn house, is a monumental Georgian Revival residence located at 714 13th Street, S.W., in the City of Roanoke. Erected in 1907 after the designs of the local architect H. H. Huggins, the house is a familiar city landmark. The rectangular, 2½-story structure has a central-hall plan and is set on a coursed stone foundation. All the walls are executed in cream-colored, pressed-brick veneer with stone and wood detailing. The edifice is covered by a green tile hipped roof.

The center bay of the front (west) elevation preserves its colossal portico consisting of two clusters of three fluted Ionic columns supporting an Ionic entablature topped by a pediment containing a lunette. A one-story porch extends across the facade and runs under the portico where it is surmounted by a balustrade with turned balusters. On the south elevation a similarly executed porch has lost its roof balustrade and has been converted into a conservatory for the dining room. The rear (east) elevation maintains its original one-story porch with balustrade and abutting one-story conservatory. A one-story columned porch on the north elevation maintains its attached porte-cochere.

The main entrance, located on the west elevation, consists of an elliptical multi-paned fanlight transom with complementing multi-paned sidelights set between pilasters. The sidelights flank the double doorway which retains its glass-paned double doors and interior vestibule doors. Less formal doorways with wooden paneled doors are found on the remaining elevations. The fenestration treatment varies throughout the house. The first-story windows on the west elevation are the most elaborate. They consist of single-paned hung sash topped by multi-paned, leaded-glass transoms. Other examples found throughout the house include leaded-glass casements, multi-paned, hung-sash and single-paned, hung-sash windows. Gauged-brick flat arches distinguish the main openings on all elevations. A full Ionic entablature with dentils and modillions runs the perimeter of the eaves course. The tiled, hipped roof is topped by a balustraded deck executed in galvanized iron. Scrolled pediment and semicircular hooded dormers break the roof line on all elevations. Certain dormers house chimneys.

Mountain View contains a very elaborate interior with some original furniture and appointments. The central hall is dominated by a central, monumental open-well stair that runs to the attic. The stair has square, paneled newels, a molded handrail and turned balusters. On the first story the newels also function as lamp standards. The first-floor hall has dark-stained paneled wainscoting. A small vestibule, flanked by alcoves, is separated from the stair by a three-bay arcade. Large openings supported by Ionic columns provide access to the parlor and library, while rounded-arch doorways serve the library and den. The remaining hall doorways have less distinguished crossette surrounds.

The dining room is the most richly ornamented room in the house. The doorway into the hall has engaged fluted Ionic columns supporting a Georgian-inspired entablature. The doorway is flanked by leaded-glass china cupboards, original to the house. Paneled wainscoting and a dentil and modillion cornice

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1907

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

H. H. Huggins, Architect

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mountain View ranks among the notable examples of the early Georgian Revival style in the Commonwealth. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries a new sense of monumentality began to manifest itself in American domestic architecture. As a continuation of the 19th-century Romantic movement, the style was inspired both by 18th-century Georgian architecture and the grandiose works of the Beaux Arts school and was popularized in the fashionable residences of the country's upper class. Mountain View was designed and built in 1907 by local architect H. H. Huggins for Junius Blair Fishburn, the president of the National Exchange Bank of Roanoke, and it served as his residence until his death. Through its association with the city's leading financier and philanthropist, Mountain View symbolizes the remarkable industrial, commercial, and residential development that took place in Roanoke at the beginning of the 20th century.

The transformation of a relatively isolated town of 5,000 people in the 1880s to the "Magic City" of modern times was largely a consequence of Roanoke's location at the junction point of the Norfolk and Western, the Southern, and the Shenandoah Valley railways in 1882. The town at once became the headquarters of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, handling the bulk of construction and heavy repair work of the company's entire system as well as the fabrication of all its locomotives, freight, and passenger cars. Offering prospective manufacturers and shippers low freight rates, the city also stood at the gateway of southwestern Virginia as an important distribution center, in proximity to, and in direct railroad communication with, the Virginia and West Virginia coalfields. At the time Mountain View was built, Roanoke boasted, apart from the offices and machine works of the Norfolk and Western, the largest bridge works south of Pennsylvania and Ohio and east of the Mississippi; a steam-operated flour mill; several pig-iron factories; a cotton mill; a brewery; a lumber mill; a marble works; a packing house; and a chemical plant. None of these enterprises had existed twenty years before.

Commercial and residential growth accompanied Roanoke's rapid industrial development. During the period 1903-07, for example, Roanoke witnessed the construction of more than 1,440 houses and commercial buildings. By 1907 Roanoke had grown into a city of more than 35,000 inhabitants to whom it offered public transportation, electrified homes, telephone service, and paved streets, as well as water, drainage and sanitary supplies.

Such phenomenal growth would have been impossible without a steady influx of population after 1880. Like a distant magnet, opportunity attracted men like

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Bruce, Carolyn Hale. A Pictorial History of Roanoke. Norfolk, Va., ca. 1970.
 Fishburn, Robert. Interview in Roanoke Times, March 1980.
 "Junius B. Fishburn, long leader in Roanoke dies." Roanoke Times, 2 April 1955, sec. 1, p. 1.
 Roanoke Chamber of Commerce. Roanoke, Virginia, 1907.
 "Roanoke's First Citizen." Roanoke Times, 27 September 1945, sec. 1, p. 1.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 2 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Roanoke, Virginia

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 591181610 411251010
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Beginning at a point on E side of 13th Street, approximately 1000' N of Roanoke River, 1000' NNE of intersection of said street and Norfolk and Western Railroad Tracks; thence extending 400' SSE along W side of Wasena Terrace; then extending 300' SSW; thence extending 350' NW to S side of

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
13th Street; thence extending 300' NE along said side of said street to point of origin. (City Lots 5-20).

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE

June 1980

STREET & NUMBER

221 Governor Street

TELEPHONE

(804) 786-3144

CITY OR TOWN

Richmond

STATE

Virginia 23219

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Tucker Hill, Executive Director

TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE

JUN 17 1980

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Mountain View, Roanoke, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

#1

ITEM NUMBER

7 & 8 PAGE 1

7. DESCRIPTION

embellish the room. Multi-paned glass doors topped by a leaded-glass transom provide access to the conservatory.

The parlor contains a notable plastered cornice and ceiling that features a Greek fret. The library and den contain coffered ceilings. Both the parlor and den have simply executed Colonial Revival mantels. A conservatory is found behind the rear hall on the first floor. The butler's pantry and kitchen retain their original cupboards and closets.

The second-floor chambers are less elaborate than the first but have similar mantels. The hall on the second floor contains finely turned spindle grilles that are noted in the original house plans. Classically styled sinks as well as other early bathroom fixtures remain in the house.

The estate includes two original outbuildings located north of the main house. The caretaker's cottage is a 1½-story, cream-colored brick, gable-roofed structure. Executed in stretcher bond, the house has a one-story columned and pedimented porch on the south (front) elevation. A one-story greenhouse wing extends to the north.

Also executed in cream-colored pressed brick is the second cottage of 1½ stories. It has a pedimented portico and stuccoed gables. Copies of original architectural drawings are in the house.

The extensively landscaped grounds preserve many old trees and plantings. A circular drive runs around the house.

RCC

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nomination consists of 2 acres and is a portion of the original Fishburn holdings. At one time Fishburn owned city lots 5-20, one entire block. The boundaries include the house, outbuildings, and land immediately around them.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Fishburn and Huggins to Roanoke and gave their creative energies wide scope. Both men removed themselves to the town soon after it received its charter in 1884, and both found professional success in careers closely associated with the

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET #2 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

8. SIGNIFICANCE

city's growing prosperity.

Junius Blair Fishburn was born in Boones Mill, Virginia, in 1865. His family moved to Danville, Kentucky, where he attended the public schools. He went to Roanoke at the instigation of his uncle (who had written him of the excellent opportunities available there), T. T. Fishburn, a local merchant and a founder of the National Exchange Bank of Roanoke. Upon his arrival, Junius helped his uncle sell stock in the bank. When it was organized in 1889, he became cashier at the age of 23. Fishburn was elected a director in 1894 and president in 1905. He served in that office until he was named chairman of the board in January of 1920. From that position he guided the merger of the Exchange Bank with the First National Bank in 1926. He became chairman of that board in 1935.

As a youth Fishburn had been employed by a newspaper, The Kentucky Advocate. Years later the successful banker purchased an interest in The Roanoke Times. In 1918 he acquired majority ownership of Roanoke's two local newspapers and formed The Times-World Corporation. He was president of both newspapers, and when his son succeeded him in 1923, he became chairman of the board. Toward the end of his career Fishburn turned his attention from banks and newspapers to philanthropy. His interest in the city's parks and recreation system, for example, resulted in large donations of land to the city. In addition he was one of the benefactors of Fairystone State Park. He also gave liberally money and books to many Virginia colleges. His generosity resulted in numerous civic awards. He was an officer on countless boards and received honorary degrees from many colleges. Just before he died in Roanoke in 1955, he was elected to the South's Hall of Fame.

The architect of the Fishburn House, H. H. Huggins, is described in his obituaries as "...one of Roanoke's most prominent men... Mr. Huggins was regarded as one of the foremost architects in the South and planned many of the largest buildings in this (Roanoke) city."¹ Huggins came to Roanoke from South Carolina as a young man in 1890. He appears to have met with immediate success in his adopted city. His accomplishments of one year, for instance, are documented in the City Directories of 1902 and 1904-05:

14 residences, 1 church, 2 Lodge buildings,
3 Y.M.C.A. buildings, 1 school building, 10
business houses - within 12 months!

There are some nice Colonial designs for residences to my credit this year. The style of our forefathers is not sufficiently appreciated but will be!

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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CONTINUATION SHEET #3 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Trinity M.E. Church being built from my plans - when completed will show a marked departure from the stereotyped Gothic style of architecture so common to churches.

I have designed since the preceding issue of this Directory buildings costing between a quarter and half million dollars!

Two years later the City Directory continued to record his progress, "I have already designed this year twelve fine residences--lots of other buildings also."²

An obvious reference to the Fishburn house appeared among the architect's numerous ads in the Directory of 1908:

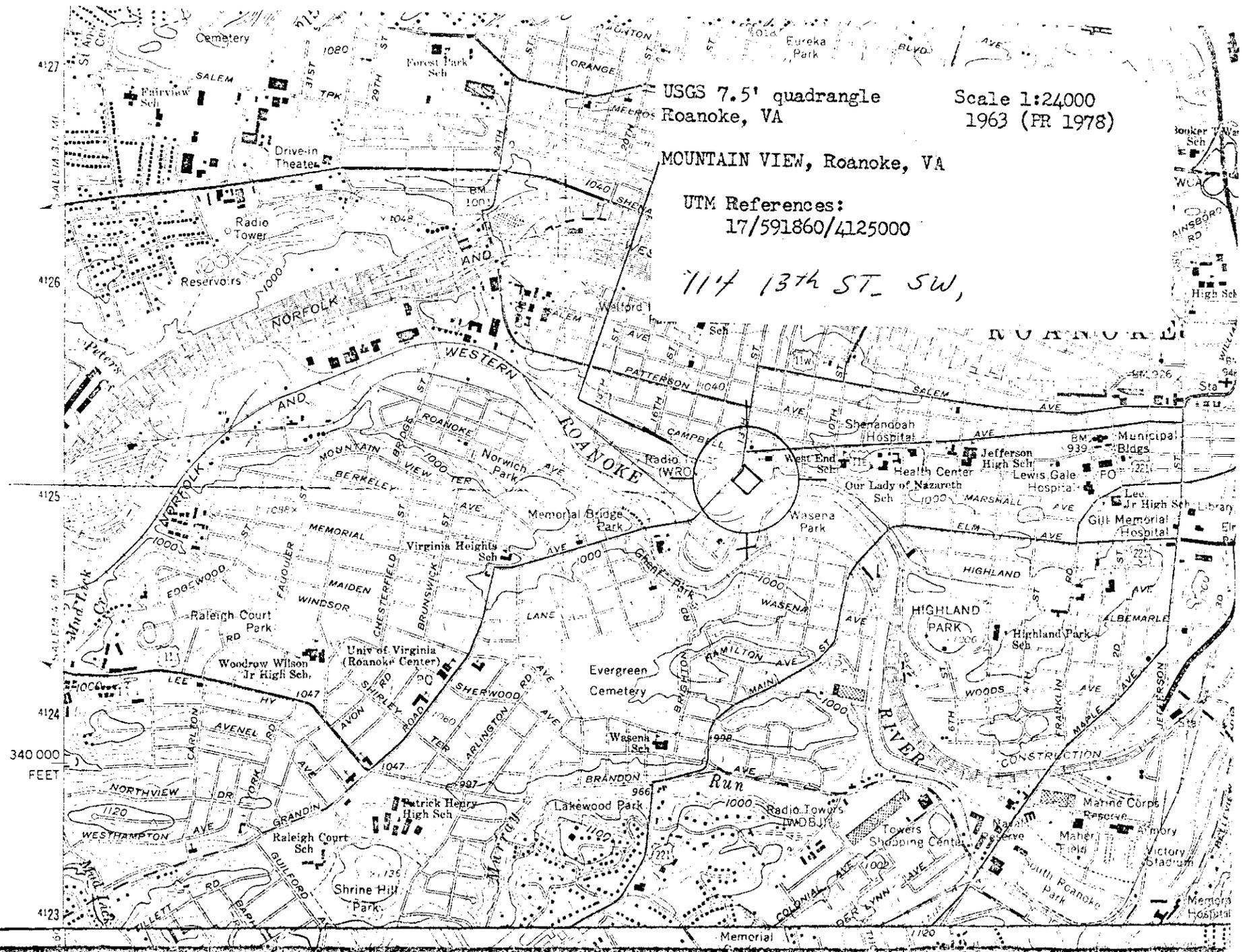
Under my plans and direction, there has been erected in Roanoke one of the finest residences in the State of Virginia. A card from you or a verbal request will entitle you to a pictorial proof of the above assertion.³

Mountain View was well received upon its completion. Along with a select number of residences, it was published in Roanoke Virginia, a pamphlet issued by the city's Chamber of Commerce for distribution at the Jamestown Exposition of 1907. Huggins evidently had succeeded in implanting the Colonial and Georgian Revival styles on the city's architectural landscape. Unlike the Georgian and Colonial Revival styles that would follow the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, the earlier turn-of-the-century works were more eclectic and used classical elements quite freely so that few of the buildings precisely resemble any buildings of earlier times. Huggins' treatment of the Fishburn House illustrates this. The design of its colossal front portico, interior detailing and porches are Neo-classical in spirit. The dormers, balustrade and stair hall belong to the earlier Georgian period while the library borrows from a still earlier Tudor example. Huggins' organization of the interior through a well-ordered plan assured the house's commodity and comfort throughout.

The residence presently serves as the offices of the city's Department of Parks and Recreation. The city preserves copies of the original architectural drawings of the house.

VDS/RCC

¹Roanoke Times, 8 December 1912, p. 20.



USGS 7.5' quadrangle
Roanoke, VA

Scale 1:24000
1963 (FR 1978)

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Roanoke, VA

UTM References:
17/591860/4125000

117 13th ST SW,

4127
SALEM 3.6 MI
4126
SALEM 3.5 MI
4125
SALEM 3.5 MI
4124
340 000
FEET
4123

Donker Sch
WCA
Ainsboro Rd
High Sch
Sta
Municipal Bldgs
Leu Jr High Sch
Library
Elr
Gilt Memorial Hospital
Marianne Corps Reserve
Armory
Victory Stadium
Memorial Hospital