

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	5	buildings
3		sites
	1	structures
		objects
5	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Subcategory
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
LANDSCAPE	

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Subcategory
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
LANDSCAPE	

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
 walls WOOD

roof METAL
 other SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past fifty years.

Period of Significance

Ca. 1858

Significant Dates

Ca. 1858

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Richardson, Seth

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 8.361 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 607400 4108600

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni</u>		
organization	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni, Preservation Consultant</u>	date	<u>April 12, 1996</u>
street & number	<u>PO Box 7825</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 366-0787</u>
city or town	<u>Roanoke</u> state <u>VA</u>	zip code	<u>24019-0825</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name	<u>RTC Partnership (Mr. & Mrs. Bill Cooper)</u>		
street & number	<u>PO Box 489</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 483-9201</u>
city or town	<u>Rocky Mount</u>	state	<u>VA</u> zip code <u>24151</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The property known as Waverly is located in the Burnt Chimney vicinity of northeastern Franklin County, Virginia. The Waverly house stands on the north side of Rt. 122 on a ridge of land overlooking Gills Creek, a tributary of the Staunton (Roanoke) River, with views of the Blue Ridge to the north. Located on adjoining parcels are the site of the antebellum Burwell Tobacco Factory (see historical discussion), the Burwell family cemetery, a cemetery associated with the Booth family, the remnants of the 1940s Waverly Dairy Farm (including a 1940s concrete-block milking parlor and a concrete silo), and the property known as Taylor's Store, the core area of a nineteenth-century rural community by the same name. The Waverly property is surrounded by fields and woodlots with an intermingling of historic and modern houses.

Inventory

1. Waverly House. Ca. 1858. Contributing building.
2. Meathouse. Mid-19th c. Contributing building.
3. Foundation. 19th c. Contributing site.
4. Icehouse Ruins. 19th c. Contributing site.
5. Yard. 19th c. Contributing site.
6. Chickenhouse. First half 20th c. Non-contributing building.
7. Chickenhouse. Mid-20th c. Non-contributing building.
8. Chickenhouse. Mid-20th c. Non-contributing building.
9. Carport. Late-20th c. Non-contributing building.
10. Gazebo. Late-20th c. Non-contributing building.
11. Well. Ca. 1940. Noncontributing structure.

Waverly House

Waverly is a two-story frame house with a two-room-deep center-passage plan and Greek Revival exterior and interior detail. The south-facing house measures approximately 52' by 38' in plan. The house has a five-course American-bond brick foundation and stretcher-bond brick chimneys rising on the inside of the east and west elevations. Vinyl siding covers the original weatherboards, and the hip roof has old metal sheathing. The corners of the house are defined by broad pilasters with cavetto caps that visually support a wide frieze bisected by a stepped double fillet and surmounted by a cornice with angled surfaces. The six-over-six-sash windows have symmetrically molded surrounds with turned corner blocks, and most windows retain nineteenth-century louvered wood shutters constructed with pegs.

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Franklin Co., Va.**Description (continued)**

Centered on the three-bay front elevation is a one-story porch with a shallow hip roof, paired square wood columns and pilasters with molded caps, a cyma recta cornice, a decorative balustrade dating to the twentieth-century, and a foundation of brick piers with modern brick infill. This porch shelters a front entry with a five-panel door, sidelights, and a transom divided by a grid of muntins, all contained within a surround similar to that of the windows. Across the rear of the house extends a one-story porch supported by square wood columns with molded caps, a nineteenth-century balustrade, and a modern floor and ceiling.

The center windows on the second stories of the front and rear elevations have sidelights. On both the east and west elevations are four false windows with aluminum louvered shutters that replace the original wood shutters. At the basement level of the east elevation are three windows--two with horizontal wood bars--that have had their lower halves filled with concrete to compensate for a rise in grade. A modern one-story frame ell extends from the rear east corner of the house. It has a stretcher-bond brick-faced foundation, vinyl siding, a hip roof, and detailing based on that of the original house. The ell replaces an earlier wing consisting of a shed-roofed pantry (the enclosed end of the back porch) that connected to a gable-roofed frame storage room, probably originally a servant's quarter.

Standard features and finishes of Waverly's interior include plaster-and-lath walls and ceilings, wood floors, molded baseboards, and woodwork with modern painted finishes. The front entry opens into a center passage divided into front and rear halves by a pair of large louvered bifold doors. The front passage has an annular ceiling medallion fringed with acanthus-like leaf moldings and with a lamp hook at its center. The door surrounds, louvered doors, and baseboards in the front passage formerly had tan graining simulating clear wood grain. The rear passage contains a two-run stair with a bulbous turned newel, turned balusters with distinctive triple-ringed bands, moldings under the treads, and a plain spandrel. The area under the stair has been made into a bathroom. The doorways opening into both the front and rear ends of the passage have symmetrically molded surrounds with turned corner blocks and transoms with gridded muntins like those of the front entry transom. All the doors leading into the side rooms except one (which has a four-panel form) have been removed from the passage.

The main parlor occupies the southeast corner of the house. It is distinguished by an annular acanthus-fringed ceiling medallion (larger than that in the passage) and a pair of large six-panel doors that allow it to be joined with the northwest room (these doors are hinged, rather than the more typical pocket doors of the period). Under the room's front window is a decorative panel (similar panels appear under the other first-floor windows). The room's pilastered mantel has a

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

Description (continued)

characteristic Greek Revival plainness, but it is nevertheless more richly detailed than the other mantels of the house (all of which survive). The northwest room uses the same symmetrical door and window moldings as the main parlor, and it features a closet on the fireplace wall with a four-panel door and a fixed two-panel panel above.

The two rooms on the east side of the passage differ from those on the west in that they are not connected by a large opening, and they have peaked and eared door and window surrounds with stepped moldings, rather than the square-headed symmetrically-molded surrounds of the west rooms. The southeast room has a single closet on the fireplace wall, whereas the northeast room has two. The northeast room connected to the former pantry and storage wing. The room has been made into a kitchen, with modern counters and islands, a vinyl floor, and stripped woodwork. A wide modern opening leads from the room into the modern ell, which contains a sitting room and service rooms and which repeats the peaked and eared surrounds of the east rooms.

The second-floor is more plainly finished than the first. The doorways opening into the center passage have surrounds with concave profiles and turned corner blocks, whereas the door and window trim in the rooms themselves have simple stepped profiles. The mantels are like the simple ones of the first floor, the baseboards have stepped and beaded profiles, and each room has a fireplace-wall closet with a four-panel door. The south or front end of the second-floor center-passage has been made into a bathroom.

A stair in the modern ell leads through a basement recreation room into the original basement, which has exposed brick walls and poured concrete floors. The basement extends only under the east side of the house, with crawlspace under the west side. The north basement room has a fireplace with a pilastered mantel, a feature associated with the room's use as a kitchen (in the mid-twentieth century it served as a laundry room). A relatively modern stair stands next to the fireplace; formerly it rose into a closet in the first-floor northeast room. A two-panel door with a stepped surround leads into the unfinished south room. This room served for food storage up through the mid-twentieth century, with onion bins, shelves for canned goods, and a freezer. Its ceiling reveals the hewn sills and circular-sawn floor joists of the house above.

Associated Buildings and Sites

Off the end of the ell stands a pyramidal-roofed meathouse with mortise-and-tenon, hewn and straight-sawn framing members suggesting a date of construction in the mid-nineteenth century.

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

Description (continued)

The building measures roughly 14' square and has modern corrugated metal roofing (replacing earlier wood shingles), weatherboard siding (the lower boards have been replaced), and a brick foundation patched with fieldstones. The door is fashioned out of vertical hand-planed tongue-and-groove boards held together by battens that have been dovetailed into the inside faces of the boards and fastened with wooden pegs. The door is hung on butt hinges, and it has an unusual wood lockbox with iron trim pieces cut into arrow-like designs and trefoils. Other aspects of the lockbox suggest it was recycled to the meathouse from a domestic context. The meathouse has an intricate arrangement of ceiling-level joists studded with wire and cut-nail hooks, and there are peg holes in the wall studs--one with its upward-angled wood peg in place--that may have served for hanging meat or implements. Furring and bleaching of the structural members indicate the use of salt for curing, and a blackening of the roof joists and original rafters and roof boards indicate smoking was also used in the curing process.

A few dozen feet further to the north and west of the meat house are visible the above-ground remains of a building identified as a log dwelling dating to before the present house. An area of flat fieldstones once formed a paving in front of the front entrance, and a scattering of handmade brick, some aligned, may represent a section of foundation (the dwelling is said to have stood at a right angle to the present house.) Further north and west, beyond a modern board fence, is the circular pit of a former icehouse, now being filled with tree stumps and other debris. This structure formerly featured a gable roof with eaves set close to grade. Beyond the fence to the north and east are three twentieth-century chickenhouses. These are of circular-sawn frame construction with metal roofing. One has a gable roof, a foundation of log sleepers on grade, and sides formerly enclosed only by chicken wire. Another (the largest) has a shed roof, vertical board siding, south-facing windows with chicken wire and plastic sheeting, and a foundation of earthfast wood posts. The third has a shed roof and south-facing windows as well, but it is of more permanent construction with a foundation of handmade bricks (poorly consolidated with mortar suggesting they may have been reused) and evidence of a former stove flue. The flue suggests either the building was used as a brooder house (the stove would have kept the chicks warm) or it may originally have served as a washhouse. Located closer to the main house are a modern latticed gazebo constructed of pressure-treated lumber, and a free-standing carport with a metal-sheathed shed roof. The gazebo stands over a nineteenth-century cistern with a charcoal filter that purified water collected from the house's gutters.

Waverly is approached by a curving asphalt drive that wends its way through a grove of mature cedars and white pines. Between the drive and Rt. 122 are linear grade features associated with a former front walk, on axis with the front porch, and a road bed and/or walk that roughly

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

Description (continued)

parallels the present highway. One of these linear features may have connected the slave quarters, which were located at the edge of the ravine to the east of the house, with the tobacco factory, which stood to the west of the nominated parcel. To the west of the house is the cover of a well that was apparently dug about 1940. The well is located in an area that was used as an orchard in the 1930s but originally served as a garden. Behind and to the north of the main house stand three old white oaks (out of an original four) in the vicinity of the log house foundation, and oblong depressions suggesting the location of former outbuildings. Beyond the north boundary of the parcel are two springs. Waverly is also surrounded by modern landscape features including foundation beds planted with shrubs and groundcovers, a low brick wall lining the approach drive as it passes by the house, and recently planted fruit trees and other ornamentals. The Burwell family cemetery is located on a hill top on the south side of the main road, outside the nominated parcel.

Integrity Statement

Waverly's architectural integrity has been somewhat compromised by modernizations such as the application of vinyl siding over the weatherboards and the construction of a modern ell, but the house retains virtually all its original exterior detail, including its corner pilasters, cornice, door and window surrounds, and porches. The modern ell has the same scale as the rear service wing it replaced. Waverly's interior remains virtually unaltered, with character-defining features such as mantels, transomed interior doorways, ceiling medallions, stair, and basement kitchen intact. The immediate surroundings of the house also retain much of their historic character, with the cedar grove, meathouse, and evidence of other buildings and landscape features apparent. The three twentieth-century chickenhouses, although technically classified as noncontributing, are probably generally similar in scale and material to outbuildings that earlier stood on the property, and they do not detract from the historic character of the setting.

Architectural Analysis

According to family tradition, Waverly was built for the Burwell family by Seth Richardson (ca. 1829-ca. 1895), a resident of the Gills Creek area.¹ Richardson gave his occupation as carpenter in the federal censuses of 1860 and 1870. The Booth-Lovelace House, located approximately six miles northwest of Waverly, is another 1850s Greek Revival mansion in Franklin County attributed to Richardson. Richardson is also recorded as the builder of Red Valley United Methodist Church, constructed in 1867, of which Moses G. Booth of the Booth-Lovelace House was a founder.²

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

Description (continued)

Waverly is a Greek Revival house of considerable refinement and ingenuity. Particularly notable from a stylistic standpoint is the variety of its architrave moldings. The first-floor center passage features door surrounds of a symmetrical double-lobate form with a central fillet (resembling, in section, a butterfly). The door and window surrounds of the west first-floor rooms also employ symmetrical moldings, but these have a single convex lobe. The asymmetrical stepped moldings of the east first-floor rooms, although not as ornamental as those of the other rooms, are nevertheless used to form peaked and eared window and door heads, imparting a distinctive character to those rooms. The complexity and variety of the moldings, and other details such as the coordinated design of the transoms over the front entry and the interior doors, demonstrate the contribution of a finish carpenter who was well versed in the Greek Revival idiom. Also of note are the newel and balusters of the stair, somewhat naive renditions of the more classically proportioned stair turnings of the period. Nearly identical turnings appear in Bleak Hill, an antebellum Italianate house located in western Franklin County, and in the house in Rocky Mount known as the Farm, which has Greek Revival fabric dating to 1856.³

In addition to ornamentation, Waverly's builder used architectural sleight of hand to accentuate the scale and apparent costliness of the house. By fitting closed louvered shutters into window-sized openings on the side elevations, he created the illusion of windows, four to a side. On the interior, by placing fixed panels above the closet doors in the first-floor rooms, the builder was able to extend the door surrounds to the height of the doors and transoms opening into the center passage, making for more regular wall elevations and emphasizing the height of the first-floor ceilings.

The false windows and closet door transoms relate to an important element of the construction of the house: the double-walled side elevations. By building double walls, the builder concealed the mass of the four chimneys, which as a consequence projected neither on the outside elevations nor into the rooms (the false windows actually overlap these chimneys). This feature also created space for eight walk-in closets. Architecturally integrated walk-in closets were a relatively recent introduction to the domestic architecture of the area.⁴ The fireplace-wall placement of the closets may relate to the earlier antebellum practice of building presses into the recesses on either side of an interior end-wall chimney.

Two other aspects of the house deserve comment. The floor joists visible in the south basement room represent an early occurrence of circular-sawing in the area. It may be that they were sawn at Armistead L. Burwell's sawmill, in operation by 1860. The large bifold louvered doors in the center passage allowed family members to close off the rear of the passage for privacy without

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

Description (continued)

restricting air flow through the space. Family tradition records that the doors were closed so that the Burwell daughters could modestly descend the stairs without gentlemen callers in the front passage seeing up their skirts.

Family lore preserves many details of the house's functional layout and operation. The first-floor southwest room served as a formal parlor, with the dining room located behind. The large doors between the two rooms could be opened for dances, which were staged to the accompaniment of musicians seated in the front passage. The family used the southeast room as an informal parlor, and Mary Elizabeth Burwell occupied the northeast room as her bedroom. Mrs. Burwell is said to have used the room to inspect meals prepared in the basement kitchen before they were taken into the dining room across the passage. A chain in this room connected to a bell used to summon servants from the kitchen.

Aspects of the property's early landscaping are also recalled by the family. Originally a front drive spread with white quartz pebbles passed through the cedar grove and divided into a circle in front of the house. The two arbor vitae trees that once flanked the house front were grown out of slips from a bouquet sent by an admirer to Armistead and Mary's daughter Mollie (b. 1851). In 1936, Burwell descendent Margaret Graves discovered a section of brick walk "a short distance from the [tobacco] factory gate extending eastward." She surmised that the walk connected the factory to the slave quarters, which were located in an approximate north-south line near the east corner of the nominated parcel.⁵ Linear depressions between the house and Rt. 122 may be associated with this walk.

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

Description (continued)

Endnotes

1. Sara Robinson, personal communication. The following details on the historic character and function of the house were provided by Mrs. Robinson.
2. "Lovelace Family."
3. Lee, "Bleak Hill;" Amos, personal communication. Similar turnings may exist in another Franklin County residence, the Woodson-Ramsey House, located near Sydnorsville.
4. Integral closets appear in the 1850s wing of the nearby Hook-Powell-Moorman House, for example (Pezzoni, "Hook-Powell-Moorman Farm").
5. Graves, "Waverly."

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Waverly, located in northeastern Franklin County, Virginia, occupies a ridge-top site with commanding views of the Gills Creek valley and the Blue Ridge Mountains. The two-story frame mansion was apparently completed in 1858 or 1859 for tobacco planter and industrialist Armistead L. Burwell, his wife Mary Hix, and the couple's large family. Burwell family tradition relates that the house was built by accomplished local carpenter Seth Richardson. The property boasts refined Greek Revival features such as trabeated mantels, eared door surrounds with decorative transoms, and plaster ceiling medallions, as well as notable astylistic features such as louvered center-passage folding doors, a basement kitchen, a mortise-and-tenon meathouse, historic landscaping, and traces of former buildings.

Justification of Criteria

Waverly is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture at the local level of significance for the quality and interest of its architectural features and detail, and as the probable work of an accomplished nineteenth-century Franklin County builder, Seth Richardson. Waverly exhibits refined Greek Revival ornament, and the property's meathouse and landscape features contribute to its architectural character.

Acknowledgments

A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report. Bill Cooper, part owner of the Waverly property, sponsored the project and shared local lore concerning its history. Sara Robinson, great-granddaughter of Armistead and Mary Burwell, provided family accounts concerning the property. Historians J. Francis Amos and John S. Salmon and architectural historian Anne Carter Lee contributed to the discussion of Waverly's historical and architectural context.

Historical Background

Waverly stands on Rt. 122, historically the course of the Warwick Road, one of the principal east-west routes of the eighteenth-century Virginia backcountry. In the nineteenth century this road served as a turnpike connecting the Franklin and Bedford county seats. With the Booker T. Washington National Monument, the Hook-Powell-Moorman Farm (recently listed in the National Register), and other sites located along the same highway, Waverly contributes to the

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

historic character of one of the region's more important heritage corridors.

Armistead Lewis Burwell (1810-83) and his wife Mary Elizabeth Hix (1811-95) acquired approximately 1,000 acres on Franklin County's Gills Creek in 1852. The property formerly belonged to Jubal Early (grandfather of Gen. Jubal A. Early) and it was inherited by the Burwells from Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hix (or Hicks), Mary's parents, as part of her dowry. In 1852, the property included buildings valued at \$400, among them a two-story or story-and-a-half log house dating to 1833 that had two rooms on each level. This dwelling later served as a kitchen for the present house.¹

Burwell family traditions and county records differ somewhat on the construction date for the present Waverly house. According to one account, written by a granddaughter of Armistead and Mary, the house was built in 1853.² Another tradition relates that the house took three years to complete, and that it was named after Sir Walter Scott's Waverly novels.³ Tax records, however, do not record a jump in the value of buildings on the property until 1858, when the figure increased from \$500 to \$2,500. By 1859 an additional \$1,500 in improvements were made. The \$4,000 total may be interpreted to represent the construction of the present Waverly house and also probably the tobacco factory and mills that stood on the Burwell plantation in 1860. The house and factory stood across the road from a store operated by the Booth family later known as Taylor's Store.

According to the 1860 federal census, Burwell's tobacco factory consumed 80,000 pounds of leaf tobacco to produce 600 boxes of plug (chewing) tobacco valued at \$13,800. The factory employed fourteen male and eight female hands, most probably slaves of Burwell or neighboring plantation owners, although two white workers in Burwell's factory are known. In volume of production, the facility ranked somewhere in the middle of the ten factories listed as operating in the county; the Brown and Ferguson & Hatcher factories, for example, each generated in excess of \$30,000 product.⁴ Armistead Burwell also owned a water-powered grist mill that employed one hand in the production of 1,200 pounds of corn meal valued at \$1,200, and a water-powered sawmill that required two hands to saw 100,000 feet of plank valued at \$1,000.

Burwell's farming operations contributed to the family income as well. Presumably many of the adults among the Burwell's thirty-seven slaves were employed in the cultivation of the plantation's 350 improved acres, producing 4,000 pounds of tobacco, 500 bushels of wheat, and 1,500 bushels each of Indian corn and oats in 1860. Herds of cattle and swine foraged in the unimproved remainder of the farm. Through his extensive agricultural and industrial activities,

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

by 1860 Burwell had amassed an estate valued at \$80,000 in land, slaves, and buildings.⁵ The scale and refinement of the Waverly house displayed this prosperity to the family's peers and neighbors.

The composition of the Burwell household at the time of the construction of Waverly can be reconstructed from the free population schedules of the 1860 federal census. The household consisted of Armistead, who gave his occupation as farmer, his wife Mary, the couple's twenty-four-year-old son William A., a manufacturer, and daughters and sons ranging in age from twenty-three to four.⁶ William A. Burwell managed his father's tobacco factory, as was customary for the sons of rural Virginia tobacco manufacturers approaching or in their majority.⁷ Also living with the family were Thomas Anderson and Henry Cook, ages twenty-five and seventeen, listed as "Laborer[s] in Factory." Other white factory workers lived in the vicinity.

Armistead and Mary sold Waverly to their son William and his wife Sallie in 1864; four years later, the couple sold the property to William's brothers John Spotswood and Blair Randolph Burwell.⁸ John Spotswood Burwell (1846-1926), who served as a drummer in the Civil War, and his wife Mary Katherine Moore (1873-1959) occupied the house into the twentieth century. John Burwell's will, recorded in 1910, mentions three children--John Spotswood, Jr., Edwin Randolph, and Mary Moore--and references Waverly by name. Burwell expressed his wish that his boys "be graduated at the University of Virginia, if it can be done," and he devised Waverly to his daughter Mary upon the death of his wife.⁹ Beginning in the 1940s, Edwin and John Burwell operated the Waverly Dairy Farm--one of the county's largest--on a parcel adjoining the house. The brothers utilized the two-story frame tobacco factory as a cattle barn until the structure was demolished in the 1980s.

In the early 1980s, a new owner sided the house with vinyl siding and replaced the original rear wing of the house with the present ell. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Cooper of Rocky Mount, plan to restore wood louvered shutters to the house's false windows.

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Endnotes

1. Franklin County tax records; J. Francis Amos letter; and Graves, "Waverly." The log house burned; only its foundations are now visible above ground.
2. Graves, "Waverly."
3. Sara Robinson, personal communication. Unattributed family traditions noted in the remainder of the section were supplied by Mrs. Robinson.
4. U.S. census; Pezzoni, "Brooks-Brown House."
5. U.S. census.
6. Ibid.; Graves, "Waverly." One son--probably Edwin Patrick--died of "sore throat" in 1859, as related in a letter from Jubal A. Early to Dr. Henry Dillard, dated December 27, 1859, in the possession of J. Francis Amos of Rocky Mount.
7. Pezzoni, "Brooklyn Tobacco Factory."
8. Franklin County Deed Book 27, p. 347; Deed Book 28, p. 392.
9. Franklin County Will Book 28, p. 436.

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Franklin Co., Va.

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**Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Waverly nominated parcel are shown on the 1:200-scale map that accompanies this report.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Waverly nominated parcel correspond to the present boundaries of the property and include the historic Waverly house and associated buildings, structures, and sites.

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of: Waverly VDHR File No. 33-28

1. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: December 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Waverly House, west and south (front) elevations, and gazebo.
View facing northeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14485 PHOTO 1 of 7
2. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: December 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: House, meathouse, and cedars along front drive. View facing northwest.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14485 PHOTO 2 of 7
3. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: December 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: House, north (rear) elevation, and meathouse. View facing south.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14485 PHOTO 3 of 7
4. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: December 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Chickenhouses. View facing northeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14485 PHOTO 4 of 7
5. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: December 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: House, first-floor southwest room mantel.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14485 PHOTO 5 of 7
6. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: December 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: House, first-floor southeast room door surround and view
through to bifold louvered doors in center passage.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14485 PHOTO 6 of 7
7. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: December 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: House, first-floor center passage medallion.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14485 PHOTO 7 of 7

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

Waverly

Burnt Chimney vic.
Franklin Co., Va.

Heavy line indicates boundaries of nominated parcel. Numbered buildings and sites keyed to inventory. Building/site placement approximate. Number and angle of photographs indicated by triangles.

Inventory

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Waverly House | 6. Chickenhouse |
| 2. Meathouse | 7. Chickenhouse |
| 3. Foundation | 8. Chickenhouse |
| 4. Icehouse Ruins | 9. Carport |
| 5. Yard | 10. Gazebo |
| | 11. Well |

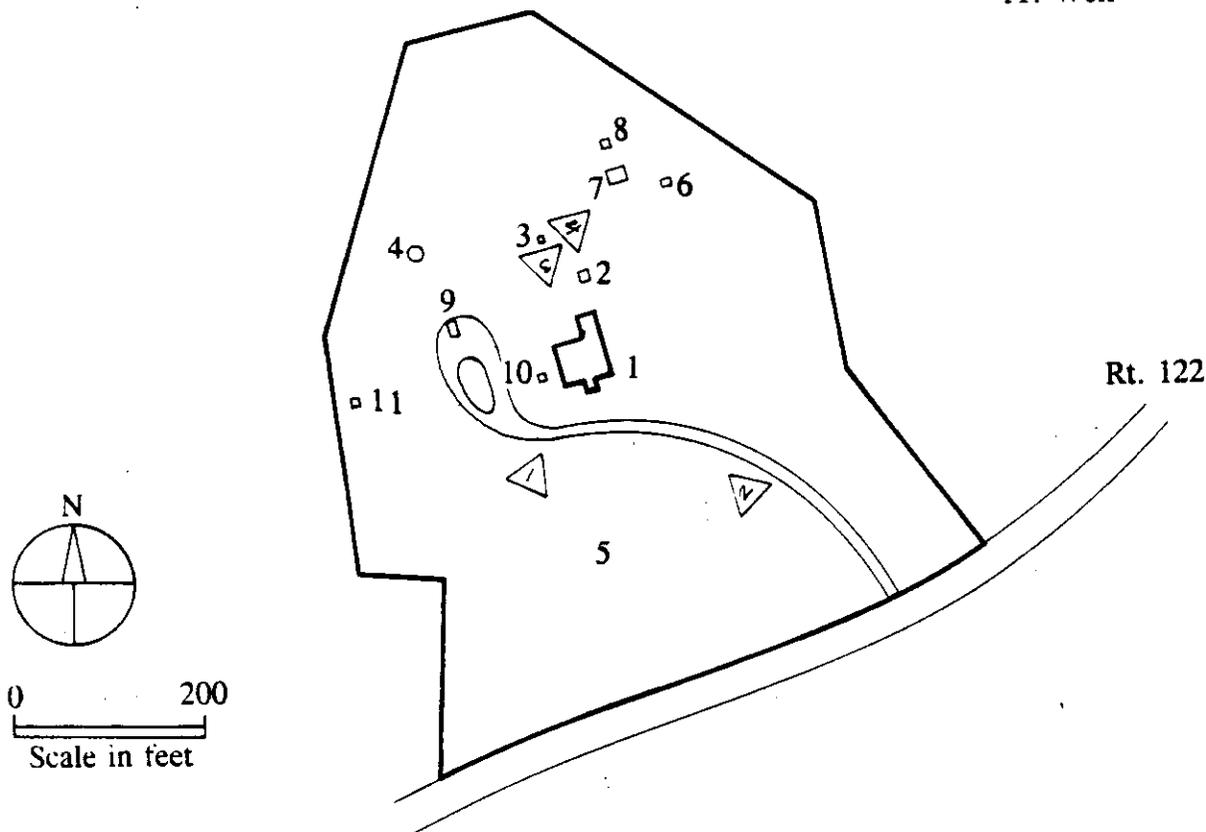


Exhibit A. The Waverly nominated parcel, Franklin County, Virginia.

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Waverly
Franklin Co., Va.

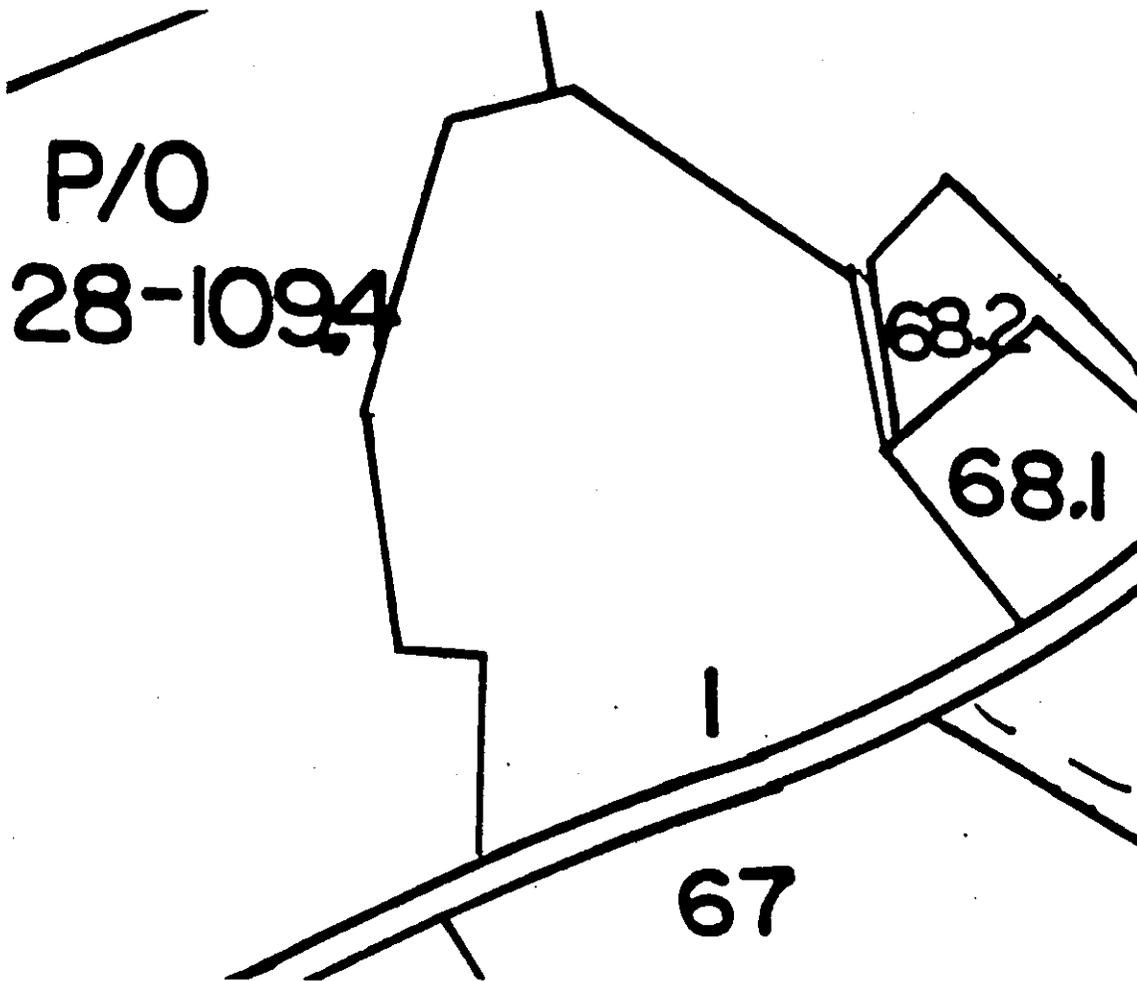
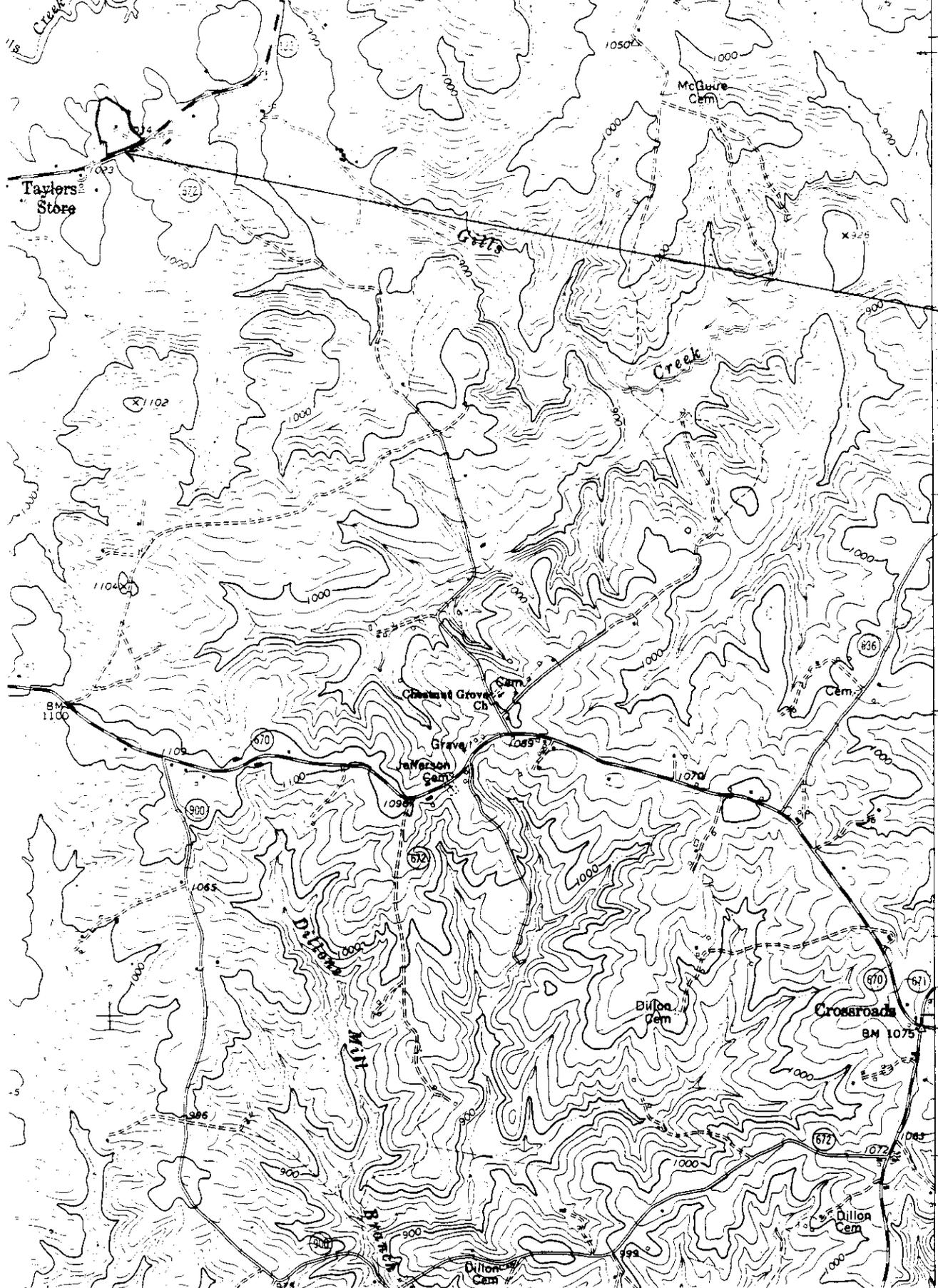


Exhibit B. The Waverly nominated parcel. Detail from Franklin County tax parcel map 29.

REDWOOD QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA—FRANKLIN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 BOONES MILL 15' QUADRANGLE

5058 1 NW
(GOODVIEW)

607 47'30" 608 BEDFORD 29 MI MONETA 13 MI 609 1 630 000 FEET 610 79°45' 37'07'30"



290 000
FEET

4108

4106

4104

WAVERLY
Franklin Co., VA
UTM ref. (zone 17)
E 607400
N 4108600